UNIVERSITY OF CALIF...
MAR 21 1947

The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny, cooler with temperature between 45 and 50. Yesterday—High, 60; low, 37. (Map, Page 4).
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France Asks Depopulation of Germany

20% Tax Cut Or None at All Is GOP Word To House

Knutson to Ask That Bill Go to Floor With Ban On Amendments

By the United Press

Republican members of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee said last night that the House would be given the choice of voting for a 20 per cent income tax reduction or none at all.

Committee Chairman Harold Knutson (R., Minn.) said he expected the committee to approve the 20 per cent reduction legislation Thursday. He said he would ask the Rules Committee to send it to the floor with a rule banning any amendments in the House.

That would mean that the House must approve a 20 per cent tax reduction, kill the bill, or send it back to committee for further consideration.

Predicts Agreement

Chairman Leo Allen of the Rules Committee, sponsor of a graduated tax reduction bill, predicted that his committee would approve the rule requested by Knutson.

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R., Ohio), member of Knutson's committee, forecast that the 20 per cent across-the-board individual income tax reduction bill would win committee approval next week by straight party line vote of 15 Republicans to 10 Democrats.

Knutson and Jenkins said they knew of no Republicans who would vote against the 20 per cent cut in the committee.

Jenkins said the administration was flatly opposed to any tax reduction and therefore offered no compromise as a substitute for the Knutson 20 per cent reduction.

Determined on Cut

"It's either a tax reduction or no tax reduction," Jenkins said, adding, "and the Republicans are going to reduce taxes."

Knutson and Jenkins said after a closed committee meeting yesterday that the committee would ask for a rule to prohibit amendments from the floor.

"No tax bill has ever been sent to the House without that provision," Knutson said.

Expecting to get the tax bill out of the way late next week, Knutson said the committee had scheduled hearings for the week of March 24 on legislation extending reciprocal trade agreements.

A Democratic committee member said this was decided by a 13 to 3 party line vote of the committee.

See TAX, Page 4, Column 5.

Tax Deadline Crush Fails To Materialize

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

Time was when March 15 was a day of great scurrying and scampering in the direction of tax paying.

Not any more. This year the fateful financial furor expected just didn't occur at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 12th st. and Constitution ave. nw.

Just about 4600 taxpayers wended their way through the revenue offices during business hours yesterday, but by 5 p. m. those 4600 taxpayers—or most of them—had also wended their way out, and there were few who were turned away at 5 o'clock closing time.

A. Parks Rasin, assistant collector of internal revenue who was on hand to supervise the last-minute income-tax-rush, said that there had been no waits for taxpayers yesterday, and no big crowds at any hour of the day.

Most of the persons who just beat the tax deadline yesterday afternoon had little or no reason for waiting until the last minute to file their tax returns.

"Too busy."

"Just put it off," were frequent excuses.

Martin Greenwood, 4207 Arkansas ave., who is in the jewelry business, had this whimsical excuse:

"Well, first it was one thing and then another. I had to take the dog for a walk—then I had to take my wife to the movies. Final-

See INCOME, Page 9, Column 8.

England to Set Clocks Ahead an Hour Today

London, March 15 (AP).—London newspapers printed notices to readers on their front pages today, telling them to set their clocks up an hour because Britain goes on single summer time at 2 a. m. tomorrow.

The clock will go up another hour on April 13, the first day of double summer time, which will end on August 10.

Starts Life Sentence

Bobby Snyder Joins Ranks Of Prison's Worst Criminals

Photo by O. B. Troup

Fourteen-year-old Bobby Snyder, sentenced to life in prison, is shown in this exclusive photo as he left Rockville, Md., yesterday in sheriff's car, bound for the Maryland State Penitentiary

By Murrey Marder and
V. R. Montanari
Post Reporters

Baltimore, Md., March 15.—Fourteen-year-old Robert W. Snyder, still outwardly calm, at 1:45 p. m. today entered the dingy, gray, granite Maryland State Penitentiary to begin his sentence of life imprisonment for the shotgun slaying of his foster parents and foster sister.

With these words of the judge who sentenced him ringing in his ears, "I hope . . . you may become a useful member of society," the youth started his new life in the overcrowded penitentiary, where he will be forced to mix with every breed of hardened criminals.

"We will do what we can for the boy," Warden Patrick J. Brady told The Post yesterday, "but we have no special facilities for juveniles."

Bobby confessed to the shotgun slaying of his foster parents, Ross H. Snyder and Jane Russell Snyder, and their adopted daughter, Jane Ann, 12, at their Darnestown, Md., farm home last November 23. He has only been charged with the murder of his foster father, who had, according to the boy's story, reprimanded him for staying out late with the family car.

Bobby Snyder will be by far the youngest prisoner in the penitentiary—and probably the youngest ever incarcerated there.

There are 1188 prisoners in the penitentiary at present—for crimes ranging from petty larceny to murder—including 120 "lifers," the youngest of whom is "19 or 20," it was learned. Brady said the normal capacity of the prison is 950.

Following the stabbing to death of a prisoner there last summer, the warden told reporters there had been several instances of drunkenness among inmates and many improvised knives because they felt "the need of something for their own protection."

After young Snyder was sentenced yesterday morning in Rockville by Judge Charles W. Woodward of Montgomery County Circuit Court, the boy's defense counsel, Joseph C. Cissell an-

See SNYDER, Page 2, Column 1.

Vote Bar Roils Montgomery Charter Fight

Proponents Seek Legal Way to Give U. S. Workers Ballot

Montgomery County procharter and anticharter forces yesterday argued over how to give Federal workers the chance to participate actively in county elections.

The argument was an outgrowth of the defeat by the Maryland House of Delegates Thursday of an amendment to the Lndsay Act, which would have permitted county voters a chance to decide whether elections should be conducted with or without party labels.

Meanwhile the charter board, disappointed by the action, continued hammering out the preliminary draft of the new charter for completion by the announced date of April 1.

Constitutionality Questioned

The Charter Committee, which assailed the House action as a "slap in the face" for "the many Government employes who are barred by the Hatch Act from participation in a partisan election," raised two questions:

1. Is the Lindsay Act constitutional?

2. If it is, was the act intended to apply to the first election of a County Council, such as would result from the adoption of a new charter?

Allen H. Gardner, committee chairman, noted that the home

See CHARTER, Page 9, Column 7.

Utopia for GIs

'Caste-Less' Army Is Rule At West Point's Prep School

(Last of a series on the postwar Military Academy.)

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

Stewart Field, N. Y., March 15. Any stray GI wandering into one section of this post might think he'd stumbled onto an Army utopia.

There are lieutenants without bars and sergeants without stripes. Rank normally means nothing. All bunk, eat, work and play together. And when there are drills and other formations, two sergeants line up the lieutenants and privates and issue the orders.

It's a "caste-less" Army with a vengeance.

But there's one trouble—everyone must put in long hours of study—heavily flavored with geometery and trigonometry — daily. For this is the home of a new and little-known Army institution known as the United States Military Academy Preparatory School.

Some 300 soldiers, ranging in rank from private to first lieutenant, are attending the school under War Department orders. They hope to qualify for entrance to West Point this July.

Many combat veterans are in the group, including nearly a dozen paratroopers, three former Marines, and a heavy sprinkling of combat infantrymen and AAF pilots and crewmen.

The school was set up here last September by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, superintendent of West Point. Stewart Field is the Military Academy's airfield and is 12 miles from West Point.

UNMAPS took over the job of coaching soldiers who have or are competing for appointments to West Point from civilian colleges. During the war, Amherst, Cornell and LaFayette "prepped" GIs for the Point, operating under a Government contract.

Anyone in the military service who receives a congressional or

See NORRIS, Page 2, Column 4.

M'Phail Says Dodger Trio Libeled Him

Yankee President Requests Chandler To Investigate Gambling Charges

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 15 (U.P.).—President Larry MacPhail of the New York Yankees, ignoring Commissioner A. B. Chandler's recommendation for a "cooling period," today formally charged three Brooklyn Dodger officials with conduct detrimental to baseball.

MacPhail, issued copies of his bill of particulars wtihout which Chandler could not proceed with an investigation of the charge that the Dodgers had "libeled and slandered" him.

The Dodgers' executives named were President Branch Rickey, Manager Leo Durocher, and Secretary Harold Parrott.

Dressen Flies Complaint, Too

Charley Dressen, the Yankee coach who was hired from the Dodgers during the off-season, also filed charges with the commissioner.

MacPhail, in his complaint, also made public a personal letter to Chandler, which stated that he felt compelled to take action because steps had been taken which "reflect upon the character and integrity of officials and employes of the New York American League Club."

He said that newspaper articles appearing in the Brooklyn Eagle under the by-line of Durocher, but ghost-written by Parrott, not only libeled and slandered him but Dressen as well.

Rickey apparently was included in the complaint because of his statement last Sunday that MacPhail entertained known gamblers in his box when the Dodgers and Yankees met in an exhibition game at Havana.

One of the alleged gamblers was Max Engelberg, known around race tracks as Memphis Engelberg. MacPhail denied having entertained him, stating that he was in an adjacent box and not in the one occupied by himself, his wife, and officials of the Brooklyn Dodger farm club at Montreal.

Although MacPhail denied entertaining Engelberg, he said that he counted Engelberg as a "good friend."

"Max Engelberg is a friend of mine," MacPhail said. "He is employed at race tracks, but he never has bet on baseball. He can come into Yankee Stadium at any time.

See HEARING, Page 5, Column 5.

Paris Printer Strike Ends After 4 Weeks

Paris, March 15 (AP).—Pierre Bourdan, minister of information, tonight announced by radio the end of the printers' strike which has paralyzed Paris newspapers for the last four weeks.

He said newspapers would reappear Monday morning.

Bourdan did not announce the terms.

Search Party Finds 23 Dead On Airliner

4 Americans Among 18 Passengers in French Plane Crash North of Grenoble

Grenoble, France, March 15 (U.P.). An Alpine searching party cautiously wormed its way up the side of 6350-foot Moucherolle Peak today and discovered that four Americans and 19 other persons were killed last night when an Air France Dakota (C-47) crashed and was partly buried by an avalanche it set off.

The peak against which the plane crashed with 18 passengers and five crewmen aboard is a few miles north of Grenoble.

The rescue party found all aboard dead and badly mutilated. Most of the wreck was buried by the snow of the avalanche, started by the impact of the plane smashing into the mountainside.

Tentatively Identified

The four Americans aboard were tentatively identified as Edwin Mantz, 42, an American soldier returning to Germany from a furlough in Italy; Stephen Anfossi, a New York exporter, and Emmanuel Faber and Mabel Muller, UNRRA workers. UNRRA headquarters in Paris could not confirm, however, that Faber and Mrs. Muller were aboard the plane.

Constellation Safe

New York, March 15 (U.P.).—A Trans-World Airlines Constellation that had been out of communications with its base for five hours landed at Gander, Newfoundland, at 12:18 p. m. (EST) today, ending fears that it had met disaster over the Atlantic.

When no radio messages were received from the giant four-engined plane during its flight from Shannon, Eire, to Gander, the Coast Guard Air-Sea Rescue Division had flashed an emergency warning to ships and airplanes to be on the lookout for it.

2 Victims Found

Albin, Wyo., March 15 (AP).—The burned bodies of Dr. L. H. Dunham, Scottsbluff, Nebr., physician-surgeon, and Tom Forsythe, Scottsbluff pilot-businessman, were found today in the charred wreckage of a private plane that disappeared Thursday night.

Missing Plane Located

Batavia, Java, March 15 (U.P.).—A Dakota transport, missing for three days, has been found in Republican territory 30 miles west of Bandoeng, it was reported today. No details were available. The plane took off from Bandoeng.

Search Hampered

New York, March 15 (U.P.).—Search for an Army transport plane and its three crew members missing on a flight in southern Labrador was hampered today by 40-mile-an-hour winds that whipped up snow and made visibility poor, the Air Transport Command here reported.

The missing plane, a C-64, disappeared during a contact flight Thursday afternoon from Camp Harrison, Labrador, to Goose Bay.

Afghan Dash Hound . . .

Post Staff Photo

ZOOMS TO A HALT—Bala, 2½-year-old Afghan hound, the blond streak which police cars couldn't catch up with yesterday on Massachusetts ave. nw., poses breathlessly with pretty Jane Kinstler in the flowershop at 1828 20th st. nw. Bala got loose from her boss, Thomas F. Henson, owner of the shop, in downtown Washington. He called in police to recover the dog, but Bala had raced back and was waiting in the shop for Henson when he returned

Taft Demands War Size-Up On Loan Plan

Asks for Military Opinion on Whether Russia Will Fight

By the Associated Press

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) called yesterday for an official size-up on whether Russia may declare war if the United States gives financial and military aid to Greece and Turkey.

"I want to know what our top military people think of the possibility that Russia will go to war if we carry out this program," he said, "just as we might be prompted to go to war if Russia tried to force a Communist government on Cuba."

[At the same time, the United Press reported in a Washington dispatch that it had learned Paul Porter, special U. S. investigator in Greece, was speeding home to lay before Congress first-hand evidence supporting President Truman's program to combat communism in the Near East.

[Porter is the head of a special American economic mission to Greece with the personal rank of Ambassador. Diplomatic sources were quoted as saying he would be on hand early this week, when Congressional hearings begin on Mr. Truman's request for $400,000,000 in aid for Greece and Turkey.

[Since he is easily the best-qualified official to report on Greece, it was considered certain he would be called immediately before the congressional hearings, the United Press said.

[When Porter left for Greece January 13, it was planned that his mission would be to make a long-range economic report to the President in early April. But in view of the present critical Greek situation, the United Press said it had learned, the State Department urg-

See GREECE, Page 2, Column 3.

Reds Dominate 2 News Guilds, Chief Testifies

N. Y. City, Los Angeles Cited by Murray At House Hearing

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

Communists dominate the New York guild and "guide" the Los Angeles local, President Milton Murray of the American Newspaper Guild told the House Labor Committee yesterday.

He declared Reds have no control over the national organization, though it includes Communists "just as many others do." Murray disagreed, however, that Communists should be outlawed, contending that identificaion and exposure were the best means of combating their influence.

Bill's Provisions Listed

As the committee ended public hearings on legislation to curb union practices, Acting Chairman Landis (R., Ind.), told reporters he hoped it would report a bill to the House the week of March 24. He said he thought the bill would include provisions:

1. Outlawing secondary boycotts and similar practices.

2. Banning jurisdictional disputes.

3. Penalizing unions for breach of contract.

4. Outlawing mass picketing.

5. Outlawing use of force and violence in picketing.

6. Assuring employers the right of free speech in labor disputes.

7. Guaranteeing secret elections in unions.

8. Separating prosecuting and judicial functions of the National Labor Relations Board.

9. Giving employers the right to discharge employes designated by the Justice Department as subversive and denying Wagner Act rights to unions with subversive leadership.

10. Banning political contribu-

See LABOR, Page 2, Column 2.

Marshall Says Plan Hits Heart Of Problem

Bidault Declares His Country Is Willing To Take Immigrants In Move for Peace

Moscow, March 15 (AP).—France proposed tonight a startling modern-day exodus of Germans from their defeated fatherland in order to lower the German war potential, and Secretary Marshall said the plan struck at the heart of the German problem.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the Foreign Ministers' Council that the Allies should undertake an organized reduction of the population through immigration from a thickly settled Reich and said France was prepared to take the revolutionary step of absorbing Germans into her own population.

Marshall Calls Clay

He said that France considered the German population, which is much denser than her neighboring States, a war potential that could be linked with the German industrial potential.

The day's developments found Marshall summoning Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay from Germany to consult on the German question, while the Chinese announced outright rejection of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's plea for informal Big Three discussions on China.

Russia struck the first blow against plans of the Western Allies for a "federalized" Germany with criticism of western land reorganization policies which the Russians view as paving the way for federalization.

Bevin Rebukes Vishinsky

At the opening of today's meeting, the longest of the conference, British Foreign Secretary Bevin reprimanded Deputy Soviet Minister Andrei Vishinsky for his insistence that Albania be permitted to participate in drawing up of the German peace pact.

Earlier Vishinsky had deadlocked the deputy foreign ministers by demanding that the question be tossed into the laps of the ministers. Bevin said he thought it was entirely improper for one deputy to break up the work of the three others "just because he did not get his way" on one point.

Bidault made his sweeping proposal for Germany by explaining that with the return of expellees from former parts of the Reich, Germany would have a density of population of 196 per square kilometer to 75 per square kilometer for France and 62 for Poland. He said this would be 40 more per

See MINISTERS, Page 4, Col. 1.

Marshall Report To Truman Mum On Red Reaction

Key West, March 15 (U.P.).—President Truman today received reports from Secretary of State George C. Marshall on progress of the Big Four conference in Moscow but the messages did not say how the President's foreign policy speech on Greece and Turkey had been received by the Russian government.

It was the first direct word from Marshall which the President had received since he attacked Communist efforts to undermine the Greek government in a major address to Congress last Wednesday.

Marshall's report to the President, it was learned, contained no hint of how the President's speech was received by the Soviet leaders.

Mr. Truman has decided to prolong his vacation in south Florida. He will remain here at least until Wednesday unless developments dictate otherwise.

Sweden Places Curb on Imports To Fight Inflation

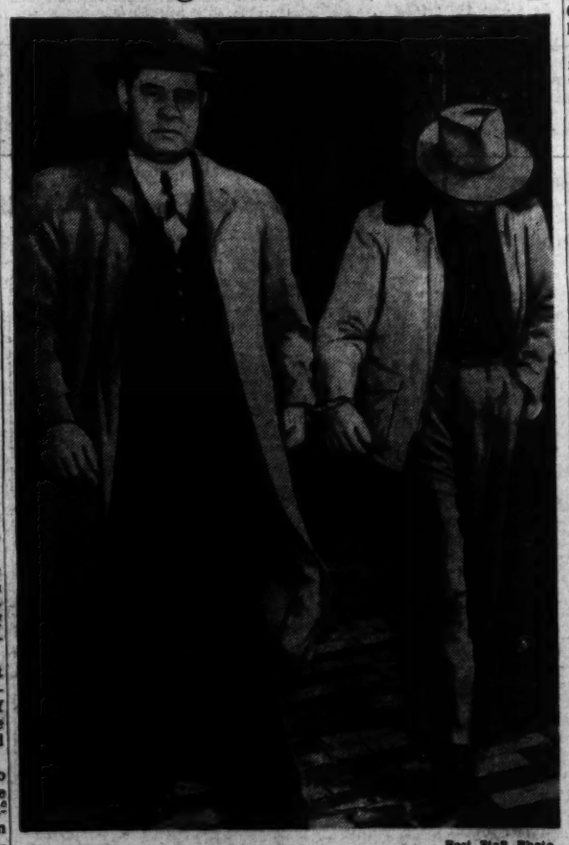
Stockholm, March 15 (AP).—The Swedish government placed an all-over ban on imports tonight in a move to battle a growing inflation and a shrinkage in foreign currency resources.

The action came as a surprise. The Liberal newspaper Dagens Nyheter, in a first comment, said the government's trade agreement with Russia was one cause for the difficulties, asserting that "production reserved for Russia should have been reserved for Swedish needs."

Imports of essential commodities will continue under a government license system.

An increasing manpower shortage, excessive purchasing power, shortage of consumer goods and soaring salaries and prices have all contributed to Sweden's troubles.

'Rose Burglar' Arrested . . .



Post Staff Photo

QUESTIONED—Detective Jack Frost leaves Seventh Precinct with Richard Bennett Heck (right), 29, of 3404 Rhode Island ave., Mount Rainier, Md., identified as the "rose bandit" who figured in burglaries here in 1938 and 1939. Police said Heck was arrested inside Tehaan's resturant, 1232 36th st. nw., which had $17 missing from cash register and $20 from pinball machine

Hits New 30-Year High

Release of U. S. Wheat Urged Rather Than Raising Margins

Chicago, March 15 (AP).—Release by the Government of some of its wheat supplies would be a more effective method of restraining advancing wheat prices than raising margins on grain futures transactions, grain men ruggested here today.

Wheat on the Board of Trade rose to a new 30-year high yesterday and corn sold at the best levels since 1920. Action followed yesterday's request of the Commodity Exchange Administration that margins on speculative grain transactions be raised to 25 per cent of market value.

High on wheat was $2.89¾ a bushel and on corn 1.74¼. Both peaks were established by March deliveries.

C. M. Galvin, crop analyst for James E. Bennett & Co., said that if the Government would loan some of its wheat to mills "this would make it possible for millers to continue grinding at a capacity rate without disturbing cash markets."

Grain men attributed soaring prices to mills and other commercial interests, which they said had contracted to sell flour and wheat to the Government and were bidding to obtain the grain in both cash and futures markets.

Richard Uhlmann, first vice president of the board, said: "There would not be any semblance of scarcity of wheat, and probably not nearly the present high price level, except for the fact that the Government is pushing exports to the limit of transportation facilities."

In addition to buying, Ed Boerner of Harris, Upham & Co. said the advance had been caused by "persistent advertising on the part of Government officials of the quantity of wheat they will need to send abroad, which has caused owners of the grain in the country to hold back offering it."

Royal Bell of Lamson Brothers said raising margins would "quiet" the market, but also would "nar-

See GRAIN, Page 4, Column 2.

Albania Mine Case Tossed Back to U. N.

Lake Success, N. Y., March 15 (AP).—Britain's mine-laying charges against Albania were tossed back to the United Nations Security Council tonight without recommendations by a three-nation subcommittee.

Indications were that the Council would deliberate again and then pass the case again—this time to the International Court of Justice.

The report was submitted after two weeks of questioning witnesses and studying evidence surrounding the damaging of two British destroyers by mines in the Corfu Channel last October 22 with a loss of 44 lives. The British said Albania laid the mines. The Albanian government denied the charges and in turn accused royal navy ships of invading its territorial waters.

The subcommitee, including Colombia, Australia and Poland, said in the report that it found little new evidence and suggested that the Council would have to determine whether there actually was a mine field in the channel and whether Albania laid such a field before taking any action. The posing of these questions plus numerous legal complications prompted the impression that the case would end up in The Hague Court.

Professor Nominated

Lake Success, N. Y., March 15 (AP).—The United States delegation to the United Nations today announced the nomination of Prof. Zechariah Chafee, jr., professor of law at Harvard, as American representative on a subcommission on freedom of information.

At the same time Jonathan Daniels, former press secretary to President Roosevelt and executive news editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, was put forward for membership on the subcommission on discrimination and minorities.

Both nominations were made by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

SNYDER

From Page 1

nounced he would appeal the case next week.

Cissel said his appeal will be based on the grounds that the Circuit Court lacked jurisdiction and the boy should have been tried in Montgomery County Juvenile Court.

With a record of good behavior, Bobby Snyder could gain his freedom on the present charge after 15 years.

States Attorney Walter W. Dawson, who prosecuted the case, said yesterday, however, that he is "considering" placing detainers against the youth on charges of murder of his foster mother and foster sister.

Appears Composed

In Rockville Court yesterday, when the boy appeared before Judge Woodward for sentencing to life imprisonment, mandatory under the jury's first degree murder verdict, he appeared quite composed. Only once, on the night the jury trial ended, had he broken down.

Yesterday, he stood straight at attention as the judge spoke to him in warm, fatherly fashion.

Judge Stedman Prescott, who served on the bench with Judge Woodward during the trial, was also present at the sentencing but made no comment.

Asked whether he had anything to say before hearing sentence, the youth answered, "No, sir," in a firm voice which echoed across the hushed courtroom.

Rules for Everything

Comparing life to athletic competition, in order to make sure the boy would understand, Judge Woodward said:

"You have stated that you felt that your parents were too strict on you. You must remember that there are rules for everything. In a basketball or football game they have definite rules. When you violate one of them you are penalized, and when you violate one sufficiently you are put out of the game.

"So it is with life . . . you have violated the rules of society sufficiently to be put out of the game."

In conclusion, the judge said:

"I am told that you have several talents . . . do not feel that your life is to be a complete blank from now on . . . I hope that you will develop those talents of yours so that you may become a useful member of society if and when you are returned to it."

While the judge spoke, the boy swallowed hard a few times, but maintained his composure. He sat down promptly as the judge finished his remarks.

At 12:30 p. m., he was taken into a car by Sheriff Frank I. Davis for the trip to the penitentiary. The youth said nothing when a Post photographer snapped his picture as the car pulled away.

May Be Transferred

Harold E. Donnell, superintendent of Maryland State Prisons, said yesterday there is a possibility Bobby Snyder may be transferred from the penitentiary to the State Reformatory for Males, near Hagerstown.

Any change of imprisonment, Donnell said, would be decided by the State Board of Corrections. Although only those between the ages of 16 and 26 can be originally committed to the reformatory, Donnell said, others can be transferred there from another institution.

Normal procedure, said Donnell, would involve "two to three months at least" before a transfer could take place. First, said Donnell, the boy will have to be examined by the psychiatrist at the penitentiary and a full report made to the corrections board.

Upon arrival at the penitentiary yesterday, the youth was placed alone in a regular individual detention cell to await a physical examination.

Capt. Frank Casper, assistant to Warden Brady at the prison, said the boy will be "observed" for about a week before being assigned to the prison school, a training shop, or a job in the institution.

Casper said the youngest prisoner ever to serve in the penitentiary was a 15-year-old Negro, who was there "several years ago."

Warden Brady described the 47-year-old penitentiary, in the downtown business section, as "awfully crowded," and said he had no facilities for separating young prisoners from older ones.

Last May 10, one inmate was stabbed to death there while he and nearly 1000 other prisoners attended a baseball game.

During investigation of the prison slaying, Warden Brady told the Baltimore Sun on June 22, 1946:

"A certain amount of gambling goes on (in the prison) all the time, usually in cigarettes or articles received from visitors. We sometimes smell alcohol on their (prisoner's) breath when we search them on return to the penitentiary after working outside" of the prison, under prison guard.

Make Own Liquor

Some of the prisoners, said Brady, made a liquor of fermented dried prunes and peaches. "Once in a while," he said in the same statement, "a baker will steal yeast from the bakery to assist the process."

Questioned about weapons in the prison, Brady said at that time that many inmates had been found with penknives, wooden knives and knives made of scrap metal. "Prisoners seem to feel the need of something for their own protection," he added.

After 30 days' imprisonment, Bobby Snyder will be permitted two visits from outsiders a month, although the youth has no immediate family. Job training facilities at the penitentiary, one prison official said, are highly limited, and a "special case" would have to be made in order to provide the youth with such training.

A Place Where Army Veterans Are Rookies Again

U. S. Army Photo

The officer of the day (OD) here is a sergeant—Sergt. David A. Kane (right), dressing down new arrivals at the United States Military Academy Preparatory School. At a stiff attention are (from left) Pvt. James A. Kilgore, 2d Lieut. Ernest P. Zoelecsky, 2d Lieut. David L. Billis, S/Sergt. Donald L. Meridith and 1st Lieut. Wesley L. Pendergraft. At the new and little-known Army institution both officers and enlisted men live and work together as they prepare to qualify as West Point Cadets

LABOR

From Page 1

tions by unions.

11. Requiring unions to file financial statements.

12. Guaranteeing "true collective bargaining."

Senate Drafting Bill

The Senate Labor Committee concluded hearings on similar legislation Friday and has begun drafting a bill.

In addition to Murray, witnesses yesterday were Earl Carroll, Hollywood showman, and a delegation of small businessmen, all of whom recited tribulations they said had been visited upon them by union leaders. Carroll and several of the businessmen said they expected reprisals for testifying before the committee.

Murray named Jack Ryan, executive vice president of the New York Guild, and William Brodie, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Guild, as Communists. Philip Connolly of the Los Angeles local, he said, was "a fellow-traveler at the very least."

Clears National Staff

There are no Reds among the officers or paid staff of the national organization, Murray said, and even in New York and Los Angeles few of the members are Communists. Members could quickly "boot the Communists out of office," he added, if they would exercise their democratic rights.

In Los Angeles Brodie was quoted by the Associated Press as denying he was a Communist. Ryan in New York was quoted as saying that "people known as Communists have been identified with responsible, constructive work in behalf of American wage earners. To be labelled a Communist under these circumstances is therefore an honor."

Murray told the committee Communists were able to gain control of labor organizations because "they work day and night, they infiltrate wherever and whenever they can, they get the key jobs by being busy little beavers and making themselves almost obnoxiously useful."

Would "Destroy Democracy"

They are harmful, he declared, to "labor and any other organization with which they become affiliated" by destroying democracy in those organizations and "if allowed to go far enough they would destroy the Congress of the United States."

Street Named Truman

Athens, March 15 (AP).—The Athens municipal council resolved unanimously today to rename a central Athens street for President Truman.

GREECE

From Page 1

ently requested Porter to speed up his survey.

[He has now completed his preliminary report and is bringing it with him, it was reported.—Editor's note.]

Greeks Pledge Cooperation

Meanwhile, there were these fresh developments:

1. President Truman made public messages of thanks from spokesmen for all Greek parties except the Communists. The President said they show that all will "cooperate unreservedly with the United States Government in its desire to assist Greece," and that they pledge the aid will be devoted to "constructive rehabilitation and the cause of peace and freedom."

2. Key Congressmen predicted that Hungary and four Middle East states, Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine, may seek American aid under the Administration program of curbing the advance of communism. These legislators estimated the ultimate cost of the program may top one billion dollars.

In reaching the one billion dollar estimate, the Congressmen counted in 350 million dollars already requested for relief in liberated countries and the sums budgeted for relief in occupied lands, as well as an undetermined amount of expected new requests.

Opposition Joins Accord

The messages from the Greek leaders were released by the White House, along with a statement from the President, who is vacationing at Key West, Fla., until Monday.

They came from Prime Minister Demetrios Maximos, head of the new coalition cabinet, and Themistocles Sophoulis, chief of the Liberal Party, as leader of the opposition in parliament.

The cabinet was reorganized in January to include all the parties represented in the one-house Parliament except the Liberals, who declined to join the coalition. The Liberals, favoring a republic instead of the present monarchy, have about 13 per cent of the votes in Parliament, which is dominated by Maximos' Populist Party. The Communists abstained from the elections and thus are not represented in Parliament.

Sophoulis' message was just 78 words. It expressed to Mr. Truman "our deepest gratitude for the valuable assistance which you have kindly proposed" and said that his "wise advice condemning the extremes of the Right and Left" should promote the "pacification of Greece without further bloodshed."

Maximos sent a longer message of thanks. He noted that the government has offered an amnesty to guerillas who lay down their arms, and Mr. Truman expressed "profound hope" that it now would be accepted "with confidence." Similar amnesties have been offered before, but implied in the present offer was the prospect that American measures in Greece could guarantee guerillas who accept it, against reprisals from their comrades.

State Department spokesmen said no official messages had been received from Turkey on the American proposal to aid that nation. However, Premier Recep Peker issued a statement in Istanbul on Thursday saying that American help "will leave us very grateful" and that "all the Turkish nation will know how to defend the honor, rights and frontiers of the fatherland when it is necessary."

Taft, in asking for an official estimate of the possibility of Russia's going to war, told a reporter he also wanted to know "just what the military significance would be if the Communists should take over the government of Greece."

Both questions, he said, would be submitted to Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to direct at high ranking Government officials when they testify.

Taft, who has not yet committed himself on the President's proposal, said he would expect the answers to such questions to be given only at closed sessions of the committee, despite promises by Vandenberg and Chairman Eaton (R., N. J.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that every phase of the diplomatic move would be examined in public hearings.

Wants No Secret Pacts

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), a committee member, said he thought it would be necessary to go beyond the mere discussion of immediate aid to Greece and Turkey.

"The decision that we are being asked to make here may affect generations to come," he said, "and I want to know all of the facts involved.

"I want no more Yaltas, Tehrans or Potsdams. I want no more statements that there are no secret agreements and then find later that give-away agreements have been made. We are in this present mess because of the colossal mistakes that have been made by some of those who have attempted to speak for us in the last few years."

Senator Ellender (D., La.) announced he was opposed to giving any military aid to either Greece or Turkey. Ellender said he favored extending relief and rehabilitation help to Greece, but not to Turkey.

"We tried to get some help from the Turks during the war and failed," he said. "They sold us some things that we needed at high prices which gave them good profits. Now they want us to bail them out."

NORRIS

From Page 1

other appointment is ordered here to take the course. Many were flown home from overseas. Navy and Marine Corps men, are discharged and reappointed Army privates.

Annual Army Appointments

In addition, selected men from all over the Army are sent here to compete for the appointments made annually from within the Army. Quotas are allotted to the various field armies and other units, and applicants who meet the strict requirements are chosen by screening boards.

Only men with very high scores on the Army General Classification Test (intelligence test) are considered. Most of those meeting the AGCT age and physical standards who applied were selected.

There are about 150 of the "neargeniuses" and a like number who already have congressional appointments or alternate appointments when ordered here.

Upon arrival, students take off their chevrons or officer's insignia. While on the post they are classed as "cadet-candidates."

Schedule Is Exacting

The schedule is a tough one. Reveille is at 6:30 and classes begin at 8 and run until noon. They study from 1 to 3 and 8 to 10. Military drill and physical training is given from 3 to 5 on alternate days.

From 5 until 8, the "USMAPS" are free. Officers and men alike can go to the enlisted men's club for a beer or a game of pool.

Weekends—from noon Saturday until Sunday evening study period—are free. Then the officers drag out their tunics with shiny bars and the sergeants their blouses with chevons and set off for New York or West Point where they resume their regular rank and status.

At present there are 14 lieutenants, 5 master sergeants and about 50 other sergeants attending the school. More than half are privates or privates first class.

Sergeant Commands Officers

Tech Sergt. William J. Bradley of Portland, Me., a combat infantryman who was wounded twice during the war, serves as commander of the First Company of cadet-candidates. As such he commands several commissioned officers.

The other company commander is Master Sergt. Robert A. Seiwell of Conyngham, Pa., a former AAF flight officer.

One From District

One of the former Marines is a Washingtonian—James W. Mulholland, 3020 Tilden st. nw. Another is a former lieutenant who served in the Southwest Pacific—Robert I. Donnellan of Emporia, Kans.

Then there is Staff Sergt. Donald A. Merideth of Cayahoga Falls, Ohio, a beribboned veteran of 46 air missions in the Southwest Pacific; twice-wounded Combat Infantryman William E. Shiffler of State College, Pa., who jumped with the Eighty-Second Airborne in Normandy and Holland, and was captured in the "Bulge;" and young Colburn Lovette, Kennedy-Warren Apartments, son of Brig. Gen. Ralph Lovette.

Commandant of the school is Col. Frank G. Davis, formerly of Arlington Village, Arlington. He has a staff of 7 officers, 40 enlisted men and 21 civilian teachers. The school is a part of Col. Robert Sink's 1802d Infantry Regiment., which also maintains West Point and helps teach the kaydets.

Flames Damage Ohio State Club And Dormitory

Columbus, Ohio, March 15 (AP).—Fire fighters brought under control a roaring fire in the first floor of Ohio State University's big football stadium today after unestimated damage to the Buckeye Club and a new dormitory.

No one was injured. Spring vacations had left only 25 students in that section of the structure.

The fire, which an unidentified eye witness said started in the Buckeye Club—one of three stadium organizations, spread rapidly, fanned by the draft through the base of the oval, which seats 85,000 persons.

Students first fought the fire with available hoses but were unsuccessful in stemming the flames. Columbus fire fighters called in additional equipment to cope with the blaze.

Twenty per cent of disabled American war veterans now are employed.

Forty-seven per cent of American families saved more than $500 last year.

Budget Bureau Puts Approval On Plan for Court Building

The District's long quest for a new Federal Court Building picked up momentum in both the Senate and House yesterday.

The Senate Public Works Committee announced that the Budget Bureau has okayed the Revercomb bill for a $10,300,000 courthouse, to be paid for by the Federal and District governments on a 50-50 basis.

On the other side of Congress, it was learned Representative George A. Dondero (R., Mich.), chairman of the House Public Works Committee, is preparing to introduce a similar courthouse construction bill.

Considered "Emergency"

Long sought by the jurists and the legal profession here, the new courthouse would be built on Constitution ave. at 3d st. nw.

Introduction of the courthouse bill by Dondero, expected this week, is especially significant in face of the current economy drive by the Republican leaders of Congress.

Added impetus in the courthouse campaign came yesterday from Representative J. Harry McGregor (R., Ohio), chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee. McGregor said yesterday that after studying the situation here, he believes the new courthouse is "emergency" legislation. Arrangements are being made, he said, for the subcommittee members to visit the District Court to see firsthand its crowded condition. The inspection will be made around April 1.

The Senate courthouse measure, introduced by Senator Chapman Revercomb (R., W. Va.), has been assigned to a Senate Public Works subcommittee headed by Senator Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.).

Salvation Army Continues in Reich

London, March 15 (AP).—The British control office for Germany and Austria today denied published reports that the Salvation Army had been banned in Germany because of Soviet objections to its "semi-military" nature. The Salvation Army is now operating in Germany, the control office said, but its formal recognition by the Allied Control Council still is under consideration.

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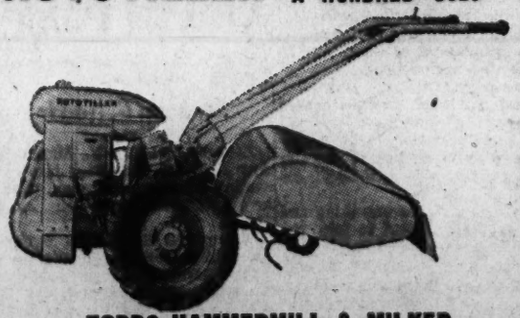
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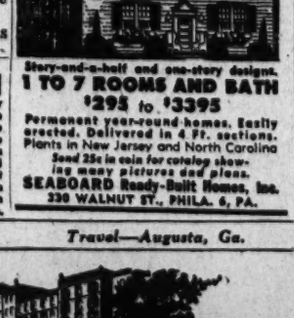
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Virginia News

Virginia Democrats in Congress Recommend Going Slow on Plan to Aid Greece, Turkey

Virginia's Democratic Congressmen are taking the position of going slow on President Truman's proposal of aid to Greece and Turkey.

Senators Byrd and Robertson, in separate interviews, cautioned against hasty action.

"We should not," said Byrd, "try to force this through by March 31. March 31 might be the end of England's fiscal year, but this is more important than any fiscal year."

Robertson said, "this is no time for hasty action. Rather it behooves every man who professes the Christian religion to pray that God may guide us in formulating a foreign policy that will be consistent with his aid."

Involves Burdens

Byrd said the proposal represents a "drastic change in our foreign policy" which involves questions of the future of the United Nations, of further interventions, and of financial and military burdens.

Representative Gary said, "This is a serious course, but I feel that failure to follow the President" will open the way in Europe and Asia "to aggression and pave the way for a third World War."

Representative Almond said that "whatever action the Congress takes should be done with full appreciation of the serious implications involved."

"My vote on this," he added, "will come after prayerful and careful consideration and will not be induced by hysteria either for or against any course of conduct."

Representative Flannagan said the proposal is "one of the most serious questions to come before the Congress in years."

Flannagan Backs President

"I am backing the President," he added. "I believe it is better to have a showdown now than later."

Representative Stanley said the proposal is "a matter requiring the most thoughtful decision." He said he desired to study all phases of the question before reaching a decision.

Representatives Smith and Harrison had no comment.

Senator Byrd says he will offer his resignation as chairman of the "Byrd economy committee." The Virginia senior Senator early in the session offered to resign in letters to Republican leaders, but no action has been taken to relieve him of duties as the only Democratic chairman serving in the Eighticth Congress.

New Budget Tabled

Fredericksburg, Va., March 15. The Stafford County Board of Supervisors tabled the proposed 1947-48 budget yesterday after hearing a score of persons—about half the number present for the public meeting—oppose a suggested $2.20 per $100 general levy as too high. The budget will be reconsidered at the April meeting.

Myers to Addie High

Leesburg, Va., March 15.—Robert A. Myers, principal of the Hillsboro grade school, has been appointed principal of the Aldie High School for the 1947-48 term. Myers, a former principal at Aldie, succeeds Philip di Zerega.

High school principals reappointed by the Loudoun County School Board this week include Charles S. Monroe, Leesburg; J. Lupton Simpson, Lincoln, and L. A. Woneldorph, Lovettsville.

Grade school principals reappointed are Mrs. Margaret Cockerill, Lincoln; Mrs. Mary E. Hemsley, Arcola; Mrs. Tillie D. Monroe, Ashburn; Miss Eliza D. Lunceford, Bluemont; Mrs. Frances S. Mayse, Hamilton; Mrs. Ruth D. Schulke, Purcellville; Lake VanSickler, Round Hill; Mrs. Wilda Fay Tucker, Sterling; Mrs. Henry Gray, Douglass elementary, and Augustus L. Lacey, Banneker.

Game Board Meets

Richmond, Va., March 15 (AP).—Proposed changes in game regulations were being considered by the State Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries here today.

Proposals ranged from a uniform squirrel season to a request that the system of deer-tagging, used last season west of the Blue Ridge, be extended to the remainder of the State.

Representatives of the Peninsula Sportsmen's Association had requested that dog laws be divorced from the jurisdiction of the commission, that qualified game wardens be hired and that mobile squadrons be used to patrol heavily hunted areas when they are needed.

Home Building Advised

Fredericksburg, Va., March 15. David W. Carter, Federal Housing Administrator for Virginia, told the Rotary Club last night people needing homes should build them now, even though construction costs have virtually doubled since the war began.

Carter attributed housing shortages to increased marriages and births, and to backlogs of savings which permit apartment dwellers to buy their own homes. Costs have risen sharply, he said, because, in addition to the heavy demand for homes, there is a scarcity of workers and materials, and "inefficiency in assembling labor and materials."

Dean's Portrait Painted

Williamsburg, Va., March 15.—A portrait of Dr. Grace Warren Landrum, dean of women at the College of William and Mary, will be presented to the college by the graduating class at its formal luncheon in June.

The painting was started March 4 by Miss Greta Matson, New York artist. The presentation will be made by Bert Rance of Chicago, class president.

Speaker Blames Parents

Fredericksburg, Va., March 15.—William C. Miller, Richmond attorney and district governor of Exchange Clubs in Virginia, urged the cooperative efforts of civic clubs, churches, law enforcement agencies and educational institutions in a "well-rounded program" to reduce juvenile delinquency here last night.

Miller said juvenile delinquency is "really the result of adult delinquency" or the failure of parents to properly rear and direct their children. He addressed the local club, celebrating the thirty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the National Exchange Club.

School on Saturday

Winchester, Va., March 15.—Today was Saturday, but it wasn't a holiday for 3200 county school students who had to start making up 11 days lost because of weather conditions. The Saturday classes will be held every other week for the remainder of the term, but the kids had one thing to be thankful for—they will get out at 1 p. m. on Saturday—by not taking any recess or lunch hour.

$2.65 Tax Rate Set

Manassas, Va., March 15.—The Prince William County tax rate was tentatively set at $2.65 by the Board of Supervisors this week after tentative approval was given to a county budget of $89,662 and a school budget of $375,845.

The action was taken after a joint meeting of supervisors and the County School Board at which school officials presented a budget reducing a previous request for 1947-48 funds by $124,350. A public hearing was set for April 24 at the courthouse.

About $213,908 of the school budget will be met by county funds and the remainder by State funds. The reduction in the fund request was made by dropping or reducing proposed expenditures for free textbooks, capital outlay, debt service, building alterations and transportation.

Flight Trainers Appeal

Richmond, Va., March 15 (AP).—The Virginia Aviation Trades Association has named a three-member committee to present its problems to the State Board of Education in connection with its rule that all flying schools giving GI flight training must obtain Civil Aeronautics Administration approval by July 1.

"If the State Board of Education insists we comply with their new ruling by July 1," said Albert F. Cassidy of Hopewell, a committee member, "only nine operators in the entire State of Virginia will be able to continue to give the flying training, and that will mean that 2700 GIs will be out of flying."

It was on Cassidy's recommendation the committee was named to ask the board to give the operators until July 1, 1948, to meet all requirements. Other members of the committee are Jack Nelson of Alexandria and C. R. Holliday of Orange.

Trolley Operator Killed

Norfolk, Va., March 15 (AP).—An inquest will be held Tuesday afternoon in the death of John E. Whitfield, 31-year-old streetcar operator, who was injured fatally when struck by another streetcar at 38th st. and Hampton blvd. yesterday at 6:30 p. m.

According to police, Whitfield was operating a Naval Base car south of Hampton blvd. when it became necessary for him to adjust the trolley line at 38th st. Stepping from the left door of the street car, Whitfield was struck by a northbound car operated by Martin T. Connelley. No charges have been placed against Connelley.

Plaque Honors Heroes

Winchester, Va., March 15.—A memorial plaque will be unveiled tomorrow morning at the Stephens City Methodist Church honoring two members of the congregation who gave their lives during World War II. The dedicatory service will be led by Rev. E. C Day, pastor. Inscribed on the plaque are the names of Sergt. John Wohlford, who died on D-Day, and Seaman Paxton Orndorff, who died April 6, 1945, in the south Pacific.

Princess of Blossoms

Winchester, Va., March 15.—Miss Martha Clay Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester D. Arnold, sr., and a freshman at Westhampton College, Richmond, has been selected by directors of the Virginia State Horticultural Society as the society's princess in the court of the queen of the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival here May 12.

Scouts Acquire Film

Winchester, Va., March 15.—Scout Executive Herbert Wilkins has announced the Shenandoah Area Council has joined with the Hagerstown area in acquiring a 35-minute sound and color film, "Scout Trail to Citizenship." The 16-mm film will be exchanged between the two areas where it will be available for showings before Scout and civic groups.

Shooting Suspect Held

Fredericksburg, Va., March 15.—Robert L. Johnson, 21, has been returned to Stafford County from Arlington to face a charge of feloniously shooting Amos Burk in Stafford last August 31. Arlington authorities learned Johnson was wanted in Stafford after making a routine check when he was arrested several days ago.

Joseph W. Cook Services Held

Martinsburg, W. Va., March 15. Funeral services were held today for Joseph Warren Cook, retired salesman, who died at his home here Thursday. He came to Martinsburg from Cumberland, Md., about 35 years ago.

Envoy Addresses Wilson School of Foreign Affairs

Thompson Photo

DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, last Thursday delivered the third in a series of public lectures by statesmen, which are sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs, at the University of Virginia. Edward R. Stettinius, jr., rector of the university, is on the left, Dr. Koo is in the center and Admiral William F. Halsey, jr., chairman of the national council of the university's fund campaign, is on the right

Md. Senate Group Backs 2% Sales Tax

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—The administration's 2 per cent sales tax proposal was reported favorably to the State Senate today by its Finance Committee.

Majority Leader Sothoron (D., Prince Georges) said that a vote on the report by the entire Senate membership would be delayed until Monday.

The Senate committeemen have been working on the tax measure constantly since its introduction, and prior to convening of today's Assembly there had been reports they would not be ready to present it to the floor before next week.

The committee adopted half a dozen amendments before sending the bill to the floor.

Senator George (D., Queen Anpes), who is expected to carry the administration fight for passage in the Senate, said the changes included exemptions from the tax for newspapers, certain commodities used for agricultural purposes, amusements, and Pullman accommodations and meals on trains operating in interstate commerce.

"Farmers are only exempted from paying the tax on that portion of his purchases which are incorporated or grown into other products for resale," George explained.

"This is the same provision which applies to all manufactures in other parts of the bill."

He said there would be no tax on amusements "so long as the present gross receipts amusement tax remains in effect."

Another amendment excludes sherbet, along with ice cream, for "off-premises consumption."

Proposed 1-Cent Boost In Md. Gas Tax Protested

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—The proposed 1-cent boost in the State gasoline tax to help pay for a 163-million-dollar road modernization program in Maryland drew criticism today from trucker representatives and other interests.

The opposition was expressed before the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees at a hearing on Governor Lane's bridge and highway plan.

James C. Myers, president of the Rural Letter Carriers Association, said a fuel tax boost would mean a "reduction in our take home pay," but Chairman Robert M. Reindollar of the State roads commission said enactment of the plan was necessary to place Maryland's roads on a par "with any other in the country."

Tax Burdens Cited

Walter F. Kneip, general manager of the Maryland Motor Truck Association, another opponent, declared the program placed a "very heavy burden of taxation upon mass transportation of property and persons on the highways, whether operated publicly or privately."

Solicitor General Philip Perlman explained to the opposition that the two road bills pending, and which embody authorization for a Chesapeake Bay bridge and a span or tunnel for the Patapsco River, wrap together legislation previously passed.

Perlman said the roads commission would be allowed to issue revenue bonds in the amount needed for the bridge constructions, with the debt being self-liquidating through toll collections.

He asserted that the State's credit would not be involved.

An identical type of revenue bond issue is proposed in both bills. The second is for a 100-million-dollar road-building program, in which bonds would be serviced through the State's 50 per cent share of a 5-cent gasoline tax. The levy is now 4 cents.

Auto Group Protests

The Automobile Trade Association protested what it termed would be "pyramiding" of title taxes as proposed in the program, which now provides that the roads commission would get all the income from this levy.

The plan for a harbor bridge drew objection of Baltimore port interests and the Better Baltimore Business Committee, with spokesmen for the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads backing them in their stand.

Harvey Porter, executive secretary of the Baltimore committee, said a recent traffic study showed there would be no need for a harbor crossing for at least 10 years.

E. A. Seidl, president of the Steampship Trade Association, asked the committeemen to "picture a bridge across the harbor on a dark, foggy night."

Reindollar said the State was recognized as having the Nation's best transportation system 20 years ago, but it needs millions of dollars worth of improvement now. He said the commission spent 15 million dollars last year and anticipated an equal expenditure this year.

VEPCO Labor Pact Includes Wage Raises

Richmond, Va., March 15 (AP).—An across the board wage increase of 11 cents an hour and a maintenance of membership clause are in the terms of a contract agreed upon by the Virginia Electric & Power Co. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the union disclosed today.

General provisions of the contract, approved verbally late yesterday and to be signed Monday, were announced by George P. Colonies, secretary of the system council of local unions on VEPCO properties. They also include:

An additional week of vacation, making three weeks, for employes with 15 years of service.

Double time for holiday work for all men.

One scale of wages for men doing the same type of work regardless of its geographical location within the VEPCO system.

The arbitration of grievances by a board consisting of two men from the union, two from the company and a fifth to be named by either the United States Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association.

Settlement "of all issues" was announced yesterday by D. Yates Haefner, United States Commissioner of Conciliation, who had been sitting in on sessions of the "second conference" which was held under terms of the new State Public Utilities Labor Realtions law.

Colonies said that the wage increase would apply to all of the 1850 workers except about 150 already making more than the top rates in their categories. This group will receive an increase of at least 5 cents an hour.

U. S. Probe Asked In Extradition

Richmond, Va., March 14 (AP).—Howard H. Carwile, Richmond attorney, today wrote to Attorney General Tom Clark requesting a Federal investigation in the Ed Lemon Coleman extradition case on the grounds it "constitutes a violation of the Lindbergh law relating to kidnaping."

Coleman, a Richmond Negro, was turned over to North Carolina authorities on March 7 by deputies at the Richmond City Jail, following a hearing earlier in the week in which Governor Tuck had honored a request for the prisoner's extradition. Carwile charged in a letter to the Governor that Coleman's legal rights were violated in that he was not taken before a court to be given an opportunity to fight the extradition.

Fleet Units Return To Norfolk Soon

Norfolk, Va., March 15 (AP).—Many units of the Atlantic Fleet will return to Norfolk next week after engaging in maneuvers in the Caribbean. Abord are some 600 Naval Reserve officers and enlisted men, in addition to members of the Second Marine Division and regular Navy personnel.

Due to dock at the Norfolk Naval Station on Tuesday are the battleship Missouri, the cruiser Houston and the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt. They have been away for six weeks and have just completed an assault on Culebra Island with marines and the amphibious force cooperating in the "battle."

Engineer Still Missing After Fire on Yacht

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—The former presidential yacht Mayflower was towed to Baltimore today, crippled by the third fire in her 50-year history after a boiler explosion.

One engineer, identified as Tobert Telloquin of Quebec, Canada, was still missing as 16 of his shipmates were brought into Baltimore Harbor aboard a corvette.

Spokesman at the Patuxent Naval Air Station said four Navy vessels fought the fire for 10 hours, and Capt. Harry Hanby, skipper of the corvette that brought the crew to Baltimore, said flames shot 30 feet into the air.

The boiler blast occurred as the old ship, bound on a sealing expedition, reached the mouth of the Potomac River yesterday.

"It was purely and simply an accident," Chief Engineer Eugene Cropeau said. "The boiler backfired. It could have happened on any ship."

The Mayflower was damaged by a $100,000 fire at Washington in 1920, but later was reconditioned as a presidential yacht. Eleven years later, she again burned and sank at her pier at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and soon afterward the vessel was sold to a Chicagoan for $16,000.

In 1943, the vessel was refitted for wartime escort duty, and her present skipper, Capt. Frank M. Shaw of Montreal, later purchased her from the United States Maritime Commission.

Shaw went back aboard the gutted vessel with two mates and two officers to inspect the fire damage, Cropeau said.

'Chefs' Tourney Judges Agree To Turn Cooks

Virginia Beach, Va., March 15 (AP).—The judges left themselves open for judgment today as an aftermath of the first annual Virginia Master Chefs' Tournament as the panel of 15 gourmets, which has been sampling the examples of Virginia cookery for the past six days, turned cooks to prepare a meal after the stipulated recipe of Governor Tuck.

The tournament came to a premature end yesterday when Harry Z. Rippeon of Winchester, was unable to attend because of illness. Rippeon was to have prepared today's menus.

The impasse was breached when Robert F. Nelson, public relations counsel for the State Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the tournament, came up with the Governor's menu, suggested to tournament officials earlier this week, and several of the food experts agreed to don chef's garb and prepare the meal. The main offering of the meal suggested by the chief executive will be Southern fried chicken.

325 Items Listed As Evidence in Check Kite Trial

Richmond, Va., March 15 (AP).—With 325 items already admitted as evidence, the Government will resume Monday testimony as to banking transactions which it charges were connected with millions of dollars of check kiting through three Virginia banks.

John W. Manchester, former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and one of the Government's principal witnesses, is expected to resume the stand after the weekend recess for further identification of checks and other banking records which are being made a part of the record.

At the close of the tenth day of the Federal District Court trial of nine Virginians charged with aiding and abetting in the misapplication of more than $435,000 from a Fredericksburg bank, some 1500 items had been admitted for purposes of identification, in addition to the 325 which had become a part of the evidence.

Senate Group Approves Md. Rent Controls

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted today to approve an enabling act bill which would permit cities and counties to set up rent control legislation of national controls are abolished.

The bill, originally introduced by Senator Ellison (D., Balto., Fourth), was sent back to the Senate Judiciary Committee after being unfavorably reported.

As written now, the measure would let local units decide whether they want to adopt rent controls. It would also permit them to continue the national control regulations if they choose.

Ellison argued that the bill was necessary because of the "emergency which would exist if Federal controls were abolished."

The committee discussion of the measure brought out great differences of opinion as to the present existence of the "emergency."

Baltimore City Senators, who Senator Ellison said favor the measure, will discuss it before it is sent to the floor.

Meanwhile hundreds of persons flocked into the State House to attend a hearing on Governor Lane's proposal for constructing a Chesapeake Bay bridge and a five-year highway modernization plan.

Action in Maryland General Assembly

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—Action today in the Maryland General Assembly included:

House

Bills introduced:

HB760—By Prince Georges County delegation—To permit the Town of Landover Hills to levy a special tax for a garbage collection and disposal system.

HB762—By Prince Georges County delegation—To provide for regulation of midget automobile racing in Prince Georges County and to permit parimutuel betting.

HB764—By Allegany County delegation—To create a special taxing area to be known as Potomac Park Addition, providing for a citizens' committee and to permit the levying of a tax for street lights and water for fire protection.

HB753—By Lofstrand—To provide for a police chief, officers, the annual employment of a certified public accountant, and retirement system for employes of Takoma Park. (Montgomery and Prince Georges County delegations.)

HB759—By Prince Georges County delegation—To permit the Town of Landover Hills to carry out public improvements, with restrictions on the amount to be borrowed for such purposes.

Senate

Bills introduced:

SB427—By Kimble—To direct Allegany County commissioners to borrow $140,000 to purchase voting machines and authorize a tax levy to pay interest on bonds.

SB429—By McLaughlin—Relating to duties of the Washington County treasurer in connection with collection and distribution of motor vehicle taxes.

SB430—By McLaughlin and Goldstein—To increase the Calvert County treasurer's salary from $2300 to $3000 annually, and set the salary of the Washington County treasurer at $5400.

SB433—By Kimble—To increase compensation of members of Cumberland City Fire Department.

SB434—By Storm—To authorize Thurmont Board of Commissioners to borrow up to $25,000 for streets and sewers.

Indiana U. Wins College Debate At Williamsburg

Williamsburg, Va., March 15 (AP).—The University of Indiana today won the invitational intercollegiate debate in which nine colleges and universities participated at the College of William and Mary.

Swarthmore College finished second, and University of Virginia compiled 815 points against Swarthmore's 800; Virginia had 770 and Florida 760.

The leading affirmative team represented University of Florida. William J. Castagna of Clearwater, Fla., and Gerald Cordon of Miami were debaters.

Affirmative runners-up were Kenneth Scott of LaGrange, Ill., and Norma Meister of Ashtabula, Ohio, who represented the College of William and Mary, and Neal Cline of Norfolk and Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, representing University of Richmand.

The Swarthmore team of George Chen of Shanghai, China, and Joe Bullen of Pueblo, Colo., was judged the best negative team with University of Indiana debaters Johr McCormack of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Stan Palesnick of Indianapolis, runners-up.

Query was "Resolved: That labor should have a direct share in the management of industry."

Other contesting teams were University of North Carolina, Georgetown University and Lynchburg College.

Maryland News

Search for 'Politest Man in America' Begins in Baltimore Soon by Jewelers

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—Any time now, secret agents will mingle with Baltimore crowds, ready at the word "go" to attach themselves to the gent who tips his hat or proffers his trolley seat to a lady.

The observers will be planted in key spots by a committee representing business groups. The committee has embarked on the task of discovering the politest man in America.

The canvass will begin in Baltimore and include, somewhat later, nine other major cities.

Snoopers will single out chivalrous males and, by a mysterious process of elimination, select the politest gentleman of each city. The winner will be dubbed Golden Knight of Baltimore, or whatever city he represents, whether he likes it or not.

Behind this is a Providence, R. I., jewelry designer named Edwin Speidel, chairman of the committee.

The reason for the novel survey isn't just scientific curiosity, Speidel admits. The committee figures that determining the politest sections of the Nation will yield information valuable to industry.

Areas where "Golden Knights" abound, the group figures, will prove good markets for trinkets suitable as gifts for wives and sweethearts.

Besides, Speidel said confidently, the experiment may prove that chivalry is not dead.

Fire Fighters Organize

Leonardtown, Md., March 15.—Plans for organization of a volunteer fire department are being made by the Hollywood Parent-Teachers Association, Calvin Kirby, president, announced today.

Bernard Smith of Leonardtown is assisting in plans for the group, fourth department in St. Marys County, Kirby said. A meeting will be held April 9 at Hollywood at 7:30 p. m. to discuss the plan. Smith will speak.

42 Millions to Jobless

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—More than 42 million dollars was paid to Maryland claimants during 1946 by the Unemployment Compensation Board, Chairman Russell S. Davis announced.

Payment of claims filed by 101,718 individuals averaged $18.60 weekly during 10½ weeks.

It's Roundup Time

BALTIMORE, March 15 (AP).—Union Stockyard's cowhands joined a police posse today in pursuit of a runaway Texas steer which had ranged Baltimore pavements for five days, injuring one woman and alerting the entire city.

Three squad cars and rope-twirling livestock men almost—but not quite—cornered the animal last night as it sat down for a rest.

Harassed housewives phoned in reports of a charging "deer," a "cow," "horse," a "bull" and a "unicorn."

"That thing had horns," exclaimed Miss Hazel Wilson, who received cuts and bruises when bowled over.

The stockyards said it was a 900-pound steer from Texas, via West Virginia, that leaped from a truck on Monday, eluded 10 men and hurdled a four-foot fence to freedom.

Charley Shipley escaped injury by hurling a market bag in the steer's face as it thundered down a sidewalk.

Baltimore youngsters joined the round-up with clothesline lariats.

Ortland Honored

Annapolis, Md., March 15.—Midshipman Warren H. Ortland, son of Henry Ortland, jr., of Annapolis, has been appointed regimental national color bearer at the Naval Academy, it was announced today.

Embezzler Gets 5 Years

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—Charles E. Geis, Internal Revenue employe at Cumberland, Md., faced an 18-month sentence in a Federal prison today on charges of using $5300 of taxpayers money for playing slot machines and pinball games.

The sentence was imposed yesterday by Federal Judge William C. Coleman after a study of character references. Geis admitted embezzling from the Cumberland Internal Revenue office during a six-month period.

Fishing Plan Opposed

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—The Maryland House of Delegates today passed a resolution asking the Governor and the State's congressional delegation to oppose a plan to extend the present fishing limit line along the Chesapeake Bay side of Virginia's eastern shore from Cape Charles to Pocomoke Sound.

The War Department's district engineer at Norfolk, Va., announced Thursday a hearing would be held on the proposal at Willis Wharf, Va., April 12.

Oyster Plan Approved

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—Legislation pending in the State Assembly to permit leasing of Chesapeake Bay oyster beds to private interests has won the approval of the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

The organization said it favored the measure, opposed by lawmakers representing shore counties, because of concern over "virtual depletion" of the beds. The leasing plan, the group added, constitutes a "practical conservation measure for the rehabilitation of the State's oyster industry."

Subdivision Law Sought

Leonardtown, Md., March 15.—St. Marys County Commissioners have requested the St. Marys delegation to the Maryland General Assembly to introduce legislation requiring "the preparation, approval and the recording of a plan of all subdivisions of land."

Parking Lot Planned

Leonardtown, Md., March 15.—St. Marys County Courthouse workers were a step closer to a parking lot of their own today. The County Commissioners have authorized J. H. T. Briscoe, board attorney, to prepare a deed for the Tudor Hall property for use as a parking lot by the courthouse employes.

Load Collapses Pier

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—A 165-foot rail-freight pier suddenly collapsed today under a load of 85,000 board feet of lumber and disappeared with a roar into Baltimore harbor.

Funeral Rites Are Held for Mrs. Payne

Manassas, Va., March 15.—Funeral services for Mrs. Roberta Payne, wife of Dr. Wade C. Payne of Haymarket, were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Haymarket yesterday afternoon.

She is survived by her husband; a daughter, Miss Roberta F. Payne of Haymarket; two sons, Wade C. Payne, jr., of Newport News, and Stuart D. Payne of Hampden Sydney College, and four sisters.

Kerlin Rites Held

Woodstock, Va., March 15.—Funeral services were held here yesterday for Mark Clinton Kerlin, 71, deputy county commissioner. Mr. Kerlin, who was also a bank director, was widely known in Rockingham and Shenandoah counties as a leader of community sings.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nettie Armentrout Kerlin; two daughters, Mrs. Elmer Shirley of Mount Jackson and Mrs. Mark Polk of Moore's Store; and a son, Guy Kerlin of Timberville.

H. F. Sweeney Buried

Woodstock, Va., March 15.—Funeral services were held yesterday at the Dellinger funeral chapel here for Hurbert Franklin Sweeney, 75, carpenter and farmer of the Narrow Passage section. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Hoover Sweeney; a son, Floyd, and a daughter, Gladys, all of Woodstock.

Edward Gross Dies

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—Edward Gross, 75, former clerk of the Baltimore Criminal Court and a leader in Democratic Party politics for many years, died yesterday at a hospital here.

Gross retired as president of the United Democratic Club in 1940 after holding the office for 40 years. He served as a city councilman and as a member of the board of the Maryland House of Correction.

Gross was Criminal Court clerk until last year. He was named to the office in December, 1921.

Shipper Killed As Prowler by Hotel Manager

Charleston, W. Va., March 15 (AP).—John B. Morrison, 35-year-old shipping department superintendent at a glass plant, was shot and killed on a garage roof adjoining the Charleston Hotel about 2 a. m. today.

Police Capt. Walter Cavender said the hotel's manager admitted the shooting.

Fay D. Oliver, 47, was booked at police headquarters "for investigation."

Cavender said Oliver told him he shot twice at Morrison from his second story window after a guest reported a man was trying to open the window of a house next door.

Oliver told Cavender in an interview witnessed by reporters:

"I turned out the light in my room and waited at the window. I could hear him on a stack of lumber under my window. So I stuck my head out of the window with the gun in my hand. He's on top of the garage looking in my office window. So I shot him.

"He fell from the garage roof and ran."

Morrison was found unconscious 15 minutes later at a nearby street corner. Upon arrival at a hospital he was pronounced dead of bullet wounds in the chest and hip.

Friends told police Morrison bowled with them until midnight and got into his car to go home. His widow and daughter survive.

Driverless Auto Smashes Doors, Hits Two Others

Petersburg, Va., March 15 (AP).—A driverless automobile with four occupants took off suddenly today and smashed two sets of wooden doors, struck two other automobiles and stopped only when it hit the brick wall of a funeral establishment here.

No one was injured, but damage to the automobiles and doors and chapel of the funeral home was estimated at $3400.

Police said the auto, owned by a Camp Lee soldier, was in a Trailways Bus parking lot, which adjoins the funeral home garage. The driver left the car to inquire about a bus, leaving the engine running. The car was equipped with an automatic gearshift and apparently was set in motion when someone, remaining in the vehicle inadvertently stepped on the accelerator.

MINISTERS

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square kilometer than when Adolf Hitler raised his cry for "living space."

Would Halt Minority Return

This overpopulation, he contended, was laying the seeds of a new war and giving the Germans the strength to conduct it.

The Frenchman's other points were:

1. No new transfer of German minorities from other countries into Germany would be permitted.

2. Any such transfers now in progress would be halted.

3. Any permanent settlement of displaced persons in Germany would be forbidden and their resettlement to other countries would be expedited.

Marshall read two prepared statements dealing with problems on displaced persons and territorial reorganization inside Germany.

He said the United States was fully supporting the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations and he did not think the Foreign Ministers should interfere on displaced persons, but leave the problem to the IRO.

Molotov Raises Objection

On territorial reorganization he said there had been some administrative reorganization of states in the United States zone, but that these may be changed again when Germany becomes a single political unit.

He agreed tentatively with a suggestion from Molotov, as did the other ministers, that any territorial changes in the future should be made in accord with decisions of the Allied Control Council.

Molotov asserted that a number of territorial changes had been made which were wrong because they aimed at the federatlization of Germany, which Russia opposes.

Marshall replied that the Potsdam Pact called for decentralization of Germany and the United States felt free to act under this general policy in the absence of any specific agreements to the contrary.

Rehashes Old Argument

Vishinsky took over in the discussion of displaced persons, declaring that the Russians had sent out of their Germany zone 24,524 British subjects, 22,479 Americans and 315,000 French. American sources said all the Americans were war prisoners liberated by Russian armies.

The Soviety deputy rehashed the familiar Russian argument of the past two years that Soviet citizens in the western zones had not been similarly treated, that they had been subjected to Fascist propaganda and that Soviet inspectors had been insulted and attacked when they visited camps where the Russians lived.

Vishinsky urged a seven-point program which would assure officials of all countries free access to camps and records, halt propaganda against any Allied power, dissolve all camp committees hostile to any Allied power, prohibit recruiting men in camps for guard or other armed duty, place camp administration in the hands of citizens from the country of the internees, turn over war criminals immediately to the country of origin, and set up a four-power inspection commission.

Marshall's move in summoning Clay to Moscow was in anticipation of vital discussions on American economic policies in Germany.

Earlier today at the deputies' meeting, Feodor Gousev, the Soviet representative, declared flatly that unless western powers recognize that German assets in Austria already acquired by the Russians have been legally transferred there will be no progress possible on this key issue in the Austrian peace settlement.

The matter of Albania was tossed into the laps of the foreign ministers. Vishinsky insisted that Albania must be included in any group of smaller powers invited to form a consultative panel on German treaty making. The Americans and British objected with American Deputy Robert Murphy asserting hotly that he viewed with "embarrassment and shame" the amount of time spent on the matter of participation of smaller allies without reaching any agreement.

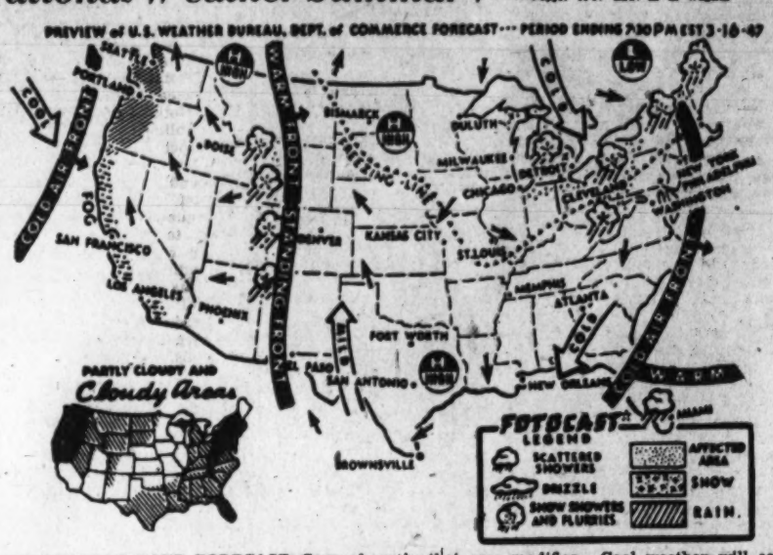
Up to Western Powers, Says Ivan-in-Street

Moscow, March 15 (INS).—Ivan the Muscovite believes that if the Foreign Ministers Conference fails it will be the fault of the Western powers, a poll of Moscow doctors, authors, housewives, workers and the man in the street disclosed today.

Many are not sure what the conference is all about, but all are certain Mother Russia is in the right on all issues.

But only those who wade through the transcripts know much about the issues. Few wade.

National Weather Summary



TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR FORECAST: Snow showers are predicted for northern New England, western New York and Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan and portions of Ohio and Indiana Sunday. Flurries of snow will also develop along the ridges of the Rockies from Montana to New Mexico. (Affected areas on the Fotocast picture where this precipitation will fall.)

Clear skies are promised for the upper Mississippi Valley, the Central Plains, and portions of Arizona, New Mexico, California and Utah. It will be cloudy over New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Florida, Washington, Oregon and portions of Colorado and Nevada. (See partly cloudy and cloudy areas chart.)

Rain is expected along the Pacific Coast from northern California to Washington. Showers are scheduled for southern and central Florida.

Temperatures will rise from the Mississippi to the Rockies as cold air associated with high pressure in that area modifies. Cool weather will continue in the Lakes region, Ohio Valley, the Northeast, the Gulf States, Middle and South Atlantic States. Cold, Canadian air will move into these regions as it sweeps around the high pressure ridge extending from North Dakota to Texas. (Large, open air mass arrows show the path of this air flow.)

Thermometers will record from the middle seventies to the low eighties in southern California and Arizona. Fog will envelop the California coast (See Fotocast.)

Fronts mark the frontiers where opposing air masses clash often causing precipitation. Precipitation areas usually move with fronts. Little motion is associated with a Standing Front. Showers along the standing front from Wyoming to New Mexico should tend to persist.

Forecast high temperatures for Sunday include Boston and Philadelphia, 40°; New York, 38°; Washington, 41°; Atlanta, 48°; St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, 30°; Milwaukee, 27°, and Duluth, 18°.

GRAIN

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row it to the detriment of millers."

"The number of sellers would be reduced, as well as the number of buyers," Bell said, "and when mills came in to buy they would find few grain futures contracts for sale. This might cause even wider fluctuations than we have had over recent weeks."

While grain men placed the responsibility of advancing prices on government exports, none expressed any determined opposition to complying with the higher margin request. Directors will meet next week to discuss the matter.

The clearing house minimum on speculative wheat accounts is now 30 cents a bushel. Leading commission houses, however, are requiring 60 cents on old crop deliveries. This is only about 15 cents under the level requested by the Government.

Shipment of grains out of this country in February totaled 50,588,000 bushels. In the eight months ended February 28 shipments amounted to 299,417,000 bushels. The Government has purchased additional quantities for shipment through June 30.

Cash wheat continued firm at leading markets today as millers bid to obtain the grain. Prices were 3 to 4 cents higher at Omaha and ¼ lower to 4½ higher at Kansas City. Minneapolis prices were unchanged.

Canada raised its export wheat price to countries other than Great Britain 4 cents a bushel, effective Monday. This will push the quotation to the best level since 1917. Price will be $3.01.

TAX

From Page 1

He also predicted that the action would disrupt negotiations at the Geneva Foreign Trade Council beginning April 8.

"It was not only decided to talk about reciprocal trade agreements," he said, "but to go into the entire matter of foreign trade policy."

This Democrat said the Republicans intended to be "airing" international trade problems in Washington at the same time that United States representatives would be sitting at the Geneva conference in an effort to reach an agreement on international trade relations.

"You can just about imagine how much that will help our efforts at the foreign trade conference," he said.

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Men who make aircraft have the designing knowledge to turn out the "airliner of the future" in short order. But the engineers and financiers of the manufacturing companies must face some cold facts:

It takes about $15 million to engineer a big plane . . . etc., etc.

* * *

Above is the 100-word introduction to a 1700-word article in a recent issue of The Wall Street Journal. Every day The Journal prints up-to-the-minute articles that give you important facts and what they mean. Here are a few recent titles:—Nylon Branches Out . . . Chaos in Germany . . . Super Drugstores . . . Television . . . Gasoline from Coal . . . Color Printing . . . Radio Advertising.

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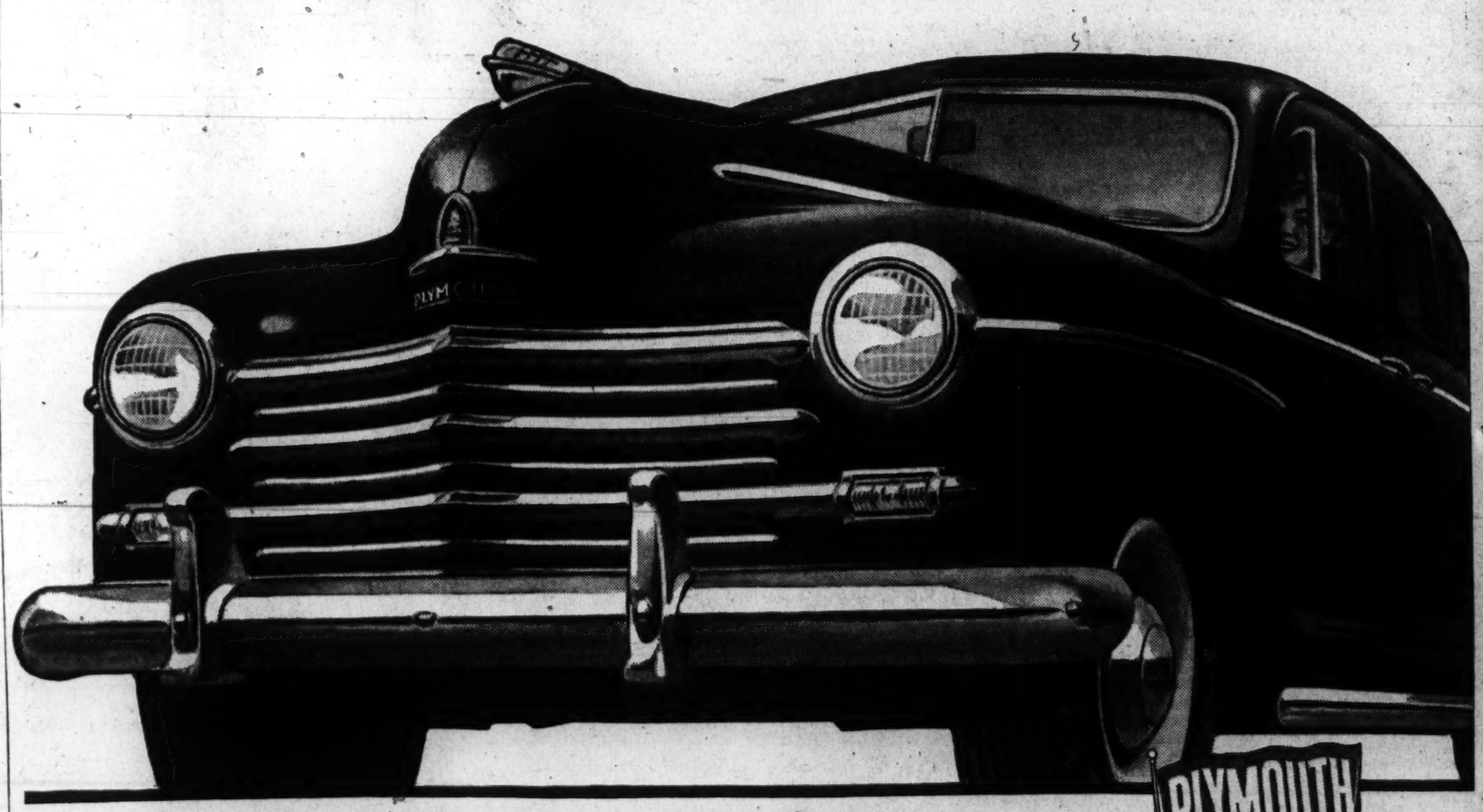

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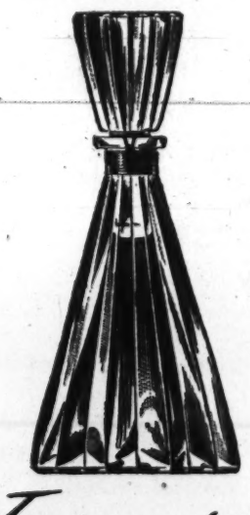

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

82,000 in D. C. Area Face Clerical Exams

CLERICAL EXAM: More than 82,000 people in the Washington area are in a mad scramble for the estimated 30,000 to 35,000 low-grade clerical jobs in Federal agencies here. The top hurdle is the general clerical exam to be given in about six weeks by the Civil Service Commission. Naturally, each of the competitors is seeking every possible detail on the test.

Kluttz

I've tried to round up the details and opinion in a series of talks with members of the Civil Service examining staff, and this is it—I hope it's helpful:

OPINION: That an eighth grade pupil will be able to get the correct answers to the arithmetic problems; that most anyone should be able to pass the test without any "boning up," let alone spending money for books, quiz courses, and the like, but that officials predict that upward of 40 per cent will fail the test. The questions will be tricky and a clear head will be required to think out the right answers.

WARNING: For a price, some employes have been told by Washington slickers that they will supply copies of past clerical exams. Don't buy the "gold brick." Here's why: copies of United States Civil Service tests aren't made public, and even if they were, no clerical test has been given for nearly 20 years. In other words, the old clerical exams are out-of-date and the coming test will be only remotely similar.

FACTS: The exam will require 2½ hours, and questions involving reading, spelling, word-meaning, computation, grammar, alphabetizing, and name and number comparisons will be asked. Credit will not be given war service and temporary employes who have successfully held the clerical jobs for years. Personally, I believe this is a mistake. Also, it's a safe bet that war service or temporary people in jobs covered by the test will be fired within six months if they fail the exam.

TIPS: Study closely the sample sheet of questions put out by Civil Service. You can judge for yourself the different types of sample questions which give you trouble and you now have ample time to study them. Also, on sale at the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, is a booklet entitled: "Specimen Questions From Civil Service Tests." The price is only 10 cents. A lot of material in this booklet applies to the clerical exam. I think you'll find it a good investment.

TYPES: Name and number comparison at a rapid rate is one type of question. It will be like this: There will be three columns of names and numbers. On each line across the page are three names or numbers that are much alike. It will be necessary to compare the three carefully and to indicate whether all three are exactly alike, whether two are alike—and which two—or whether they are all different.

Computation questions will include items of simple addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication. Also problems requiring reasoning such as this example: If an inspector accepts 32 boxes of supplies and rejects eight boxes, what percentage of the boxes is accepted?" The suggested answers are: 20; 25; 75; 80.

Briefly, the test will require no specialized training. It will be designed to locate the people whose general ability and intelligence would make them suited to clerical jobs.

NERVES: Nerves and jitters have failed more exam competitors, perhaps, than any other condition. It's simple to say "keep calm," but most difficult to do, particularly on the first test. Hundreds of girls say they failed the stenographic and typing test because the poor arrangements gave them nervous conditions. But on the general clerical test, commission officials say everything will be in apple-pie order. Those who worry must find something else to worry about if the commission does these things as promised:

They will be told in ample time when and where and what, if anything, must be supplied.

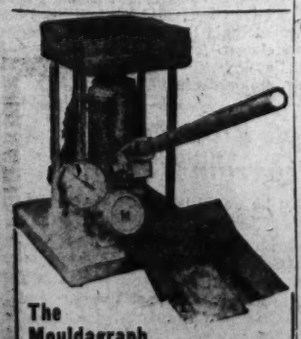
They will be told in detail exactly what to do, step by step.

Before the test is actually started, they will be given preliminary papers to fill out—and a chance to get the nervousness out of their systems.

They will be given a special pencil to be used to mark the question and answer sheets. Make marks only in the proper places as the sheets are machine-graded.

COMPETE: Hundreds of people who applied for the test are now debating whether they should go ahead and take it. In general, the advice from Civil Service is to take the test on the ground that it can't do any harm even if they fail, and it stands to benefit those who get passing marks. In the doubtful group are the widows of veterans and the wives of disabled veterans, people who have higher-graded clerical jobs, and stenographers and typists. Here's why these war service people should take it:

The women with veterans preference won't be required to take noncompetitive tests after May 1 if they get passing marks on the competitive exam; the higher-graded clerical people may get bumped to a CAF-1 through 4 job and those who do could get permanent status speedily if they pass the test, and it's good job insurance for stenographers and typists, as well as experience, to take the clerical exam.



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GAS-SAVER—Second cousin to the auxiliary gasoline tank of an Army bomber from which it was made, this is the "Scoot-mobile," brain-child of Norman Anderson (left), inventor and designer; Vernon Servoss, assembler, and Lester Sworthwood, finisher. The three, who displayed it at Corunna, Mich., hope to market the vehicle for $350. They claim the three-wheeler gets 75 miles to a gallon of gasoline at 40 miles per hour on its airplane wheels. A few of its features—automatic shift, knee-action, three-wheel brakes

HEARING

From Page 1

I know of no regulations in baseball which would bar him."

MacPhail also filed a transcript of articles under Durocher's byline in the Brooklyn Eagle and quotes from Rickey in other New York newspapers. He made it plain that he had gone to the president of the American League, Will Harridge, for counsel and support before taking the drastic step of filing formal charges.

"I am attaching a summary of quotations attributed to Branch Rickey and a summary of statements appearing in the articles signed by Durocher," MacPhail said in his letter to Chandler.

"The articles appearing in the Brooklyn Eagle were allegedly written and/or publication authorized by officials of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. Either the president of the Brooklyn club made the statements attributed to him or he has been misquoted.

"In any event, the charges are either true or false. If true, they should properly have been communicated to the commissioner of baseball. If false, their utterance and/or publication constitutes slander and libel and represents, in our opinion, conduct detrimental to baseball.

"For these reasons, the New York club requests the commissioner to call a hearing."

MacPhail said that at the hearing he wanted the commissioner to determine first whether the Brooklyn officials were responsible for the utterance and publication of the statements, and if so whether the statements were true or false.

"When these matters have been determined, the New York club takes it for granted, in view of the publicity which has followed these charges, that the commissioner will make his findings public," MacPhail stated. "Mr. Will Harridge, president of the American League, joins the New York club in making this request."

Dodger officials, who are with the club for a series of exhibition games in the Panama Canal Zone, chose to ignore MacPhail's formal charges.

Parrott, previously informed that MacPhail had complained over articles written under Durocher's byline, said that "MacPhail's ability to think clearly has been in doubt for some time and now I wonder if he can read."

"Nothing that I said about that gambling incident appeared in the Durocher column," he said.

MacPhail, long personally friendly with Chandler, was his chief supporter when the major league club owners met two years ago to choose a successor to the late commissioner, Judge K. M. Landis.

Chandler said two days ago that MacPhail had made a "conversational" report to him of the charges against the Dodger officials. At that time he urged him to think it over for awhile and if he still felt the same way, he could make the charges formal.

Under baseball law it now becomes mandatory for Chandler to conduct a hearing on the charges. It probably will be held within two weeks when the Dodgers return to the United States after spring training in Latin America.

Hospitals Head Leaves Red Cross

The Red Cross announced last night the retirement of Eleanor C. Vincent, national director of the Red Cross Hospital Service.

Miss Vincent had been associated with the Red Cross since 1919, and had been hospital director for 14 years.

A graduate of Maryland College in 1906, Miss Vincent also studied at Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University, and served for six years on the staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital. She was born in Lutherville, Md.

Did John L. Sullivan Fight With Stomach Ulcer Pains?

The famous heavyweight champion was noted as a voracious eater. Could he have eaten and fought as he did if he suffered after-eating pains? Don't neglect stomach or ulcer pains, indigestion, gas pains, heartburn, burning sensation, bloat and other conditions caused by excess acid. Get a 25¢ box of Udga Tablets from your druggist. First dose must convince or return box to us and get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK.

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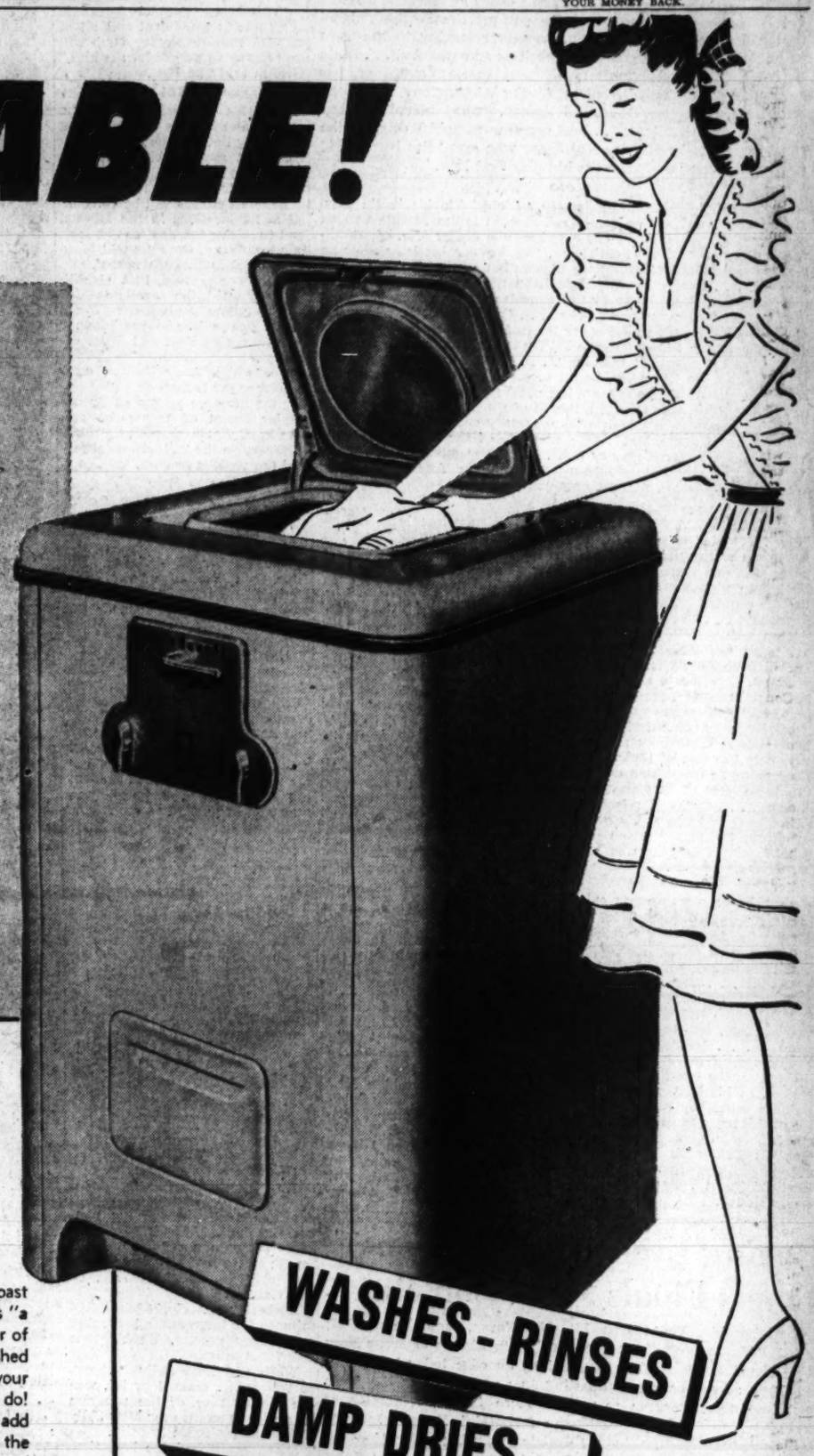

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Nats Eye St. Louis' Russ Peters

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

ORLANDO, FLA., March 15.—Mrs. Buck Newsom, wife of the Washington pitcher, playing a hunch, no doubt, cashed a bet at the Orlando Dog Track when her choice got down in front. The dog's name was What a Character . . . Larry MacPhail may get no sympathy from Commissioner A. B. Chandler with his complaint that Leo Durocher made libelous statements about him. Shortly after Chandler took office and advised all baseball men to stay away from horse tracks, MacPhail blithely occupied a front-row box at Pimlico. . . . Trotting races in the District of Columbia area are expected to get the green light from the Maryland Legislature, with Bill Miller ready to start construction of a track at Oxon Hill, Md. . . . Major league clubs are now paying a new high price for the official balls they use, at $16.50 per dozen. They used to pay $9 a dozen for the balls 20 years ago. . . . When golf pro, Sammy Byrd, played in the Jacksonville, Fla., Open, he was returning to the town where he broke into organized baseball as an outfielder. . . . Little Earl Wooten, Washington's utility first baseman-outfielder, has been offered a basketball contract by the Washington Caps on the recommendation of Bones McKinney, who played against Wooten in the Carolinas. . . . Best compliment paid Wooten in the Nats' camp was by Umpire Red Jones who says "I've been going to the workouts just to see the kid play first base."

POVICH

PRESIDENT TRUMAN indirectly enriched Florida bolita players on his recent trip to Key West. Bolita is the Florida version of the numbers game and is limited to two digits. No. 45, the license plate of the Presidential car, "hit," and a bit later after he was given a 21-gun salute, hunch players bet on that number which also hit. . . . Rookie Pitcher Rufe Leonard, of the Nats, called to his Hartsville, S. C., home by the expectancy of an heir, has been told he will be the father of twins. . . . Outfielder Dick Wakefield, of the Tigers, is still studying for his college degree he told sports writers and then added, "Maybe I'll try to learn how to be a sports writer." That shouldn't take long. . . . Ossie Bluege, every bit as righteous as Leo Durocher, hasn't banned card playing among his ballplayers, but he frowns on horse talk around the clubhouse. . . . Roger Wolff, who missed a month of pitching after hurting his back last season, was asked to take a salary cut of $4000 by Clark Griffith, but George Myatt who was out of the line-up all year with injuries, suffered no pay cut. . . . Two members of the Phillies are now shining members of Alcoholics Anonymous, and grateful to the work of that organization.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS' newest clipper has been named "Flora Temple" in tribute to the little bay mare which ruled the American trotting tracks before the Civil War. . . . Arch Ward reports that one college football player who was drafted by a professional club was offered a $4000 contract but declined on grounds that he couldn't afford to quit playing college football for that kind of money. . . . The pennant race odds are due any day now, with Boston and New York rated one-two in the American League and St. Louis and Brooklyn the favored clubs in the National. . . . The high possibility is that Charley Justice will quit the University of North Carolina to accept a pro league offer. . . . The edict by National Football League Commissioner Bert Bell barring all program and gate prizes at the league's games recalls that the Redskins for years conducted one of those lotteries . . . and the Cleveland club and Athletics still run illegally lucky-number games to stimulate the sale of their programs. . . . Clark Griffith, who sells advertising to beer firms on his stadium fences, refuses to permit the broadcasts of Washington games to be sponsored by a beer concern. . . . Bucky Harris brought with him an odor of elegance when he checked in at his St. Petersburg hotel after the Yankees' trip from Havana. Custom officials inspecting his luggage broke a bottle of perfume he was bringing back to Mrs. Harris all over his effects.

BILL EVANS REPORTS that when Earl Averill first reported to the Cleveland Indians he insisted on ordering 44-ounce bats, despite the fact no big leaguer swung as much as a 40-ounce bat. Averill was a hitting sensation from the start, never knowing that he was swinging 38-ounce bats deliberately ordered for him by Evans . . . The newest track sensation may be Doug Harris, a New Zealander, who recently ran a 4:06 mile in practice . . . Joe DiMaggio not only will miss the opening of the season with the Yankees, but the latest report is he will play no ball until June 1 . . . Harness racing in America has graduated to big business with more than seven million dollars in purses to be divided on the trotting tracks this year . . . Brooklyn Boss Branch Rickey, at his best when addressing young America, told a New Orleans schoolboy dinner that "luck is no factor and only intelligent toil leads to success" . . . Seventeen European countries have entered their amateur boxing teams in the international tournament at Dublin for the right to meet America's Golden Gloves champions, and tournament instructions are being printed in English, French, Spanish and Gaelic . . . The Nats are still trade-minded.

Nats Teach In Johnson Kids' School

Here is big news that you youngsters have been waiting for about the Walter Johnson memorial baseball schools and leagues:

Mickey Vernon, Bobo Newsom, Gerry Priddy, Stan Spence, Buddy Lewis, Cecil Travis, George Case and other members of the Nats will be on hand opening day of the schools, April 19, to instruct you in finer points of play.

Assurance that the Nats will start you boys off on the right foot came yesterday from Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Club.

"This idea to get more boys into the game is wonderful and all of us with the Washington Club will do everything we can for the kids," Griffith told The Post.

World Series at Ball Park

Griffith's enthusiasm for the schools and leagues was expressed to Shirley Povich, The Post's sports columnist and baseball writer, at Orlando, Fla., where the Nats are in spring training.

Baseball classes will be conducted at 22 locations in the District and Griffith promised that at least one member of the Nats will teach fundamentals at each school.

Griffith also said that Griffith Stadium will be available for World Series and Little World Series games late in the summer by winners of East and West divisions.

Meanwhile, Andy Farkas, commissioner for the season's play under the program sponsored by the Junior Board of Commerce and The Post, began shaping up staffs to supervise the 22 District schools and the various leagues.

Former Stars to Help

Farkas appointed these former stars, most of them of major and minor league experience, to serve as leaders:

Bill Werber, Joe Judge, Lou Blue, Sam Rice, Jake Powell, Jim Castiglia, Bozie Berger, Harry Bassin, Mac Posnack, Pepco Barry, Lefty Stevens, Arnold Heft, Harry Martin, Willie Wolfe, Frank Watt.

And Lefty McIntyre, "Knocky" Thomas, Waverly Wheeler, Mario Gregario, Joe Branzell, Tots Long, Monk Frazier, Walter Beall, Bucky Buscher, Joe Freschi, Fee Collier and Ralph Bennie.

The District Recreation Department, collaborating with the Junior Board and The Post in conducting the program, assigned these members of its staff to the following locations:

Wilson—Bill Herbert, Bob Pierl.
Hearst—Bob Snead, Russ Morris.
Western—Meyer Endell, John Locke.
Palisades—Bob Poore.
Roosevelt—Bo Wright, Tom Bayer.
Takoma—Everett Cross, Vince DeLeon.
Langley—Shorty Feindt, Charles Green.
Taft—Chip Chipman, Bob Goulding.
Turkey Thicket—Eddie Barton, Stretch Fletcher.
Central—Frank Carr, Art Faircloth.
Rosedale—Buck Grier, Buck Davidson.
Jefferson—Mike Tardugno, Bob Davis.
Anacostia—Cy Kidwell, Mike Lieb.
Fort Greble—John Buckley, Joe Warren.
Kenilworth—Lefty Stockwell, Ray Poley.
Bundy—Fletcher Turner, Eddie Dyer.
Howard—Jay Williams.
Rose Park—Milt Jones.
Francis—Joe Lee.
Crumwell—Dick Lee.
Carver—Jay Hawkins.
Barry Farms—Dick Temple, Milton Larry.

Post Staff Photo—Ellis

A LEFT TO THE JAW BY DICK WILLIAMS, Quantico Marine, drops Frank Tavanner, Washington Boys Club, to the floor in a 126-pound bout in the District A. A. U. tournament, but Tavanner came back to win the decision. Semifinal bouts are scheduled Tuesday and Friday nights this week at Catholic University gym

Bears, Cards Feature 'Skin Home Slate

The two teams most likely to please Washington fans, the Chicago Bears and Cardinals, will face the Washington Redskins at Griffith Stadium this year, it was revealed yesterday.

Replacing the Detroit Lions and Green Bay Packers, the Chicago contenders in the National Football League feature a Redskin home schedule of the usual six games. Four 1946 rivals—Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Boston—complete the card. The dates:

October 5—Pittsburgh.
October 12—New York.
October 26—Chicago Bears.
November 2—Philadelphia.
November 23—Chicago Cardinals.
December 14—Boston.

Washingtonians thus get a hometown view of the Bears, one of the Redskins' bitterest foes down the years, for the first time since November 18, 1945, when the locals eked out a 28-21 decision at Griffith Stadium. Last year the Bears turned the tables with a 24-21 edge in Chicago.

District interest in the Cardinals centers around the fabulous Charlie Trippi, won by the Chicago forces after terrific bidding for $100,000. The Georgia flash will be playing his first year under a four-year contract, signed immediately after leaving college.

Babnik Wins Hunt Feature

Warrenton, Va., March 15 (AP).—William L. Rochester, jr., of Culpeper, riding Babnik, a 6-year-old by Ladysman, out of Saychick, captured the feature of the Warrenton Hunt 1947 point-to-point races today in a driving finish, a length and a half ahead of Gerald B. Webb, jr., of Middleburg, on Big Charley.

Rochester was clocked in 7:54.6 minutes for three and a half miles over soggy ground. Webb's time was 7:55.4 minutes.

Webb and Miss Sally Stilman, of Warrenton, teamed by lot, won the second race of the program by a slight margin over Miss Sally Roszell and George Burklin.

Miss Roszell had the best time of anybody in the team race, going the three and a half miles in 8:14.6 minutes, but Burklin's time of 8:47 minutes gave them an average of slightly more than that of Webb and Miss Stilman.

As winner of the feature, Rochester received the perpetual challenge cup presented by Frederick H. Prince, jr., the Mary Converse Cutting perpetual challenge cup given by the Warrenton Hunt to the first of its members to finish, and two pieces of plate.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE (for individuals)—First, William L. Rochester, jr., on Babnik; second, Gerald B. Webb, jr., on Big Charley; third, Miss Jane L. Baldwin on Molly McGee; fourth, John T. Maloney on Jag; fifth, William N. Wilbur on Gold I; sixth, Mrs. Richard G. Kirkpatrick on Colleen; seventh, Mrs. Henry J. Kalienbach on Blue Grass and eighth, Richard Kirkpatrick on Busy Moments. Miss Jocelyn Arundel, riding Dusty, withdrew after a refusal at the first jump.

SECOND RACE—First, Gerald B. Webb, jr., on Gimpey, teamed with Miss Sally Stilman on War Snob; second, Miss Sally Roszell on Star of the Morn teamed with George Burklin on Stage Fright; third, Miss Jocelyn Arundel on Spring Song teamed with Miss Penelope S. Sinclair on Betty Lou.

Barry French Signs With Baltimore Colts

Baltimore, March 15 (AP).—Barry French, 225-pound tackle from Purdue, has been signed by the Baltimore Colts, of the All-America Professional Football League, club officials announced today.

French was regular tackle for the Boilermakers in 1941 and 1942. In 1943, he joined the Army.

He returned to Purdue last season and impressed Coach Cecil Isbell, who contacted French immediately after signing to tutor the Colts.

Rifle, Pistol Members In Match April 13

Sports Fringe Mar, 15 6:53 p. m.

The National Capitol Rifle and Pistol Club will sponsor a small bore rifle team match at the National Rifle Association range on April 13. Entries for the match close April 5. Each five man team must pay a $5 entry fee. Further information may be obtained from C. R. Colkiesser, 600 Nicholson st., Washington, D. C.

Lions and Rovers In Garden Clash

Coach Jack Riley's Washington Lions will continue their campaign for the Eastern Hockey League's playoff championship today when they meet the New York Rovers in an afternoon game in Madison Square Garden.

Meanwhile, the Baltimore Clippers, presently tied with the Lions for the playoff lead with four points, are to play host to the Boston Olympics at Carlin's Park, Baltimore, tonight.

The Lions will entertain the Rovers on Uline ice next Friday night, and are to play the Olympics in Boston a week from today.

Mauriello Bout In Buffalo Off

Buffalo, N. Y., March 15 (AP).—A 10-round heavyweight boxing bout between Tami Mauriello, New York City, and Joe Muscato, Buffalo, scheduled here for Wednesday night, was canceled today.

Dewey Michaels, Fairview Athletic Club president, said eye cuts suffered by Mauriello when he was TKO'd in Boston last night by Johnny Shkor of Boston, would prevent Mauriello from fighting for at least a month.

Michaels said he would try to arrange instead a bout between Muscato and Shkor.

Navy's Carnevale Voted Basketball 'Coach of Year'

New York, March 15 (AP).—Ben Carnevale, whose Navy team won 16 of its 17 games in his first year as Middie mentor, was elected by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association today as the cage coach who turned in the No. 1 job of the 1946-47 court season.

Carnevale, former New York University star from Somerville, N. J., will receive the association's first annual "Coach of the Year" award at a dinner at Bear Mountain, N. Y., next Thursday night.

Carnevale polled 19 first-place votes and a total of 107 points.

Runner-up honors went to Chick Davies of Duquesne, with 2 first-place votes and 50 points, followed by Jack Gray of Texas with 42 points, Adolph Rupp of Kentucky with 28 and Hank Iba of Oklahoma A. & M with 27, including 3 first-place votes.

Eternal Reward Takes Broward

Miami, Fla., March 15 (AP).—Augustus & Nahm's Eternal Reward won the $10,000 added mile and a furlong Broward County Handicap at Gulfstream Park today.

The 4-year-old brown colt by Reaping Reward—Forever Yours, paid $9.70 on a $2 wager. He was ridden by Porter Roberts.

B. A. Murphy's Concordian, making his first appearance of the year, placed second under the riding of Jockey Job Jessop. Sunshine Stable's Lets Dance with Al Snider aboard, was third in the nine-horse race.

McKenley Equals 70-Yd. Sprint Mark

Chicago, March 15 (AP).—Herb McKenley of Illinois, fresh from bettering the American indoor 300-yard dash record, today equaled the meet 70-yard sprint record in the Illinois Tech relays with a qualifying time of :07.1.

McKenley last night was clocked at :30.3 in the central AAU meet at the University of Chicago fieldhouse to better the former American 300-yard mark of :31.2.

Leahy at Grid Clinic

Atlantic City, N. J., March 14 (AP). Outstanding coaches, headed by Frank Leahy of Notre Dame, players and officials will be on the teaching staff at the Clark Shaughnessy football clinic in Convention Hall, April 1-3.

Anderson Resigns

Moraga, Calif., March 15 (U.P.).—Clarence (Swede) Anderson, head basketball coach at St. Mary's College for the past two seasons, resigned his post today to accept "another position" in basketball.

$10,000 Golf Here Entered By Mangrum

By Morris Siegel
Post Reporter

National Open Champion Lloyd Mangrum and Masters' Champion Herman Keiser headed a list of 17 nationally prominent professional golfers who yesterday announced they would compete in the $10,000 National Capital Open to be played at the Prince Georges Country Club June 5-8.

The early list of golfers who will compete was telegraphed to Al Houghton, Prince Georges pro, by PGA Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran and George Schneiter, chairman of the PGA players' committee.

Although the names of Ben Hogan and Sammy Snead were not included in the first list, officials here are reasonably certain that both will be on hand for the 72-hole event.

Snead is in South Africa on an exhibition tour while Hogan is in Jacksonville, Fla., making the winter PGA swing.

Lawson Little to Play

In addition to Mangrum, who won the Open last year at Cleveland, and Keiser, the list includes Lawson Little, one-time National and British Amateur champion; Jimmy Demaret, the colorful Texan; Jim Ferrier, Ed Furgol, George Hamilton, Dutch Harrison, Ellsworth Vines, Clayt Heafner, Ed Oliver, Johnny Palmer, Toney Penna, George Schoux, Jimmy Thompson and Harry Todd.

Also on the list was Washington's Lew Worsham, the youngster who is fast becoming one of the best of the pro brigade.

The June 5-8 dates tourney officials selected are most conducive to a star-studded field here. Four days previous, the par busters compete in the $10,000 Goodall Round Robin at Boston, Mass.

National Open Next

Immediately following the Prince Georges event, the pros shove off for St. Louis and the richest prize in golfdom, the National Open.

Houghton leaves for Greensboro, N. C., Monday, where he'll play in the annual Greensboro Open and also contact many more name pros with an effort to sign them up for the Washington show.

The PGA, heretofore, has been criticized for allowing many of its "name" performers to skip any tourney they wished. Today, however, the group guarantees the appearance of most of its star field and the list Houghton received from PGA headquarters indicates that the Prince Georges s w will attract most, if not all, of golf's top performers.

C. U. Boxers Leaves For Wisconsin Today

Assured of at least a .500 average for the season, Catholic U's boxing team takes off tonight for Madison, Wisc., and tomorrow night's match with the undefeated University of Wisconsin team.

The Cards will enter the ring in the familiar role of underdogs, as the Badgers defeated both Syracuse and Virginia—two of the strongest college teams in the ring this season.

The Cards have won four matches, lost three and tied one.

Mitchell Nine Drills

Candidates for the Russell Mitchell Post 609 baseball team are invited to attend the opening practice today at 2 p. m. at the Jefferson School field in Alexandria.

Bluege, Ruel Discuss Deal in Long Session

Orlando, Fla., March 15.—A morning-long huddle between Managers Ossie Bluege of the Nats and Muddy Ruel of the St. Louis Browns today belied previous statements that the Washington club no longer is in a trading mood.

Despite cozy announcements by both managers that they "were just talking," at least one deal was broached.

Bluege is not content with either his infield or outfield lineup, and with the Browns known to have a surplus of infielders, the name of Russ Peters figured in their conversation, it was learned.

The bespectacled Peters is valued by Bluege as protection both at second base and shortstop. He was a utility man in both positions for the Cleveland Indians before being sold to the Browns this winter. Bluege has often expressed a desire to acquire him.

Laabs May Figure in Deal

The Nats would prefer to buy Peters outright, but the Browns would scarcely deal on that basis. In any trade, the Nats would be compelled to give up a pitcher or perhaps an outfielder.

Ruel's club is shy of outfielders, with the Nats now carrying no less than six, with George Case, Joe Grace and Earl Wooten as the spares.

However, Bluege is believed attempting to wangle Outfielder Chet Laabs from the Browns. Laabs would represent the right-handed hitting power the Nats lack.

A year ago, the Nats attempted to obtain Infielder Mark Christman from the Browns, who benched him in favor of Rookie Bob Dillinger. Christman, who played third base magnificently in 1945 and filled in at shotstop competently last season, is still warming the bench.

Christman Passed Up

For some unexplained reason, Owner Clark Griffith turned down a chance to obtain Christman when his name appeared on the waiver lists a few weeks ago, to the dismay of Bluege who wanted the player.

The Nats' bosses entertain no hope of acquiring Shortstop Vernon Stephens, the man who would solve all of Bluege's infield problems by bringing right handed hitting to the club and enabling the Nats to restore Gerry Priddy to second base. Stephens is not for sale or trade.

The conversations with the Browns will be carried through tomorrow when Ruel's club is scheduled to play the Nats at Tinker Field. The game listed between the teams today was washed out by central Florida's worst rainstorm of the spring.

Haefner's Arm Sore

Mickey Haefner is the latest Washington pitcher to report a sore arm, and Tom Ferrick will replace him as one of the three hurlers in tomorrow's game. The others will be Early Wynn and Walter Masterson . . . Second Baseman Eddie Lyons is still on the sidelines with his sore arm. Catcher Al Evans was called to his North Carolina home suddenly last night by the serious illness of his father . . . Gil Coan is making a strong bid with his bat for the regular leftfield job, leading the Nats' hitting in their first four camp games with a .750 average. Mickey Vernon, the league's leading hitter of last season, looks like the world's worst hitter this spring, but Bluege is undisturbed . . . Gerry Priddy, on the advice of Clark Griffith, is attempting to make himself a rightfield hitter. Commissioner A. B. Chandler, scheduled to watch the Nats and Browns today, postponed his trip to the Washington camp until tomorrow.

16 Braves Walk, Beat A's By 6-3

West Palm Beach, Fla., March 15 (AP).—Four Philadelphia Athletics pitchers handed out 16 bases on balls today as the Boston Braves came from behind to take a 6-to-3 decision in 11 innings of an exhibition baseball game.

Joe Coleman's wildness gave the Braves victory. He entered the game in the eleventh and promptly walked in the deciding run but the Braves went on to tally twice more. The Athletics scored all of their runs in the first three innings off Walt Lanfranconi but were checked the remainder of the way by Glenn Elliott and Charlie Barrett although the Braves were outhit 14 to 10.

Boston (N)	000	102	000	02	6	10	2
Philadelphia (A)	210	000	000	00	3	14	2

Lanfranconi, G. Elliott (4), Barrett (7) and Brady, Most (8); Dietrich, Savage (4), McCahan (8), Coleman (1) and Rosar, Astroth (6).

Cubans	041	010	000	4	7	2	
Brooklyn (N) "B"	151	100	00x	8	12	2	

Rivas, Calvo (3) and Suarez; Barney, King (3) and Anderson.

Links Rules Simplified By USGA

New York, March 15 (U.P.).—The U. S. Golf Association streamlined its rules of golf today so even the casual duffer can figure them out.

In the first major revision since 1934, the USGA cut the number of rules from 61 to 21 and reduced its index of definitions from 900 to 73. All definitions were placed under the rules to which they apply, eliminating the necessity of thumbing from page to page to find all the facts governing an interpretation.

Major rule changes were few but one of considerable significance eliminated the penalty stroke for hitting a ball out of bounds. The penalty now is loss of distance only.

Other chances included:

1. A player may replace a club unfit for play and add a club or clubs up to 14 provided he does not unfairly delay play or borrow from opponent, partner or fellow-competititor.

2. In stroke play, when flag stick is attended, there is a 2-stroke penalty if the ball strikes the flagstick or the person standing at the hole regardless of from how far awav the ball was played. (Previously, the penalty was called only when the ball was struck 20 yards from the pin.)

3. Penalty for hitting a practice ball during a round or rolling a ball by hand or other similar act to test the putting surface is: match play—one stroke, player playing two from following tee; medal play—one stroke. (Previous penalty was disqualification.)

Worsham Tied for 3d in Jacksonville

Jacksonville, Fla., March 15 (AP). The third round of the $10,000 Jacksonville Open golf tournament was played over a rain-sodden course today and when the splashing was over, Ben Hogan had blown sky high and big Clayton Heafner was out in front by a stroke.

Heafner carded a 2 under par 70 to place his 54-hole total at 207, 9 strokes under regulation figures.

In second place at 208 was Herman Keiser, Akron, Ohio, who shot a 69 today.

Tied for third at 210 were Ed Furgol, Detroit, who had a 73 today, and Lew Worsham, Washington, D. C., with 71.

Golf at Michigan U.

Chicago, March 15 (AP).—The executive committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association today approved the award of the national collegiate golf championship competition to the University of Michigan course June 22 through June 28. Ted Payseur of Northwestern University has been named chairman of the golf tournament committee.

Missouri Vet Moves

Ames, Iowa, March 15 (U.P.).—Emmett R. (Abe) Stuber, former Missouri Univresity star quarterback and head coach at Southeast Missouri State Teachers College for the past 16 years, today was named head football coach at Iowa State College. He succeeds "Mike" Michalske, who resigned recently.

High, Prep Court Stars Get Cups

Trophies will go to the best All-High player and to the best All-Prep player in next Saturday's clash of the city's best scholastic basketers at Uline Arena, it was announced yesterday. Cups will be named for contributors to the affair—Betty Rothgeb and E. K. Morris.

Sponsored by the Big Brothers Club of the Boys Club of Washington, the game may be attended by Attorney General Tom Clark, who yesterday promised to be present if possible.

Tickets are on sale at the Touchdown Club, the Andy Farkas Sports Store, the Arena Sports Store and the Boys Clubs. A banquet for all participants is planned for a later date.

Entries Close Today For Bulldog Show

Today is the dealine for entries in the Bulldog Special Show sponsored by the Washington Bulldog Club on March 30 at the Hyattsville Armory.

Entries must be received by 6 p. m. tomorrow at the office of the superintendent—The Blakely Dog Shows Inc., 2014 Sansom St., Philadelphia 0, Pa. The show include classes for puppies, novices and experience ddogs as well as a children's handling event.

Boxing Event Enters Finals

Charlottesville, Va., March 15 (AP).—Semifinal rounds of the twentieth annual South Atlantic prep and high school boxing tournament here this afternoon saw a tight race by four schools as Charlotte Hall of Maryland, defending champion, qualified five semifinalists to trail Central High of Chattanooga, Tenn., which placed six of nine men in the championships.

Plaquemine (La.) High also qualified five finalists. Miller School of Virginia, host to the tourney, placed four men in the final bracket. Massanutten Military Academy, Fairfax (Va.) High and Central High of Charlotte, N. C., each had two finalists.

The first defending champion to fall was Charlotte Hall's Phil Keene, dropping the decision to Skippy Freeman of Massanutten in the opening 105-pound match this afternoon.

In an upset, Bill Fisher of Charlotte Hall scored a 1:11 TKO over Warren Rosenberry of Fairfax in the second round of their 135-pound match. Rosenberry, considered one of the classiest boxers in the tournament, was wrestled to the canvas and apparently suffered a leg cramp, the bout being stopped shortly thereafter.

Summaries (Semifinals):

105-POUND—Skippy Freeman (Massanutten) decisioned Phil Keene (Charlotte Hall); Fermin Tullier (Plaquemine) decisioned Charles Marr (Fairfax).

115-POUND—Don Forroux (Plaquemine) decisioned Fred Kidwell (Fairfax); Ray Terry (Miller) knocked out Frank White (Central, Chattanooga), 0:49, first.

120-POUND—Joe Calcagno (Plaquemine) decisioned Joe Requezes (Massanutten); Prince Kendall (Chattanooga, Central) decisioned Mike Smith (Charlotte Hall).

125-POUND—Tom Gascon (Plaquemine) decisioned Charles Reese (Miller); Archie Slater (Central, Chattanooga) decisioned Ali Glass (Charlotte Hall).

130-POUND—Grover Masterson (Chattanooga, Central) decisioned Jack Gunnell (Fairfax); Swanson Bosserman (Miller) decisioned Leo Canove (Plaquemine).

135-POUND—J. C. Parham (Chattanooga, Central) decisioned Pete Potter (Red Bank, Chattanooga); Bill Fisher (Charlotte Hall) won by TKO over Warren Rosenberry (Fairfax), 1:11, second.

155-POUND—James Corriden (Fairfax) decisioned Ralph Ingram (Reedville); W. B. Eanis (Charlotte Hall) decisioned Ralph Adkins (Charlotte Hall).

Touchdown Club's Speaker Is Bryant

Paul "Bear" Bryant, University of Kentucky's head football coach, will be main speaker at the Touchdown Club's luncheon Tuesday at 12:30 p. m.

Bryant was head coach at the University of Maryland two years ago.

Lehigh Tops Navy on Mat

New Haven, Conn., March 15 (AP). Lehigh, fighting to dethrone Navy, gained an edge today by qualifying four of its aces in the finals, two more than the Middies, as the forty-third Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling championships headed toward an exciting finish.

The Bethlehem (Pa.) Engineers sent Pilgrim McRaven, the Ericson Brothers, Eric and Ed, and Jim Jackson into shots at titles tonight while Navy qualified Capt. John Fletcher and Leon Smith.

Navy moved toward the finish with an advantage in points gained through falls, rolling up six to Lehigh's two. But, nobody from Annapolis was counting too heavily on this to pull the Middies through their fifth straight EIWA team championship.

Of the two 1946 individual titlists here to defend their honors, only one, Ralph Raabe, Army's 121-pound star, succeeded in hitting the final. Grant Dixon, Penn State's 155-pound performer, was eliminated today; in addition, Jim Sullivan of the University of Pennsylvania, 136-pound champ in 1944, who returned this year as a 145-pounder. Sullivan suffered an ankle injury early in his semifinal match.

Others who gained the final round included Stan Thevnet, Army; Bob Bach, Dartmouth; Jim Mohney, Penn State; John Raine, Cornell; John Chafee, Yale; Bob Pickett, Syracuse; Henry O'Shaughnessy, Columbia; Pete Fuller, Harvard, and Ed Barnes, the Merchant Marine Academy of Kings Point, Long Island 1-man team.

In addition to Dixon, another upset victim was Newbold Smith, Navy's giant tackle, who was ousted after a gruelling overtime struggle with Harvard's Fuller in an unlimited class feature.

Bill Horn Tries Out With Dodgers

Bill Horn, former Eastern High School player, left last night to report at the spring training camp of the Brooklyn Dodgers at Pensacola, Fla., for a tryout as a catcher and outfielder.

Horn, 20, played on the Seventy-ninth Division team which won the armed services championship of Germany.

Hogan Has Rough Time, Shoots 11 on Par 3 Hole

Jacksonville, Fla., March 15 (AP).—Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., heavy favorite in the $10,000 Jacksonville Open golf tourney, virtually blew himself out of competition today when he took 11 strokes on the 140-yard par 3 sixth hole at the Hyde Park Municipal Course for a 45 on the first nine of his third round.

Hogan's difficulties came when his tee shot found a pond and he failed four times to get his ball out of four inches of water.

He threw it out and dubbed the shot into the water again.

A steady rain fell all day over the players.

Hogan's 11 was one of the biggest blow-ups any pro has made since Sammy Snead, the present British Open king, took an 8 on the 72d hole of the National Open tournament at Spring Mill, Pa.

Snead needed only a par 5 to bag the richtournament.

Babe Ruth Accepts Post In Kids Sports Program

Babe Ruth said yesterday that he would "do anything that my health will permit" for the kids of the country in sports.

Ruth, recuperating from a major operation, accepted an invitation to participate in a Nation-wide program for the expansion of sports and recreation among boys and girls.

The invitation was extended to Ruth by the sports writers and broadcasters committee collaborating in the program of Attorney General Tom C. Clark to "get more kids into the game."

In his acceptance, Ruth said:

"I consider it an honor and pleasure to accept your kind invitation to serve in the Nation-wide program for the expansion of recreation for youths. I will be happy to do anything that my health will permit."

Postscripts

Pros to Play In Garden Next Year

Ned Irish, the Madison Square basketball impresario who owns a large chunk of the New York Knickerbocker pro team's stock, has definitely decided to have the pros play in the Garden regularly next season. The Knicks played only one game there this season, attracting 13,000 customers. One of the big attractions of the Knicks next year will probably be Hank Boykoff, the St. John's scoring star . . . Fiery Phil Vitale, the rock 'em, sock 'em ace of the Washington Hockey Lions, was the object of a long line of young autograph seekers at Uline's Friday evening . . . Promoter Goldie Ahearn of the Liberty Athletic Club is back in the beer business again . . . Answering Lester R. Stoneman of Front Royal, Va.: You're right. Bones McKinney played basketball for North Carolina State before enlisting in the Army. Upon discharge, he entered North Carolina U. . . . The financial jackpot of the Basketball Association of America playoff was made up before the season began. Member teams contributed to an $86,000 pool which will be divvied up four ways . . . The Middle Atlantic Golf Association has set May 30-June 1 as dates for its annual championship tournament. The dates were switched to avoid a conflict with the $10,000 Open the Prince Georges club will stage the following week. The Mid-Atlantic event will be held at the Farmington Country Club course, Charlottesville, Va. . . . Sure sign that winter is on its way out: Sam (The Mumbler) Sobel is about to leave Miami Beach and head this way. With him will be his old sidekick, Ben (Evil Eye) Finkel . . . Among Matchmaker Gabe Menendez' latest accomplishments is the acquisition of a butler, a smooth Castilian . . . Post Reporter Al Costello is putting the finishing touches on his Miami Beach tan and is due in these precincts in another week.

MORRIS SIEGEL.

Utah State Coach Quits

Logan, Utah, March 15 (U.P.).—H. B. "Bebe" Lee, head basketball coach at Utah State Agricultural College, resigned today.

Gulfstream Jockeys, Odds

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs; purse, $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming. P-P, Horse and Jockey. Wgt. Odds
1 Metal Era (Rogers) 114 10-1
2 Carlasue (Bendinelli) 114 10-1
3 Mt. Airy (Sneller) 102 12-1
4 Catcherunner (No boy) 109 15-1
5 Breakabean (No boy) 109 15-1
6 North Pusano (No boy) 112 10-1
7 Rough Shower (Rogers) 109 12-1
8 Barbara's Girl (No boy) 112 6-1
9 Lord Haitan (No boy) 109 6-1
10 Float Away (No boy) 109 8-1
11 Fond Hopes (Jesop) 117 4-1
12 Countertown (Mullins) 114 8-1
13 Dazzer's Girl (Basile) 107 6-1
14 G. I. Lady (No boy) 107 15-1
15 Valdina Phao (No boy) 107 10-1
16 Carol (No boy) 114 5-1
17 Lord Jim (No boy) 112 6-1

SECOND RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
1 Crazy Horse (No boy) 118 10-1
2 Mlk O'Sullivan (No boy) 134 3-1
3 Fiying Glass (No boy) 116 4-1
4 Masjames (No boy) 118 5-1
5 Fischetts (No boy) 118 8-1
6 Grace Whirl (No boy) 108 10-1
7 Merce Angel (Buxton) 118 15-1
8 Alan F. (DeYoung) 109 4-1
9 La Patica (Demaras) 109 20-1
10 Abocada (No boy) 114 20-1
11 Cooperman (Snider) 114 6-1
12 Wise Shot (Demar) 119 5-1
13 Nath's Pet (No boy) 114 15-1
14 Thrax (Little) 119 8-1
15 Pari-Joe (No boy) 118 15-1
16 Kate's Silver (Lunz) 109 10-1

THIRD RACE—Three furlongs (straight away); purse, $2300; maiden 2-year-old colts and geldings.
1 Cadet Dan (No boy) 120
2 Rosinante (No boy) 120
3 Dusky Tiger (Balsaretti) 120
4 Mr. Tolson (Dodson) 120
5 Easy Al (Rogers) 120
6 Bull Lead (No boy) 120
7 Roman Road (No boy) 120
8 Silver Putter (No boy) 120
9 Bow Tie (Bernhardt) 115
10 Tricky Deal (No boy) 115
11 Lieut. Ben K. (Richard) 120
12 War Limited (Rogers) 115
13 Happy All (No boy) 120
14 Still Champ (Jesop) 120
15 Duffie (Richard) 120
16 Buck Ash (Gonzales) 110
*Mahoney Stud Farm entry.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2500; the St. Patrick's Day; 3-year-olds; allowance.
1 Desert Ruler (Delara) 118 6-1
2 Rebuke (Stout) 118 6-1
3 Veiled Son (No boy) 118 8-1
4 Chips Down (Gonzales) 110 15-1
5 Shocker (No boy) 105 10-1
6 Gallant G. T. (No boy) 113 15-1
7 Duchess Argyle (No boy) 108 10-1
8 White Field (No boy) 118 8-1
9 †Atomic Power (Buxton) 113 3-1
10 Coral Star (Sneller) 106 5-1
11 Golden Arrow (Balsaretti) 113 10-1
12 Together (Smith) 110 3-1
13 Gala Forever (Kirkland) 113 4-1
14 †Commedian (Buxton) 110 3-1
15 Ze-Be (Critchfield) 113 10-1
16 Suribachi (Jemas) 105 10-1
†Rarco Stable-J. R. Steinman entry.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $3000; the Miami Beach; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
1 Skip's Captain (Zehr) 111 10-1
2 Affiant (Watson) 119 5-1
3 Sunsrain (Jesson) 116 8-1
4 Gustar (No boy) 114 3-1
5 Winter Song (No boy) 116 12-1
6 George Gains (Jessop) 117 4-1
7 Greenlach (Lindberg) 111 10-1
8 Goolie (Maschek) 113 8-1
9 Winsome Lad (Hanes) 113 4-1

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $5000 added; the Magic City Handicap; 3-year-olds.
1 Gay Gunner (No boy) 116 5-1
2 Atomic Power (Buxton) 114 3-1
3 Secnar (McCreary) 122 4-1
4 Penny Reward (Robertson) 112 5-2
5 First West (No boy) 108 8-1
6 Delegate (Watson) 124 6-5
7 Imperator (No boy) 120 5-2
8 Black Warbler (Stout) 116 6-1

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
1 Jacobe (Strange) 117 10-1
2 Heather Girl (Rogers) 116 8-1
3 Glacial Run (Jesson) 117 8-1
4 Battlefire (Buxton) 121 5-2
5 Frank Munns (South) 115 12-1
6 Ned Canron (Mafale) 112 15-1
7 Cherry Wine (Pannell) 114 15-1
8 Strike Well (No boy) 112 5-1
9 Transvaal II (Balsaretti) 119 6-1
10 Barnacle (No boy) 119 12-1
11 Garyard (No boy) 119 12-1
12 Lombock (Jones) 115 10-1
13 Jingle Jangle (No boy) 121 8-1
14 Bright Willie (No boy) 118 3-1
15 Gine Gold (No boy) 114 6-1
16 Complex (No boy) 124 4-1

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $2400; 3-year-olds; claiming.
1 Reno (No boy) 111 3-1
2 Miss Columbus (McCreary) 108 8-1
3 †Inabunny (Pannell) 99 4-1
4 Gilded Trump (No boy) 113 10-1
5 Speedy Quest (No boy) 111 10-1
6 †Blazing Away (No boy) 104 4-1
7 Lady Rheanette (Hughes) 106 4-1
8 Eternal Gold (Rogers) 113 5-1
9 Samba Siren (Hanes) 103 12-1
10 Bari (Jesson) 113 12-1
11 Appointee (No boy) 107 6-1
†Mrs. E. C. Salsbury entry.

AT GULFSTREAM
1—Good Hopes, Floataway, Quakertown.
2—Mlk O'Sullivan, Abocada, Wise Shot.
3—Mr. Tolson, War Limited, Lieut. Ben K.
4—Atomic Power, Kebuke, Desert Rule.
5—Affiant, George Gains, Sunsrain.
6—DELEGATE, Secnar, Black Warbler.
7—Bright Willie, Battlefire, Ned Canron.
8—Eternal Gold, Bari, Lady Rheanette.
By the Louisville Times (A.P.).

AT OAKLAWN
1—Big Dub, Playsome, Say Herb.
2—Night Editor, Doctor Rodar, Lookout Rascal.
3—Surf Beauty, Little Dusty, Playful Rose.
4—Jesting Fox, Creeple, David's Island.
5—Frost, Dashaway, Sibby.
6—Jay Vince, Mel Van Orman, Flash o' Night.
7—SYMEABOND, So Proudly, Swell Chance.
8—Miss G. G., Travel, Grandark.
By the Louisville Times (A.P.).

Post Consensus

GULFSTREAM SELECTIONS
1—Float Away, Carol, Valdina Phao.
2—Winsome, Mlk O'Sullivan, Merry Angel.
3—No selections.
4—Together, Atomic Power, Pompeian.
5—Affiant, Gustaf, George Gains.
6—DELEGATE, Imperator, Penny Reward.
7—Battlefire, Bright Willie, Complex.
8—Romp, Lady Rheanette, Eternal Gold.

Post Bowling Offers Over $1000 In Prizes; 9500 Entries Listed

Boys Club Benefit May Hit $3000

By Roger Wolbarst
Post Reporter

Scorekeepers Hap Newman and Julie Singer announced yesterday that the Post Bowling Tournament for the benefit of the Metropolitan Police Boys' Club will award more than $1000 in prizes to the victors.

The prize list has not yet been drawn up, but based on the number of entries in the tournament, $1000 should be the minimum amount in the prize kitty.

Friday night's entries raised the total number of participants in the first five days of the city-wide affair to 9500.

With many leagues in action yesterday, and a scattered few today, entries may reach 11,000 before the tournament closes.

Boys to Benefit

By the end of the tournament, it is estimated that the record number of entries will have benefited the Police Boys' Club between $3000 and $4000.

Two important developments took place Friday night. Nick Rinaldi set a new scratch mark in the tournament as he rolled a 443, including what is believed to be the highest single game of the tournament, 182. The previous scratch mark was the 440 bowled by Ed Newcomer Thursday night at Brookland.

Also, Steve Kokenes came through with a 369-108-477 to move into second place in the men's handicap race. First position remained deadlocked three ways between Eddie Wilson, Phil Delisi and Charles L. Smith, each having a 483 handicap total.

Miss Hiser Leads

Carolyn Hiser continues to hold her 15-pin lead over Marie Johnson in the women's division. Miss Hiser rolled a 428-18-446 Wednesday at King Pin, while Miss Johnson scored a 323-108-431 at Anacostia Spillway Wednesday.

Miss Hiser also holds the lead for the women with a 428 scratch score.

Several additional leagues entered the tournmaent Friday night. The Patent Office, Hi-Skor Business and Chesapeake and Potomac Division leagues had perfect entry percentages.

The Post will carry the prize lists as soon as the entries and results have been tabulated next week. They will take at least six days to compute.

Friday Night's Leaders

MEN

C. C. Orme, Lucky Strike	397—66	463
E. J. Kelly, Bethesda Rec.	342—117	459
Ben Rinaldi, Lafayette	445—15	460
Peter Trabini, Hi-Skor	353—105	458
G. Alexander, Mt. Rainier	384—74	458
Charles Libby, Lucky Strike	387—67	454
Harvey L. Reese, Silver Spring	341—111	452
E. C. Hickman, Bethesda Rec.	348—102	450
J. J. Sweeney, Chevy Chase	358—92	450
Paul E. Sours, Chevy Chase	324—125	449
J. F. Heitmuller, Lafayette	356—93	449
Eddie Goldstock, Bath. Rec.	388—57	445
Robert Thompson, Chevy Ch.	361—79	440
Alfred Crisp, College Park	388—52	440
James M. Lanigan, Columbia	376—66	442
Jim Hulcomb, College Park	366—75	441
George M. Brown, Hi-Skor	356—90	446
Karl Bausch, Brookland	368—72	440

WOMEN

Mae Parks, Lucky Strike	356—69	425
Delores Smith, Lucky Strike	327—97	424
Dorothy Ehlerth, Penn	342—78	420
Janette Mikesell, Hi-Skor	385—120	505
Peggy Cair, College Park	360—105	411
Ramona Wright, College Park	322—87	409
Edith Shannon, Hi-Skor	313—96	407
Clara Farter, Lafayette	353—96	449
Lillian Carleton, Lafayette	359—36	395
Lorraine Gulil, Lafayette	378—9	387

Equine Novices In April 13 Show

Young horses making their first ring appearances will be the "juvenile leads" in the Meadowbrook Horse Show Sunday, April 13, for the benefit of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase First Aid Corps.

Site for the show is the Ray's Meadow ring on East-West hwy. in Chevy Chase.

Classes are for juniors under 17 years old, road hacks, warm-up jumping for both hunters and jumpers, two $100 stake classes which are expected to draw the cream of the local crop, and a variety of outings for working and conformation hunters and open fencers.

Navy Swimmers Dominate Meet

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (A.P.).—Navy's host swimmers monopolized the opening trials of the Southern District A. A. U. swimming championships today, capturing the first five races in a row.

Bill Kanakanui, one of the Middies' freestyle stalwarts, turned in the fastest time of the 100-yard trial—55.4 seconds.

Everett "Chip" Higgins of Navy paced the breast strokers, winning the 100-yard heat in 1 minute, 6.9 seconds.

Oaklawn Park

1—5½; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Lewis's Son, 112 (Zufelt) 5.60 4.00 3.40
Vera Lamson, 102 (Tullis) 10.40 5.60
Mighty Blow, 112 (Keese) 4.00
Brown Valley, Conscript, Mossy Boy, Corn Dodger, Half Lit, Lee Greenock, Wheat, Bay Iree, Bomber, Loma Mar Rogue also ran. Time, 1:15.

2—5½; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Bridas, 118 (Kasper) 4.30 3.20 2.60
Star Bright, 109 (Keese) 10.20 3.80
Miss Texas, 102 (Lallo) 3.20
Ted Char, Tangover Lee, Gallant Hour, Sweep Lad, Queen Isabella also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $58.20.

3—5½; $1200; 3-year-olds; allowances. Bull Tar, 112 (Keese) 20.20 6.40 5.00
Litsea, 112 (Dobson) 3.70 3.00
River Mill, Atomic Energy, Swing Maid, Junior Weet, †Weynot Al, Double Light, Sweet Kaye also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

4—1-70; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Leather Bound, 109 (Vlary) 25.70 10.20 5.20
Gold Coast, 112 (Keese) 6.00 4.00
King's Peasl, 113 (Lloata) 10.60
More Arms, Brown Gown, Sigerar, Camera Man, Happy Finn, Space, Master Carl, Yesuvius also ran. Time, 1:47⅘.

5—1-70; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Diadele, 107 (Montgomery) 12.10 4.80 3.00
Jewellomet, 110 (Garner) 3.10 2.80
Stairs Third, 105 (Phillip) 5.70
Pan Pan, Little Wasp, Kentucky Day, Rollmic, Sol Mier also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

6—5½; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances. Barbastel, 112 (Keiper) 4.30 4.00 3.20
Bubbling Easy, 103 (Bates) 11.30 4.40
Patsesse, 105 (Camp) 3.30
Sugar Beet, Tommy Chic, Hurl Mom Hurl, Topgard, Tim B. Time, 1:12⅘.

7—Mile and 70 yards; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Kimmy, 105 (Knapp) 111.00 26.20 11.00
Fleet Sister, 107 (Frahm) 14.00 6.20
Whichamat, 113 (Craig) 2.50
Gray's Bay, Miller Boy, Zenwood, Jan Jon, Glaucander, Easy Alone, Sweet Story also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

Gulfstream Park Racing Chart

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1947.
WEATHER CLOUDY, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—One and one-quarter miles (chute). Purse, $2300. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming price $2500. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:08. Off at 2:08½. Winner, Macdonald and Stecker's br. g. (8) by Chiestrae—Cortilla by Ballot. Trained by S. Lipiec. Value, $1800. Time, 2:07⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HELEN'S BOY	(Chestnut)	114	7	7	6½	5hd	3½	1½	1½	$11.40
MUSICAL COMEDY	(Buxton)	112	1	1	1	1	1	2½	2	6.80
HISTRIONIC	(Hanselman)	116	2	2	2hd	2hd	2hd	3hd	3	4.30
MISS WINKE	(Dupont)	114	3	3	3hd	3hd	4½	4hd	4hd	4.50
ENTERTAINMENT	(Errico)	104	6	6	5hd	4hd	3hd	2hd	5	11.70
CANOPUS	(Laffoon)	109	4	4	4hd	6	5½	5	6	12.50
MOUNT PORTER	(Wright)	120	5	5	7	7	6	6	7	14.80

HELEN'S BOY, $11.40, $13.80, $6.30; MUSICAL COMEDY, $6.50, $3.10; HISTRIONIC, $2.50.

HELEN'S BOY, never far from early pace, was rated along to the final 3 furlongs, closed fast, took the lead and was driving his best to win. MUSICAL COMEDY stumbled soon after the start, lost much ground, but came to the outside and finished with a rush. HISTRIONIC made a game effort. MISS WINKE held on well.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2300. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming price $3500. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 2:36. Off at 2:36½. Winner, J. Emery's br. g. (7) by Questionnaire—Tulane Maid by Assemstein. Trained by R. C. Adams. Value, $1900. Time, 1:46.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FREE SPEECH	(Errico)	112	9	10	9d	7d	5½	3½	1d	$11.40
ABOVE ALL	(Bridon)	114	7	7	7	6	4	1½	2	4.40
JUBILEE GEM	(Mora)	113	1	1	2½	2½	1½	2d	3	3.20
HAPPY ME	(Sneller)	104	8	9	12	9d	8d	3½	3hd	24.75
I'LL BE BACK	(Jemas)	114	11	6	5	5d	6d	4½	4hd	9.00
VALDINA TYRANT	(Dodson)	117	2	4	3d	3d	7d	6½	5	26.60
VALUE MARK	(Buxton)	118	3	2	4d	8d	9	8½	6	31.30
ROSEMERE KID	(Gonzales)	103	5	3	10d	10d	10	9½	7d	19.70
GLENWOOD BOY	(Balsaretti)	114	4	5	8d	11	11	10½	8d	2.60
ICE GIRL	(Rogers)	110½	10	11	11	10d	10½	11	9½	9.70
BAHIA HONDA	(Richard)	117	2	8	6½	11	11	11	10	21.60

FREE SPEECH, $25.00, $10.30, $7.90; ABOVE ALL, $7.30, $6.30; JUBILEE GEM, $14.30.

FREE SPEECH, outrun in early part, moved up fast on outside, took the lead in the stretch and won easily. ABOVE ALL was a strong factor from the start. JUBILEE GEM came from far back and finished very fast. HAPPY ME tired in the final drive. VALDINA TYRANT was timidly handled.

Daily Double—HELEN'S BOY and FREE SPEECH Paid $371.40.

THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs (chute). Purse, $2300. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming price $3500. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:07. Off at 3:08. Winner, H. Josephart's ro. g. (4) by Blostward—Balcony by Balko. Trained by J. J. Barker. Value, $1500. Time, 1:23⅕.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LINWOOD BLUE	(Demar)	109	7	7	4½	3½	1½	1½	$7.30
HEDGETHORN	(Hanselman)	116	9	8	8d	6½	4d	2½	3.50
TRUE NOTE	(Lindberg)	114	8	9	7d	8d	6½	3d	4.30
GAME O' CHANCE	(Dodson)	114	1	1	1½	1d	2½	3hd	6.20
KANTAR RUN	(Potter)	113	4	4	2½	2d	3d	4d	2.05
AGATE	(Jemas)	116	3	11	6½	5d	5d	5d	3.95
ESCORT	(Bernhardt)	116	6	6	3½	4d	7d	6d	12.80
HEMJOHN	(Zehr)	116	11	10	11	11	8½	7d	13.70
TITIAN	(Gonzales)	113	10	5	9½	9d	9½	8d	23.40
TICA TICA	(Chaffin)	111	5	3	10d	10d	10d	9d	19.70
JAKAJONES	(Bailey)	111	10	12	12	12	12	10½	10d
VALDINA MATH	(Mora)	116	2	4	11½	11½	11½	11½	12.05

†R. A. Connell-Mrs. R. R. Betini entry.

LINWOOD BLUE, $20.50, $8.40, $7.00; HEDGETHORN, $7.00, $4.50; TRUE NOTE, $6.30.

LINWOOD BLUE came around TRUE NOTE entering the stretch and drew away to win nicely in hand. HEDGETHORN closed gamely on the inside. TRUE NOTE had good speed for 6 furlongs and then tired. GAME O' CHANCE made up some ground.

FOURTH RACE—The Dania. Six furlongs (chute). Purse, $2,500. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $13,000 to $10,000. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:39. Off at 3:40½. Winner, F. W. Hooper's b. f. (4) by Menow—Annabell Lee by Volta. Trained by I. Parke. Value, $1650. Time, 1:11⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
YESNOW	(Stout)	111	6	8	7½	3½	1½	1½	$9.70
WAR PAGE	(Sneller)	109	7	1	1d	1d	1d	2d	8.70
FREE TRANSIT	(Dodson)	113	3	6	3½	2hd	2½	3d	22.90
RESPIRE	(Snyder)	118	2	3	2½	3d	3d	4½	4.05
JOHN Q. PUBLIC	(Robertson)	119	9	5	4d	4½	3hd	3½	8.85
MAJALIS	(Delara)	115	8	2	5d	5½	4½	5hd	1.85
FOXY REAP	(Chestnut)	113	5	9	9d	8½	5½	6d	31.70
TOP DOLLAR	(McPhee)	103	10	10	10d	10d	6½	7½	10.45
CEE STYLE	(Pierce)	105	4	7	6½	6½	7½	8d	37.30
HEARTH BROOM	(Demar)	114	10	4	8½	7½	8½	9d	27.35
VALDINA CRAFT	(Zehr)	122	1	11	11½	11d	10½	10½	29.35
TEDIOUS MISS	(Claggett)	107	12	12	12	12	11d	11d	5.55

YESNOW, $19.50, $9.70, $6.60; WAR PAGE, $20.80, $13.00; FREE TRANSIT, $6.30.

YESNOW, showing marked improvement, assumed the lead soon after the start galloped along and won easily. WAR PAGE held on gamely to save the place. FREE TRANSIT had no mishap. RESPIRE, on the outside. JOHN Q. PUBLIC tired in the final furlong.

FIFTH RACE—The Port Everglades. Seven furlongs (chute). Purse, $3000. For 3-year-old fillies. Start good. Won eased up; place driving. Went to post at 4:13. Off at 4:13. Winner, Calumet Farm's ch. f. (3) by Blenheim II—Lady Higloss by Ladkin. Trained by M. A. Jones. Value, $1850. Time, 1:25⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
JANE GAIL	(Woodhouse)	108	2	1	½	1d	1d	1d	$10.10
SISSIE G.	(Barr)	106	7	3	3d	4½	3½	2½	4.30
HAPPINESS	(Martinez)	109	1	5	4½	3d	2½	3hd	42.30
PIE LADY	(Rincon)	106	5	2	2d	2d	4hd	4hd	3.20
GALA FOREVER	(Kirkland)	108	3	4	5d	5d	5d	5d	9.00
CALIPSEE	(Roberts)	108	4	7	6d	6d	6½	6½	31.25
GAY CHALLA	(Rogers)	111	2	6	7d	7d	7d	7d	7.70
MAINTAINING	(Sneller)	103	3	9	8d	8d	8d	8d	33.95
HARSAM	(Balsaretti)	113	6	8	9d	9d	9d	9d	28.90

†Calumet Farm entry.

JANE GAIL, $2.20, $2.10, $2.20; SISSIE, G., $8.20, $4.70; HAPPINESS, $2.20.

JANE GAIL outclassed her field, took the lead soon after the start, was held in stout restraint for the entire trip. SISSIE G. moved up very fast on the outside and held on well. HAPPINESS closed some ground fast. PIE LADY came from far back.

SIXTH RACE—The Broward County Handicap. One and one-eighth miles. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:43. Off at 4:43. Winner, Augustus and Mahm's br. c. (4) by Reaping Reward—Forever Yours by Toro. Trained by C. J. Hall. Value, $8050. Time, 1:49⅘ (new track record).

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ETERNAL REWARD	(Roberts)	107	2	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	$3.80
CONCORDIAN	(May)	118	1	1	1	1	1	1½	2	1.50
LETS DANCE	(Snider)	122	7	3	4½	4½	3d	3½	3hd	3.45
TEL O'SULLIVAN	(Mora)	112	3	4	3½	3d	4½	4d	4d	17.70
WAR WATCH	(Dodson)	113	6	8	8½	8d	8d	7d	5d	41.30
MORELAN	(Jemas)	106	8	7	6½	6d	6d	5d	6d	4.60
WESTMINSTER	(Martin)	120	5	6	5d	5d	5d	6d	7d	30.30
DINNER PARTY	(Bernhardt)	116	8	5	7d	7d	7d	8d	8	

ETERNAL REWARD, $7.70, $4.70, $2.90; CONCORDIAN, $3.60, $2.60; LETS DANCE, $2.70.

ETERNAL REWARD was perfectly ridden, broke good, was eased back going into the first turn, began to move up going down the backstretch, drove his way through on the inside, took command entering the stretch and gamely withstood a long drive. CONCORDIAN, gamely. LETS DANCE, well up all the way, made a game effort. TEL O'SULLIVAN performed well. WESTMINSTER had a flash of early speed.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $2400. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $5000 to $4500. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:11. Off at 5:11½. Winner, Mayfair Stable's b. g. (5) by Gallant Fox—Donna Shoe by Durbar II. Trained by J. W. Camac. Value, $1850. Time, 1:52⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GREMLIN	(Bernhardt)	113	7	6	6d	5d	5d	5d	$4.40
BOHOL	(Hus)	110	1	1	1hd	1d	1½	2d	6.35
LOST AND FOUND	(Stagmaier)	117	2	2	2d	2½	2d	3½	4.70
DORADA	(Dodson)	117	3	3	3½	3hd	3hd	4½	4.85
BONNIE GOLOS	(Chaffin)	113	6	8	8	8	8	5hd	2.50
MR. DANNY	(Stout)	115	4	1	7d	7½	6½	6½	21.15
LOVE STORY	(Gonzales)	113	5	7	5d	4d	4d	7½	4.85

GREMLIN, $10.80, $5.20, $3.80; BOHOL, $7.40, $5.10; LOST AND FOUND, $4.80.

GREMLIN was kept close to the pace to the top of home lane and then was sent to the front and held on gamely to win. BOHOL moved up very fast and was wearing the winner down. LOST AND FOUND ran a good race. DORADA had no mishap. BONNIE GOLOS closed a big gap.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $2400. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $5000 to $4500. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 5:41. Off at 5:41½. Winner, B. W. Miller's b. g. (6) by Equipoise—Handy Mandy by Brown Prince II. Trained by C. H. Trotter. Value, $1550. Time, 1:51⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
EQUINOX	(Stout)	111	6	8	7½	3½	1½	1½	$5.25
DIRECTOR	(Luther)	117	5	7	6½	6½	3½	2½	4.05
DELPHIAN	(Snyder)	118	3	3	3½	2½	2½	3½	7.20
†PURITAN	(Kirkland)	115	4	6	2½	2½	2½	4½	30.25
†RING MASTER	(Gonzales)	113	8	7	8½	7½	5d	5d	2.80
BACHELOR BOY	(Errico)	115	7	2	4½	5d	6d	6½	4.75
†FRAMSPRAN	(Prevost)	112	2	5	3½	4½	7½	7½	8.80
LISTING	(Snider)	120	1	9	9	9	8½	8d	20.65
DRY BELT							9	9	13.70

†Dead heat for fourth.

EQUINOX, $12.50, $6.20, $4.60; DIRECTOR, $6.00, $4.20; DELPHIAN, $4.90.

EQUINOX moved up very fast in the last half mile and drew away easily. DIRECTOR finished fast. DELPHIAN made a game effort. PURITAN and RING MASTER finished in a dead heat for fourth money.

Sunshine Park

1—5½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Snow Cat, 113 (Baird) 4.70 4.10 3.70
Tropical Sun, 107 (Runyon) 16.70 6.40
Sprills, 110 (Harper) 5.70
Rusty Y., Virtuoso, Paula's Glad, Alfios, Shoebeau, Cheer Up also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

2—5½; $700; 3-year-olds; allowances. Movable Type, 113 (Baird) 11.20 5.80 2.90
Snowmass Lin, 103 (Boston) 5.20 3.00
*Jean Ann, 113 (Dashiell) 3.30
Grass Child, Main Battery, Basing Boarn, El Golfo, Hasty Daisy also ran. Time, 1:14.
*Finished second but was disqualified and placed third.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $85.60.

3—5½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Time Flies, 112 (Boston) 5.50 3.70 2.70
Harper County, 118 (Jordan) 5.30 5.40
Black Afrien, 113 (Ramirez) 4.00
Easter Belle, Levena, Jig-Bow, Ardashir also ran. Time, 1:16⅘.

4—5½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Powder Bluff, 120 (Ramirez) 10.10 4.10 2.90
Orcus, 118 (Baird) 3.00 2.20
Star Echo, 112 (Chapin) 2.50
Topper, Linda's Wash, Lawrinson, Spare the Rod also ran. Time, 1:15⅘.

5—1-70; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Before, 120 (Gonzales) 7.60 3.10 2.60
Wicked, 110 (Boston) 2.80 2.60
Oh Lizzie, 120 (Jordan) 4.00
Signal Tower, Oldtown Hill, Elise Devil, Fharilaras, Success Story also ran. Time, 1:52⅘.

6—5½; $1000; 4-year-olds up; allowances. James Quest, 120 (Ross) 6.80 3.30 2.50
Patristic Fox, 116 (Lang) 3.60 2.80
Jones, 114 (DeWitt) 4.00
Freddie's Game, Miss Midge, Hi-Gee, Queen's Light also ran. Time, 1:16⅘.

7—1½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Meales, 112 (Baird) 4.00 2.80 2.70
Springtown, 118 (Haynes) 3.70 2.90
Lady Bert, 111 (Vessell) 3.40
Rodina, La Cauna, Lorton also ran. Time, 1:43.

8—1½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming. Duke Tower, 120 (Payne) 10.60 4.50 3.50
Our Mayer, 110 (Runyon) 4.60 3.00
Semi Buck, 115 (Vessell) 4.50
Shining Sea, Rare Fiddle, Golden Message, Jimmies Aide. Time, 1:53⅘.

Tanforan

1—1

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

A surface survey of the financial news conveys the notion that Greece and Turkey are far away, that American businessmen are free and easy with their money and high, wide and handsome in their hopes. You read of extra or increased dividends by General Motors, duPont, Republic Steel, Electric Storage Battery, International Shoe, and others; you read also of Eastman Kodak's 5-for-1 stock split-up; Norfolk & Western's 4-for-1; Beechnut Packing's 3½-for-1, and Johnson & Johnson's 2-for-1. Amid such an outward show of largesse, you're apt to gloss over counter evidence—Reynolds Metal's dividend omission or Fafnir Bearing's cut.

Livingston

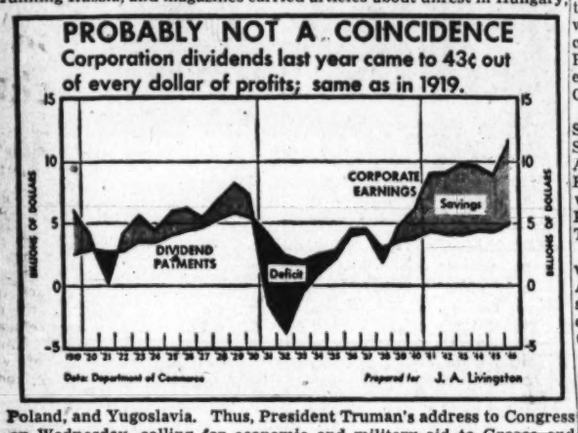
Yet, when you analyze the cold statistics, you discover that corporation directors, far from being generous, are close on to being stingy. Last year, corporation earnings reached the all-time high of 12 billion dollars, nearly 45 per cent greater than in 1929, but dividends amounted to only $5,100,000,000, or some 14 per cent less than 1929 (see chart). There's another way of putting it. In 1946, corporations paid out 43 cents of every dollar earned; in 1929, they paid out 71 cents per dollar of income.

Such conservatism has a familiar ring. History is repeating to the penny. The stockholder who lived through 1919 can now say with sad-hearted accuracy, "This is where I came in." In postwar 1919, earnings were swelled by record sales of goods, just as today. And then, the men who ran American corporations were anything but sure of the outlook. Out of earnings of $6,300,000,000, they let stockholders have only $2,700,000,000 or 43 cents on the dollar, the same as in 1946.

The reasons for such conservatism are more or less the same. The world then, as now, was in a state of suspended peace. As Frederick Lewis Allen, in his must-reading piece, "This Time and Last Time" in the March Harper's, writes: "The armistice which ended the fighting on the battlefronts in November, 1918, did not at once bring amity and order."

Truman's Ditto Mark

World War I was followed by "recurring fears of a new outbreak of fighting." Civil war raged in Germany, Bolshevism was overrunning Russia, and magazines carried articles about unrest in Hungary,



Poland, and Yugoslavia. Thus, President Truman's address to Congress on Wednesday, calling for economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey, is only a ditto mark on the chain belt of history.

International tension is only part of it. Corporation directors, even as you and I, are creatures of habit. During the war, it was good taste to be conservative in dividends. It wouldn't do to pay big extras and/or boost payments when soldiers were being shot overseas and when labor was asked to hold-the-wage line at home. And now, with the war over, it takes a bold board of directors to set a precedent based on the current rate of earnings.

Just operating a business takes more money today than prewar. Prices are some 90 per cent higher than in 1939, average hourly earnings some 80 per cent higher, and the dollar volume of goods and services about 130 per cent higher. So it takes a record volume of working capital to buy inventories and meet a payroll. And last year, the Nation's businessmen borrowed more money from banks than in any year on record. So, prudence calls for dividend conservatism. You don't convince bankers of your soundness by borrowing in order to be a good fellow to your stockholders.

Another point: Corporation executives—as in 1919—are not sure yet that current earnings are anything but a postwar windfall which must be conserved to weather a recession. The 1920-21 deflation is today an over-vivid memory. The price collapse then was preceded by just such a flurry in the commodity markets as is now taking place in hogs, wheat, pig iron, steel scrap, coffee, and other items. Therefore, businessmen are unwilling to base dividend policies on their 1946 profit and loss accounts. They don't feel sure enough about what this year will produce.

Finally, there's labor. New wage contracts have yet to be written in steel, autos, coal. When they are written, costs will take another jump. That conceivably might provide some fillip to retail sales as pay envelopes fatten. But that's too much to count on. Even an early Easter this year is not sending department store volume skyrocketing above last year.

Prudence Is Nontaxable

Hence, the business operator, especially if he is in the soft goods lines, is faced with a clear realty: He can no longer charge off increased costs against higher gross sales. He has to operate within narrower margins. And, so, before declaring higher dividends, he waits to determine at what level postwar earnings are likely to settle.

That happened last time and it's happening this time, notwithstanding recent apprehension over section 102 of the Internal Revenue Code. That section penalizes excess hoarding of earnings. If corporations pay out less than 70 per cent of their earnings, then they must show that they are not clinging to cash to enable shareholders to escape high individual surtaxes. In other words, if they can show that they need the money for inventories or payrolls or for rainy-day reserves, then they are not subject to penalty. Prudence is nontaxable.

Cotton Board Appoints Nominating Group

The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange announced yesterday the appointment of the following nominating committee to present candidates for all offices to be filled at the annual election in June, 1947:

David Ker, chairman; John E. Smith, Benedetto Lopento, Leslie E. Keiffer, Charles S. Montgomery, Perry E. Moore, William E. Farnell.

Lumber Shipments

Lumber shipments of 405 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 3.0 per cent above production for the week ended March 8, 1947. In the same week new orders of those mills were 30.4 per cent above production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills amounted to 70 per cent of stocks.

Over the Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered.

Bonds	Bid.	Asked.
D. C. Paper Mills 4s, 1956	65	.....
Federal Storage 3s, 1967	70	.....
Racquet Club gtd & ext 3s, '65	81	87
Wash Auditorium 6s, 1944 std.	84	89
Stocks		
American o pf	87½	.....
American Co. com	20	.....
Anacostia Nat Bank	200	.....
Barber & Ross pf	80	.....
Barber & Ross com	19	.....
Briggs Filtration Co units	5	6
City Bank	60	.....
Columbia Mtge Co units	32	.....
Consolidated Title Co pf	49	.....
Consolidated Title Co com	20	.....
Dist Nat Securities pf	65	.....
District Theaters	8½	10
Fidelity Storage Co	108	.....
Financial Credit Co units	20	.....
Griffith Cons Corp com	53	56
Hamilton Nat Bank	52½	.....
Mayflower Hotel	11¾	13½
Merch Trans & Stor pf	111	.....
Merch Trans & Stor com	21½	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pf	80	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge orp com	5	.....
Munsey Trust Co	152	.....
Nat Metropolitan Bank	78	.....
Nat Mtge & Inv com	½	.....
Nat Press Bldg pf	19½	22
Nat Press Bldg com	12½	.....
Raleigh Hotel stamped	7¾	10½
Real Estate Mtge & Gty com	25	.....
Seaboard Finance Co pf	33½	35½
Seaboard Finance co com	16	17
Second Nat Bank	116	125
Sec Sav & Coml Bank	210	.....
Southern Oxygen Co	42	46
Suburban Nat Bank	22½	.....
Wash Baseball Club	38	.....
Wash Properties	57	63
Wash Rwy & Elec units	16½	18½
Wash Sanitary Housing	25	.....
Wash Sanitary Improvement	130	.....

W. F. Moore to Head Arabian-American Oil

New York, March 15 (AP).—W. F. Moore, general manager of foreign operations of the Texas Oil Co., has been named president of Arabian-American Oil Co.

Moore succeeds F. A. Davies, who was relieved of administrative duties so that he could devote his full time to development of production necessary to fill the new pipe line now being built from the Persian Gulf to the eastern Mediterranean, according to a statement by Board Chairman H. D. Collier.

Arabian-American, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Co., is sole owner of the vast Saudi Arabian oil concessions, estimated at nearly a half million acres.

Savings Banks Deposits Gained In February

New York, March 15 (AP).—Total deposits in mutual savings banks in February rose nearly 70 million dollars, bringing the rise in the first two months of 1947 to 190 million dollars, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks reported today. The rate of increase in the two months was about on a par with that in the final quarter of 1946.

The mutual banks increased Government bond holdings by 89 million dollars in February and made mortgage loans of 20 million dollars.

2 Curb Memberships Show Price-Declines

New York, March 15 (AP).—The New York Curb Exchange today announced the sale of two memberships at $18,500 and $20,000, off $6500 and $6000 respectively, from the previous transaction made on January 29.

Currently memberships are quoted at $15,500 bid and offered at $24,000.

Stocks Recede Again, Average Hits New Low

New York, March 15 (AP).—Spots of resistance appeared in today's stock market but the list finished its fifth successive losing week with most leaders remaining in minus territory and the over-all average at a new low for the year.

Foreign clouds, doubts regarding tax relief, gyrating commodities and business trends persisted as arguments for speculative and investment caution. Professionals, as throughout the week, nibbled at favorites on the idea the list was oversold and due for a technical revival. The smattering of gains in the final session was small and declines ranged from fractions to 2 points or so at the close.

Transfers for the short stretch of 370,000 shares compared with 740,000 last Saturday. For the week the aggregate was 4,808,150 shares against 5,321,470 the week before.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was off .1 of a point at 63.6, a bottom since last December 6. The drop for the week was 1.4 points.

For the day Norfolk & Western was off 2½ points at 238, Johns-Manville 1½ at 123, American Can 1 at 93 and Owens-Illinois 1 at 72. Lesser recessions were shown for Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Anaconda, Du Pont, Standard Oil (N. J.), Northern Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Plus signs were retained by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears, Roebuck, Boeing, North American, Kennecott, General Electric, Philip Morris, Pennsylvania Railroad, Great Northern, Paramount Pictures and Reynolds Tobacco "B."

The Big Board concluded the week on a note of tension as the A. F. L. Financial Employes Union served 30-day notices of a strike on the New York Stock, Curb and Cotton Exchanges.

WHAT STOCKS DID	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	188	105
Declines	331	695
Unchanged	199	170
Total issues	718	970

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales, 370,000 shares; previous day, 820,000; week ago, 740,650; year ago, 552,322; two years ago, 399,250; January 1 to date, 57,746,750; year ago, 98,092,757; two years ago, 89,612,033.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, March 15.—

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 inds.	172.28	172.63	171.99	172.37	—0.21
20 rails	45.01	45.14	44.89	45.01	—0.16
15 utils.	35.79	35.85	35.63	35.80	—0.04
65 stks	62.23	62.39	62.09	62.27	—0.11

Transactions in stocks used in averages today—industrials, 29,500; railroads, 16,660; utilities, 23,580; 65 stocks, 69,900.

Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab.... 2	71	70¾	71	+ ¼
Adams Exp 4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Admiral Corp. 2	8¾	8¼	8¼	.....
Air Reduction. 8	34	34	34	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau 18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp 9	4¼	4	4	.....
Alleghany pf.. 1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf 5	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl.. 4	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
Allied Mills .. 1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 13	37½	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch. Mfg.. 8	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leather.. 2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
Amerada Pet.. 1	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines .. 22	10¼	9¾	10	.....
Am Bank Note. 3	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
Am Cable & R. 2	6	6	6	.....
Am Can 2	93½	93	93	— 1
Am Car & Fdy 2	48½	48⅛	48⅛	.....
Am Colortype .. 1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Am Distill 1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Am Export L.. 1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am & For Pow 1	5	5	5	.....
Am Gr & Pap 2 pf	20¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
A mH & Leath 17	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
Am Home Prod 3	26¾	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice 1	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
Am Invest Ill.. 4	13	13	13	.....
Am Locomotive 4	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy.. 2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Am Met. & Met.. 1	7	7	7	.....
Am Metals 1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Am News Co.... 1	36	36	36	.....
Am Pow & Lt.. 26	14½	14½	14½	.....
Am P&L $5 pf 1	116⅜	116¾	116¾	.....
Am P&L $6 pf 4	106½	106	106	— ¾
Am R & St S.. 51	14½	14	14½	.....
Am Roll Mill.. 22	33½	32⅝	33⅜	+ ¼
Am Safety Raz 2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Seating 1	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R.. 1	52½	52½	52½	.....
Am Snuff 2	38¾	38½	38¼	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs .. 1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref.. 1	41½	41½	41½	.....
Am Tel & Tel.. 6	165⅛	164⅞	164⅞	— ⅛
Am Tobacco .. 1	73	73	73	.....
Am Tob B..... 1	74	74	74	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf.. 2	51	51	51	.....
Am Wat Wks.. 19	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Am W Wks pf 104	104	104	104	+ 1¼
Am Woolen 12	41	40½	40½	— ⅝
Am Zinc L & S 5	8½	8½	8½	.....
Anaconda Cop.. 9	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl 1	44	44	44	.....
Ander-Prich Oil 1	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
Armour & Co.. 30	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork 1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
Artloom Corp... 1	14	14	14	.....
Asso Dry Gds.. 2	16⅝	16½	16½	.....
A T C Inc..... 3	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
At Coast Line.. 1	51¾	51¾	51¾	.....
Atl Refining.. 4	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Atlas Corp.... 1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols .. 1	10	10	10	.....
Autocar Co.... 1	25	25	25	.....
Autom Canteen 1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Aviation Corp.. 1	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Bald Loco..... 3	20⅜	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio.. 20	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Barber Asph.... 1	50	50	50	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil.. 1	22½	22½	22½	.....
Bayuk Cigars.. 2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Beatrice Foods. 2	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr.... 2	10	10	10	— ⅛
Belding-Hem.... 3	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Bell Airc..... 9	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Bell & Howell .. 2	70½	70½	70½	— ½
Bendix Aviat... 6	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Best Foods.... 3	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Beth Steel 9	90¾	90⅜	90⅝	+ ⅛
Birming Elec.. 1	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
Black & Decker 1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox 1	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bliss (E W).... 4	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1	42	42	42	.....
Bond Stores .. 2	30	30	30	.....
Borden Co 6	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner .. 12	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br. 2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
Briggs Mfg.... 19	34¾	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers .. 2	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas.. 3	23	23	23	.....
Brown Shoe 1	21½	21	21	— 1
Brunswick-B .. 5	24	24	24	.....
Bucyrus-Erie .. 4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Budd Co 6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge.. 1	29	28½	29	+ 2½
Bulova Watch.. 3	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Burling Mills.. 12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Burr Ad Mach.. 1	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
Bush Terminal .. 3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros 4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Butte Cop & Z 2	5	5	5	.....
Calif Packing .. 2	28½	28½	28½	.....
Callahan Z-Ld.. 1	3	3	3	.....
Calumet & Hec .. 4	7¾	7¼	7¾	.....
Campbell Wyan 2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Can D G Ale.. 2	6	6	6	.....
Can Dry pf.... 116	116	116	116	— 2
Canad Pacific .. 22	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Cannon Mills .. 5	65¼	63¾	65¼	+ 1¼
Caro P&L..... 3	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
Carrier Corp.. 1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Case (J I) Co.. 5	54½	54	54	.....
Caterpil Tract 4	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅛
Celanese Corp.. 4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Corp.. 1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	.....
Cent Aguirre .. 2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	.....
Cent Foundry.. 5	11	11	11	.....
Cen H G&E 1	10	10	10	.....
Cerro de Pas.. 3	33	32¾	33	.....
Certain-teed Pr 15	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
Chain Belt 1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	.....
Champ P & P.. 2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio.. 4	47	46½	47	— ⅛
Chicago Corp.. 8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
Chi & E Ill... 5	5¼	5	5	.....
Chi & E Ill A.. 3	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
Chi & N W 4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
Ch MSP&Pac.. 9	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Ch MSP&P pf.. 1	33	33	33	.....
Chi & N W 6	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Chi & N W pf.. 3	46½	46½	46½	.....
Chi Pneu Tool.. 2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp.. 17	93¾	93	93¾	+ ⅛
Cin G & E.... 8	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Cities Service.. 11	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
City Ice & Fuel 1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
City Stores 1	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
Clev El Illum.. 12	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Clev E Illum wd 10	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Clev Graph Br.. 3	68	67	67	— 3½
Climax Molyb.. 3	20½	20½	20⅝	.....
Cluett Peabody 2	44½	43½	43½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 1	150¾	150¾	150¾	+ ¼
Colgate-P-P .. 3	48	48	48	.....
Col Fuel & Ir.. 6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Col F & Ir pf.. 1	119	119	119	.....
Col Gas & El.. 24	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Col Br cast B.. 1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Colum G & El 35	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict 1	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Colum Carbon .. 3	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
Col & S Oh El 3	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
Coml Credit .. 4	39⅝	39½	39¾	— ⅛
Com Solvents.. 3	23¾	23½	23⅞	.....
Com with Edis.. 24	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Com'wlth & S.. 88	3¼	3⅛	3¼	.....
Com & Sou pf.. 5	123	122¼	123	+ ¼
Conde Nast.... 2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	.....
Congoleum-N .. 3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Cons Copperm.. 5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Cons Edison.... 10	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf.. 1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries 1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas.. 3	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Consol R R C pf 2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Cons Ret Strs.. 1	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee.... 1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	.....
Container Corp 16	42¼	41⅞	42¼	— 1⅛
Cont Bak 2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf.. 1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can 2	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins 2	49¼	49¼	49¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors.... 9	10	10	10	.....
Cont Oil Del.. 3	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Cont Steel 1	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl 1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Corn Products.. 1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
Cornell-D El.. 4	17¼	17	17	.....
Coty Inc..... 1	7	7	7	.....
Crane Co..... 7	35	34¾	34½	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb.. 3	29	29	29	— ⅛
Crucible Steel .. 2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 1	18	18	18	.....
Cudahy Pack .. 1	44½	44½	44½	— 1
Cuneo Press .. 1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Curtis Publshg 8	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
Curtiss-Wright 5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A.. 6	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Davison Chem.. 1	18	18	18	.....
Dayton P & L.. 2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Dayton Rub 1	19	19	19	— 1
Decca Records.. 9	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co.... 9	36	35½	35¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf.. 1	37	37	37	.....
Del Lack & W.. 13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison 6	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
De Vilbiss 1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Devoe & Rayn A 4	27⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Diam T Motor .. 2	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S 6	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Doehler-Jarvis 4	32	32	32	.....
Dome Mines .. 6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Dow Chem..... 3	161	160	161	+ 1
Dresser Indust 7	18½	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
du Pont de N.. 3	180¾	180	180	— ⅛
Eagle-Pich 2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L.. 23	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
Eastman Kod.. 1	233	233	233	.....
Eaton Mfg 2	49¾	49	49¾	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs 1	23	23	23	+ ½
Elco Prod 2	24	24	24	.....
Elco Prod pf.. 1	109½	109½	109½	— ¾
Elastic Stop N. 4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
El Auto -Lite.. 1	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
El Boat pf 1	37	37	37	.....
El & Mus Ind.. 1	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
El Pow & Lt... 14	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
El Paso Natl.. 1	48¼	48¼	48½	— 1
Emerson El M 5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Emer R&Ph 1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Empire D El .. 2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Eng Pub Serv .. 14	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
Eng Pcpr pf.... 1	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
Equitt Off Bldg 1	3½	3½	3½	.....
Erie RR 13	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Eureka Wms .. 1	11	11	11	.....
Eversharp 1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor 2	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar.. 3	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
Farns Tel & R 1	7	7	7	.....
Fed Mnge&Gm .. 1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr..... 1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Federat D Strs 2	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
Fels & TarrMfg 1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Ferro Enam 1	25	25	25	.....
Fid P Fire Ins.. 1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
Firestone T&R 3	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
First Nat Strs.. 2	55½	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
Flintkote 5	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Flintkote pf... 1	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Florida Pow .. 3	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl. 1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	.....
Food Fair Strs 7	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler 1	24½	24½	24½	.....
Freuhauf Trail.. 2	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co 1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) pf 1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Rob) pf 1	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
Garod Denver.. 1	18	18	18	.....
Ger Wood Ind.. 6	7¾	7¾	7¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Copt .. 2	17	17	17	.....
Gen Am Invest 1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
Gen Cable 26	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gen Elec 20	35¾	35	35¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 5	40⅝	40½	40⅝	.....
Gen Instrum.. 2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 5% pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors .. 31	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
Gen Mot pf.. 1	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq.. 1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Gen Pub Serv.. 1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Util.. 1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 4	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut 1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛

Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Gen T & Rub.. 4	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R.. 7	28½	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf Rzr 1	106½	106½	106½	.....
Gimbel Bros .. 4	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Glidden Co 6	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
Goodal-Sanf 1	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Goodrich (B F) 2	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
Goodyr T & R.. 3	84½	84¼	84¼	.....
Goodyr T&Rpf 1	106½	106½	106½	— ⅝
Graham-P Mot 40	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
Granby Con M.. 6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Grand Union .. 1	35	35	35	.....
Granite C Stl.. 1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Grayson -Robin 2	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
Gt North Rypf 4	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Gren T & D .. 1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Greyhound Cor 4	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
Gulf MisOth .. 1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛

French Strike Back In Bulgar Quarrel

Sever Commercial Relations and Expel Two News Writers

Paris, March 15 (AP).—France severed commercial relations with Bulgaria today in the most serious breach with another power since the liberation and gave two Bulgarian newspapermen 48 hours' notice to leave the country.

The action was taken in retaliation for the expulsion of a woman reporter for the French Press Agency in Sofia, after incidents stemming from the recent action of the Bulgarian government in reconverting its currency.

In addition, the French canceled special privileges granted to all foreign journalists for eight other Bulgarian newspapermen. They will be permitted to file stories to their newspapers, however.

No Official Reply

A French Foreign Office spokesman said that the French had asked for an explanation when Mme. Milke Genadiev Boeuf, the French Agency reporter, was expelled from Bulgaria.

The spokesman said the French had received no official reply but "a sort of diplomatic answer" which accused the reporter of mixing in Bulgarian internal affairs and at the same time raised the question of the amount of money held by the French when the Bulgarian government ordered all its currency turned in.

The French protest claimed that Mme. Boeuf was seized by Bulgarian militiamen as she entered the French Legation. Jacques Emile Paris, the French Minister, was menaced by a revolver when he sought to intervene, and Mme. Boeuf was struck in the face, the protest added.

Joint Protest Filed

Two days ago the British Foreign Office disclosed that seven countries, including Britain and the United States, had filed a strong joint protest against behavior of Bulgarian militiamen toward diplomats in Sofia.

Bulgaria ordered her borders closed for 10 days in connection with the conversion of currency, to halt illegal importation of Bulgarian money and black market dealings. Yesterday a government official said the borders would be reopened Monday.

The French Foreign Office disclosed also that Giorgi Marinov, Bulgarian Minister to Paris, had left two days ago for Sofia. The Greek government had asked the War Crimes Commission in London this week to list Marinov as a war criminal.

Bulgaria Chides U. S.

Sofia, March 15 (AP).—First Bulgarian reaction to President Truman's anti-totalitarianism speech came today from Foreign Minister Stoyanov, who said that "instead of seeking to facilitate the creation of a government supported by the Greek people, America seeks the favor of the Greek army before all else."

The government agrarian newspaper Zemedelsko headlined its account "Change of Masters."

Hungarian Reds Parade

Budapest, Hungary, March 15 (AP).—Hungarian Communists giving the clenched fist salute paraded today in celebration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Lajos (Louis) Kossuth revolution.

Approximately 50,000 persons gathered in Parliament Square for the observance, which, though a national holiday, was completely in the hands of Communists and Social Democrats.

Although this country already has received 30 million dollars in surplus property credit from the United States and hopes to get 40 million dollars more in relief, one leftist newspaper sniffed at the "suspicious flood" of American dollars to various countries.

Lajos Kossuth led a successful revolt in 1848 against the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine and was dictator of Hungary.

Aimed at Mines

Revolt Plot Snuffed Out By Spanish

Zaragoza, Spain, March 15 (AP).—Spanish authorities announced today that they had quelled a revolution prepared by anarchists and Socialists which was to have broken out in the coal mines at nearby Utrilla.

122 Terrorists Seized

Madrid, March 15 (AP).—Announcement of the arrest of 122 members of an alleged terrorist organization climaxed a crime wave marked by both common criminal and political incidents, it was learned today.

Coincident with the police announcement of the arrest of "dangerous elements" and the killing of two of their leaders, it was disclosed that saboteurs blew up a bridge on the Bilbao-Barcelona railway.

Barcelona police arrested three men suspected of throwing grenades into a store. The body of a civil guard—reportedly the twelfth killed in Spain this year—was found yesterday.

Barcelona police recently announced the arrest of 163 persons, mostly youths, charged with complicity in an outbreak of petty crimes.

Seventeen Army Recruits Are Sent To Fort Meade

Seventeen District and nearby area men were sent to Fort George G. Meade for enlistmnt Wednesday through Friday.

They are James M. Jackson, 514 Rhode Island ave. ne.; James D. Johnson, 921 L st. ne.; Stanley G. Reeves, 4701 O st. se.; David P. Wood, jr., 311 4th st. ne.; Norman F. Wood, 109 I st nw.; George H. Anderson, jr., 1 Wonder Court, sw.; Richard F. Bromley, 1618 Wisconsin ave. nw.; Henry E. Davis, jr., 724 12th st. se.; Albert Havenner, 239 Burns st. se.; Robert W. Thompson, 5210 Illinois ave. nw.; Walter M. Seis, jr., 116 North Carolina ave. se.; James A. McElfish, 4647 Wells pkwy., Riverdale, Md.; Robert C. Rainey, 1026 4th st. ne.; Alfred E. Windsor, Upper Marlboro, Md.; Carroll L. Jackson, 55 K st. ne.; Charles A. Parker, 55 K st. ne.; James P. Wright, 4900 Allentown rd. se.

Plane Speeds Eye Across U. S. for N. Y. Operation

New York, March 15 (AP).—The Eye Bank for Sight Restoration announced today it was receiving its first contribution from San Francisco for use in a corneal graft—an eye removed from a veteran at Fort Miley Army Hospital yesterday and rushed by air express here.

Eye bank officials said today's receipts were seven eyes, five of them from local hospitals, a sixth from Detroit and the seventh from San Francisco. The officials added that the record total for one day was 12.

The eye bank said all of the Nation's airlines were bringing in the eyes free and in some cases in specially constructed thermos bottles.

The Stanford University eye bank first received the unidentified soldier's eye, but could find no one in the California area ready for the corneal operation. An official said the eyes must be used within a period of 72 hours, but that the demand was "far greater than the supply."

Women's Club Elects

Herndon, Va., March 15.—Mrs. Homer Stutsman has been elected president of the Herndon Women's Club. Other officers are: Vice president, Mrs. W. W. Lloyd ell; secretary, Mrs. Leroy Wright; treasurer, Mrs. Ollie Clarke; historian, Mrs. Ray Harrison; parliamentarian, Mrs. Hugo Duzan.

Cub Pack Organized

Herndon, Va., March 15.—A Boy Scout Cub Pack has been organized here by the Herndon Rotary Club. The committee in charge includes George W. Ritter, Cub commander, Jack Slepetz and Stanley B. Hanes.

Babs Hutton, Prince Get Tickets for Paris

Zurich, Switzerland, March 14 (U.P.).—Prine Igor Troubetskoy and his wealthy wife, the former Barbara Hutton, have bought sleeper ticket to Paris for March 21, it was reported today.

They have been honeymooning in Switzerland since their marriage three weeks ago.

Student Musicians Compete in Music Festival in Alexandria

WARREN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL BAND TRIO tune up their fluates before participating in the music festival yesterday at George Washington High School in Alexandria. They are (from left) Quincy Gasque, 11; Jeanne Gasque, 14, and Barbara Tompkins, 15, all of Front Royal, Va.

LANE HIGH SCHOOL BAND LEADER Sharon B. Hoose (right) listens for the correct tone of the French horn in practice session before going on stage. Student musicians are (from left) Robert Gabler, 16; Mary Ann Cosland, 15, and Jerry Hamm, 15, all of Charlottesville, Va.

9 From Area Rate Superior In Music Fete

Nine teen-age musicians from northern Virginia and the District of Columbia received "superior" ratings at a regional music festival at the George Washington High School, Alexandria, yesterday.

The ratings were announced by Miss Lucie Landen, head of the music department of the high school, as follows:

Piano—Ages 13 to 15, Betty Crawford, Mount Vernon High School; Diana Roe, Fredericksburg High School; Betsy Bean, the Dolly Madison High School, Arlington, and Jacqueline Weil, George Washington High School, Alexandria.

Piano—Over 15, Miriam Gore, George Washington High School, and Jimmy Walters, Washington and Lee High School, Arlington.

Violin—Hugh Johnson, Washington and Lee High School, Arlington.

Saxophone—Denny McReynolds, Anacostia High School, Washington, D. C.

Trumpet—William Barley, Harrisonburg High School.

More than 300 musicians participated in the all-day program, Miss Landen reported. The only band rated as "superior" was from Lane High School, Charlottesville, she said.

Miss Marion Wilcox Coombs, piano instructor of Washington, was judge of the pianists and Walter Beeler of the Ithaca, N. Y., Conservatory of Music, judged the bands and other instrumentalists.

Next Saturday mixed glee clubs and vocalists will be rated in another program at the Alexandria school, Miss Landen announced.

Photos by Al Muto.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL BAND MEMBERS run through a few bars before appearing in the music festival. They are (from left) Shirley Embry, Gerry Poling and Eugene Drury, all of Alexandria. Teen-age musicians from Washington and northern Virginia played in the festival. Lane High School's band was rated "superior"

Arlington Willing To Adopt Saving Time if D. C. Does

At a discussion of daylight saving time for the Washington metropolitan area, members of the Arlington County Board agreed yesterday that if the District adopted it, Arlington would follow suit.

No official action was taken by the board despite a motion by Daniel A. Dugan that the District Commissioners be notified that Arlington would follow if the District adopted D. S. T.

The move was quashed by Board Member Leo Lloyd who argued there was no point in taking an official stand which might overly impress the District with Arlington's enthusiastic indorsement of the stepped-up time.

Morrell Stockholders Approve Stock Split-up

Portland, Me., March 15 (AP).—G. M. Foster, president of John Morrell & Co., meat packers, announced that stockholders had voted a 2-for-1 stock split at the annual meeting here today.

The action, Foster said, authorizes an increase from 400,000 to 1,200,000 shares. The 400,000 shares now outstanding will be split 2-for-1 and the additional 400,000 will be authorized but unissued.

Stockholders also approved a reduction in the directorate from 14 members to 12 after W. H. T. Foster and Herman F. Veenker, both of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., retired at their own request. All other directors were reelected.

Punjab Riots Spreads; Toll Put at 1036

New Delhi, India, March 15 (U.P.).—The Punjab government announced officially today that 1036 persons have been killed in rioting up to yesterday and other reports said new Hindu-Moslem battling had taken 50 additional lives in the city of Rawalpindi within the past 48 hours.

The renewed Punjab rioting has spread to adjoining provinces, reports from there said, with 15 persons killed, 13 injured and 340 arrested in the ancient Hindu religious capital of Benares within the past 36 hours.

Benares was placed under an 18-hour curfew to halt the rioting.

The Punjab government's communique said 1110 persons had been injured in addition to the 1036 killed. Reports from Rawalpindi told of mobs raiding out of the larger towns to loot and burn their way through country villages. A 12-hour curfew was imposed on Campbelpur beginning at 7 p. m.

Margaret Truman Flies to Detroit For Radio Debut

Miss Margaret Truman departed yesterday by plane for Detroit, where she will make her radio debut as a singer with the Detroit Symphony Sunday evening.

White House Assistant Secretary Eben Ayers said the President's daughter was completely recovered from laryngitis, which compelled her to cancel her scheduled performance a week ago.

The Detroit program will be broadcast by the ABC network from 8 to 9 tonight. It will be heard in Washington over Station WMAL.

De Valera Bids U. S. Irishmen Preserve Gaelic

Detroit, March 15 (INS).—Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, declared today in a St. Patrick's Day message to Detroit's 5000 native Irishmen that the second duty of the Irish is to preserve the Gaelic language.

The first duty, De Valera said, continues to be the "achieving or liberty for the whole national territory" of Ireland.

"To preserve peace and through it civilization," De Valera continued, "the small peoples of the world will lend their support to whatever organization, founded upon justice, will maintain the rule of law among nations."

The Prime Minister told the Irish-Americans that if Eire lost the Gaelic tongue "we would not have that complete nationhood which has been the dream of the Irish for so many generations."

The message opened a prolonged celebration of St. Patrick's Day, sponsored by the Detroit Gaelic League.

Edgemoor Citizens To Hear Address

Frederic P. Lee, a leader in the Montgomery County Charter movement, will speak on "Governmental Agencies Running Edgemoor" before the Edgemoor Citizens Association, Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Bethesda Elementary School.

The program will be the first in a series around which John Cole, president, will conduct the group meetings for the year. Subsequent speakers will talk on the charter issue and on schools. The association will also act on the proposed daylight saving time for the Washington area and the 2-cent Maryland sales tax.

Smuggling Trial Of Colonel Put Off

Tokyo, Japan, March 15 (AP).—The Eighth Army announced today that the court martial of Col. Edward J. Murray for smuggling $210,000 worth of jewels into the United States from Japan had been postponed until March 24.

Murray was custodian of the Bank of Japan. He was seized by customs officials when he debarked at San Francisco in January and the jewels were found on him and in a safety deposit vault. He was flown back to Japan for trial.

Landover Citizen Club Plans Community Hall

Plans for building a community hall on Old Landover rd., Md., are being made by the Landover Citizens Association.

The association elected the following officers at its last meeting: Eric Barry, president; Frank Smith, vice president; B. Brugh, secretary; Mrs. Roy Solomon, treasurer; Mrs. J. Palmer, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Betty D'Acre, chairman of the ways and means committee.

Western Union Deficit Laid to Labor Costs

New York, March 15 (AP).—Western Union Telegraph Co. said today in its annual report that labor costs and employe benefits took 74 cents out of each dollar of gross revenues in 1946.

Reporting a deficit for the year of $11,000,699, which was reduced to $8,904,368 by recoverable taxes and other adjustments, the company said "labor unrest and large retroactive and continuing wage increases constituted the chief problems affecting financial results."

Tuck to Reappoint Bullington to ABC Post

Richmond, Va., March 15 (AP).—Governor Tuck announced today that he will reappoint R. McC. Bullington, of Richmond, to a new 5-year term on the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board beginning March 22.

The reappointment will continue in office the only remaining member of the original ABC board which began setting up the Commonwealth's liquor system March 22, 1934.

Gas Explosions Jolt Los Angeles, Injure 3

Los Angeles, March 15 (AP).—Downtown Los Angeles was jolted today and three men were injured in two explosions of gas accumulated in a power tonnel conduit that blew two heavy manhole covers 20 feet into the air.

The explosions occurred at 4th and Hill sts. and snarled traffic.

The three injured suffered cuts and bruises.

Catholic Action Target of Bombs

Buenos Aires, March 15 (U.P.).—Two bomb indicednts involving offices of Catholic Action were reported today within 18 hours after the lower chamber approved a bill for the teaching of religion in public schools.

Two bobms exploded at the doors of the women's section of Catholic Action and two others rocked the headquaters of the organization. There were no casualties.

Strike Postponed

Richmond, Va., March 15 (AP).—A threatened curtailment of milk deliveries to Richmond Homes was forestalled, at least temporarily, when Richmond dairy delivery men agreed today not to go out on strike tomorrow morning.

The controversy was over a union demand for an increase in the drivers' commissions on sales of butter. Another conference will be held, probably next week.

Carmen Miranda to Wed

Hollywood, March 15 (INS).—Wedding bells will ring in San Francisco next Tuesday for Carmen Miranda and Movie Producer David Sebastian, the Brazilian actress announced today.

Youth Killed In Md. Crash; 3 Hurt Here

A 19-year-old Berwyn, Md. youth was killed and three Washington residents, including a 75-year-old woman, were seriously injured in traffic collisions yesterday.

Robert B. Geisz, 9514 Rhode Island ave., Berwyn, was killed when his motorcycle collided with a car on a sharp curve on the Marlboro pike near Hillside, Md.

The driver of the car, Clarence T. Johnson, 7570 Walker Mill rd., Capitol Heights, Md., was charged with manslaughter and released under $1000 bond. Trial was set for April 4 in Marlboro Police Court.

Woman's Condition Critical

Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, 75, 1917 9th st. nw., was in critical condition at Emergency Hospital where she was taken after she was struck by an auto while walking on Mount Vernon hgwy. between the 14th st. and Memorial Bridges. The accident occurred at 1:30 a. m.

No charges were brought against the driver of the auto, who was listed by police as Robert A. Commack, 28, 3820 Ingomar st. nw.

A collision between two autos at 18th and Taylor sts, ne. at 1:50 p. m. yesterday sent two persons to the hospital with serious injuries.

John F. Belasco, 24, 648 F st. sw, who poerated one of the cars, was taken to Casualty Hospital and treated for a fractured left collar bone and possible internal injuries. Mrs. Frank B. Hine, 24, 1644 Irving st. nw., a passenger in the second car operated by her husband, was admitted to Walter Reed Hospital and treated for cuts on the left side of her head. Bath Belasco and Mrs. Hine were reported in "undetermined" condition.

2 Hit by Streetcars

Hine, who was uninjured, was charge dat the 12th precinct with failing to give right of way and not carrying a District permit.

Streetcars struck two pedestrians among less serious traffic accidents yesterday.

Dennis C. Taylor, 52, of the Capitol Hotel, was struck by a streetcar operated by Claude R. Steele, 26, 1103 17th st. nw., while crossing the street near 11th st. and New York ave. nw., at 12:30 p. m. Taylor was treated at Emergency Hospital for injuries to the left thigh and right elbow.

Frank A. Meadows, 27, 121 Clifford ave., Alexandria, Va., was struck by a streetcar driven by Jack Dotsey, 33, 5721 9th st. nw., at 1:10 p. m., in front of 2127 Georgia ave. nw. Meadows was treated at Garfield Hospital for injuries to the left knee and thigh and right hip.

Five-year-old Jason Herron, of 67 H st. nw., was treated at Sibley Hospital for minor injuries and released after he was struck by an auto in front of his home. The car was operated by George H. Kleinhen, 38, 2809 Channing st. ne.

Poles Train Youths

Warsaw, March 15 (AP).—The ministry of national defense today called up 20-year-olds for two years of military training and announced a recruiting program for volunteers of 22 and 23 for the period of April 9-30.

New Skirmish Scheduled on Fishing Rights

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—The Maryland House of Delegates set the stage today for another skirmish between Maryland and Virginia over Chesapeake Bay fishing rights, this time over the migration of shad and herring.

The house quickly adopted a resolution by Delegate Clark (D., Harford) opposing plans of the U. S. Army engineers to relocate the present fishing line limits along the eastern shore of Virginia from Cape Charles to Pocomoke Sound.

The limits would be moved from the present 20-foot contour line to the 60-foot contour line.

He explained that Maryland's conservation program restricts and regulates fishermen's activities. The proposed new contour line "would nullify the progress in fishery rehabilitation," he said.

Gilbert H. Moore, executive secretary of the Maryland Fishermen's Association, said "the Virginia commercial fishermen of the eastern shore are definitely trying to be in a position to take a much larger share of shad, herring, hard heads and trout which migrate through the waters, to the detriment of Maryland fishermen."

A hearing on the Army engineers' proposal is planned April 12 at Willis Wharf, Va.

INCOME

From Page 1

ly I had to take time off from my work to get my taxes paid."

Acting for Late Client

One unusually cheerful last-minute taxpayer explained that he wasn't filing his own income tax a-tall.

"I'm filing a return for a client. A late client. My client paid through the nose for this," he said.

Some of those who were in the tax office at closing time yesterday explained that they had been ill, or that there had been illness in the family. All, however, seemed unperturbed as the time seeped out to the last legal minutes.

Yesterday's sweetness and light was a far cry from former years, according to Roderick J. McLean, a guard in the building. He recalled the time back in 1943 when he had to hold back the crowds of the too-late payers as he let each person out of the building.

Postmark Their Hurdle

The few stragglers who came after 5 yesterday were told they could postmark their returns by midnight last night, and get under the legal wire. One of these was Paul Giberman, 7 Elmira st. se., who is in the grocery store business. Giberman, an ex-GI, got to the door just about 15 minutes too late to file his return.

His comment at his predicament was:

"Aw, shucks."

Films for Gardeners

Technicolor sound films entitled "Boodbye Weeds" and "Doomsday for Pests" will be shown to the Silver Spring Garden Club at its monthly meeting tomorrow at 8 p. m. in Jesup Blair Community House, Georgia ave. and the District line.

CHARTER

From Page 1

rule amendment, under which Montgomery County is proceeding to prepare its new charter, does not specify the method of electing a council.

"There is strong argument, in view of the underlying purpose of the home rule amendment, that it was intended that the people should have the right themselves to determine how the council shall be elected," he said.

Poll Methods Untouched

Also, he added, the "Lindsay Act purports to have been enacted under the authority given to the State Legislature in the home rule amendment to specify the powers which a council shall have and the powers obviously have nothing to do with the method of election."

E. Brooke Lee, County Democratic leader, who is a bitter foe of the procharter group, said he was interested, too, in giving Federal workers a chance "to participate in local politics and as candidates for county office."

His recommendation was that the employes be freed "from all Federal restrictions upon their political activities and participation in the counties and cities near Washington."

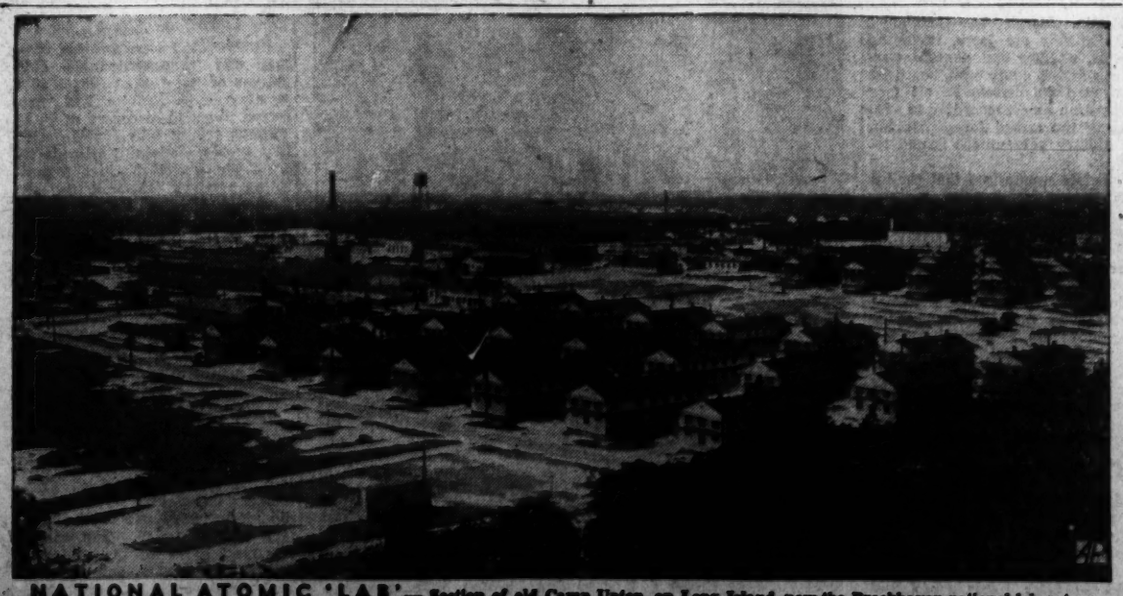
He said that "Senators Hatch and Tydings, and Congressmen Sasscer and Beall from Maryland and Howard W. Smith of Virginia have all expressed approval of such changes in Federal law for these communities near Washington."

Charter Draft Near Completion

This was "a much wiser course," he declared, and one which would retain "the two-party system and the direct primary." The voting methods were among the "essential institutions of the American plan of government" and "should in no instance be subject to abolition or curtailment by local referendum," he said.

Norman B. Ames, charter board chairman, said the defeat of the amendment did "not bother the board too much." "We'll have a charter, anyway," he declared.

The preliminary draft is "almost 100 per cent completed" and the board is "now taking the kinks out of it," he announced.



NATIONAL ATOMIC 'LAB'— Section of old Camp Upton, on Long Island, now the Brookhaven national laboratory for atomic research, an Associated Universities project under auspices of the U. S. atomic energy commission.

Lion-Like March Makes Like a Lamb—Kids Say It's Spring Again

SURE SIGN OF SPRING—Dennis Wilkerson, 8, of 1332 I st. nw., grins as he catches one that got past Joan Fay Macaboy, 13, of 1321 K st. nw., in a ball game inthe Ellipse yesterday

OUTDOOR GIRLS—Six-month-old Marie Ham, can now enjoy an airing in his carriage and Ruby Ellen Gennette, 5, no longer worries about snow to interfere with her tricycling. Both youngsters live in the apartment building at 730 22d st. nw. The Police Department signaled the approach of spring by ordering all the yellow "snow-parking" signs taken down. At midnight, the "No parding 2 a. m. to 9 a. m." restrictions on main thoroughfare were lifted

Post Staff Photos—Kelley

WITH SPRING IN THE AIR nothing could stop Janice Coffey, 7, of 717 F st. sw., and Patsy Dodson, 8, of 523 8th st. sw., from shedding their coats and going roller skating. Today, however, will be cooler

Arlington Tax Rate Increase Is Considered

By Roger Farquhar
Post Reporter

A 30-cent increase in Arlington County's tax rate loomed yesterday as a 1947-48 budget of $5,352,371 was delivered to the county board.

The new budget figure submitted by County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan represents an increase of $264,741 over the current year's budget.

After accepting the proposed budget which provides among other things for a salary increase for Arlington County employes, the board set April 15 as the date for a public hearing on the budget before final action is taken on its adoption.

First official disclosure that an increase in the tax rate was being considered came from Chairman Basil M. DeLashmutt. He explained that consideration of the increase was virtually necessitated by the "unfortunate" twenty-six million dollar error in the 1946 property reassessment.

No Larger Anyway

The board is required by law to advertise its intentions of raising the tax rate, it was pointed out. DeLashmutt emphasized that when the board advertises the proposed 30-cent tax increase it does not commit itself to that figure, but means that the increase will not be greater than that amount.

Whatever increase is decided upon, he said, will go into the general fund for capital improvement and not the school fund. School officials, he said, did not ask a larger amount than could be provided out of current revenue.

The total school budget requested by School Superintendent Fletcher Kemp is $1,693,189. The figure, which is included in the total figure by Hanrahan, was previously announced at $1,691,531, but a $1648 transfer was overlooked in the original announcement.

Chairman DeLashmutt said he believed the tax increase should be considered because approval of a proposed bond issue was not certain and "the county is vitally in need of certain capital improvements." The maximum 30 cent increase in the present tax rate of three dollars per assessed $100 valuation would net the county approximately $272,000 in additional revenue, it was declared.

87.5% Collection Assumed

Hanrahan said his budget was based on an assessed valuation of $111,528,923 with an 87½ per cent collection. The following funds were earmarked for the various departments: general fund, $2,537,943; Virginia public assistance fund, $179,565; sewer assessment fund, $100,000; water fund, $913,820.

A general contingent fund of $70,507 is included in the total, which provides for: sidewalks, curb and gutter, $35,000; surface treatment of streets constructed by developers, $20,000, storm sewers, $8600; street widening, $10,000; parks and playgrounds, $30,000.

The proposed salary increase for county employes fixes a 6 per cent increase for those earning up to $2500 and a 3 per cent rate for those whose salaries are between $2500 and $5000. A flat $150 increase is allowed the few who earn more than $5000.

The budget estimate was pared down from a total of $6,726,929, which had been requested by department heads. No funds were specifically earmarked for additional policemen or more fire equipment.

Appointments Delayed

In other business, the board deferred action on appointment of Lester Conley or Elton J. Layton, to the lone vacancy on the public utilities commission until an expression of opinion on the two men is obtained from the PUC. Action on the filling of two vacancies on the planning commission was also delayed two weeks.

The board voted to write Representative Howard W. Smith (D.-Va.), on the subject of the Washington Post Office taking over the post office in the Navy Annex when, it was claimed, the Arlington post office could have handled it.

It also voted to obtain from an acturial form the cost of including employes of elected officials in the county government in the county retirement plan based on two thirds of their salary.

Board Member Daniel A. Dugan proposed that aplications of county managers aspiring to succeed Frank C. Hanrahan when he retires June 30 be accepted but he was overruled by other members, who said it would be "premature."

The board also voted to have an inventory of the county5s property conducted.

Prince Georges Police Hold Man In Fatal Stabbing

A 48-year-old Huntsville, Md., man is being held by Prince Georges County police on a murder charge following the stabbing of a fellow roomer in an argument over rent payments.

The man, Eugene Moriarty, Negro, is alleged to have stabbed Emmanuel White, 35, three times in the neck at the home of Mrs. Ida Washington, 38, on Sheriff rd., where both men boarded.

White is reported by Mrs. Washington to have drawn a knife and threatened Moriarty during the argument. Moriarty is being held in the Hyattsville Jail without bond for trial next Thursday.

Stassen in Vienna

Vienna, March 15 (AP).—Harold E. Stassen, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, arrived here today and was the guest of Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, deputy commander of U. S. Forces in Austria, at a dinner tonight for West Point graduates.

China Reds Are Rebels, Chiang Says

Nanking, March 15 (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek charged the Chinese Communists today with armed rebellion which he said the government must quell by force.

Chiang chose the impressive setting of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's white marble tomb, speaking to the executive committee of the Kuomintang (Government Party) from the tomb's towering flight of stairs.

"Hopes for settlement by political means have been shattered," Chiang was quoted by the official Central News Agency.

Giving import to his words were fresh accounts of heavy fighting in Manchuria and in Shantung and Shansi Provinces, while government troops continued to pour into Formosa to deal with continuing unrest.

Latest progovernment reports from Manchuria said the Communists, attacking in strength, had closed in on three sides of Tehwei, 50 miles northeast of Changchun, the regional capital.

In Shantung, government forces claimed recapture of Tawenkou, 50 miles south of Tsinan, provincial capital.

The Communist radio at Yenan reported that for the second consecutive day government planes had thoroughly bombed Yenan.

Phillips Heads Hospital Fund In Arlington

Thomas W. Phillips, Arlington attorney, will serve as chairman of the 1947 Arlington Hospital Fund Campaign, Gilbert Hall, president of the hospital association, announced yesterday.

John F. Phelan, promotion manager of the Rosslyn Gas Co., who directed the 1946 campaign, will be called back as director of this year's drive. The campaign will be held sometime in May, Hall said.

Phillips, who lives at 3607 N. Glebe rd., Arlington, is a former chairman of the Arlington Red Cross Chapter. The hospital campaign last year brought in $2000 more than the $50,000 goal. The 1947 goal has not yet been set.

Gov. Lane Will Appoint J. M. Tawes to Post

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—Governor Lane announced tonight he would appoint former State Comptroller J. Millard Tawes, his apponent in the contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the 1946 primary, as State Banking Commissioner.

Tawes, of Crisfield, will succeed the incumbent John W. Downing of Salisbury, when his term as commissioner expires next May 1.

Lane said Downing advised him in a letter last month that he "did not desire reappointment."

It Takes All Kinds

If the Men Grab for Monocles You Can Bet She's City Girl

London, March 15 (U.P.).—A columnist in the Evening Standard today offered this March formula for differentiating between country girls and city girls:

"When a gust of wind hits, a country girl will grab for her skirt; a city girl for her hat."

Sobering Thought

Chicago, March 15 (INS).—Internal Revenue officials said today that the much-maligned income tax report had a booster in a "Mrs. X" of Aurora, Ill.

"Mrs. X" wrote the department:

"I'm very glad to send you this check for this year's taxes.

"When my husband saw how much he owed last year, he swore off liquor and hasn't touched a drop since."

Brush With the Law

Philadelphia, March 15 (AP).—A clean white house plus a pile of soot-dirty snow plus two boys homeward bound from school added up to a problem in juvenile delinquency but Patrolman William Leighton of suburban Upper Darby found the answer in a pair of brushes and two buckets of water.

Mrs. Frank Bennett called Leighton yesterday when the boys refused to stop bombarding them into apologizing to Mrs. ing her house. He prodded Bennett.

Then Mrs. Bennett produced the buckets and brushes. The boys, under close supervision, learned that the muddy spatters were more easily applied than removed.

Nuts to GBS

London, March 15 (U.P.).—Nuts to George Bernard haw!

Also pineapples, dates and apples.

Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion, sent a shipment of these foods to the 90-year-old playwright and vegetarian. They arrived today from New York by air.

Peeper's Weepers

Coalville, Leicestershire, England, March 15 (U.P.).—Harold Withers, 34, was placed on 10 months probation for peeping into a neighbor's ground-floor bedroom in violation of an act passed in 1360 during the reign of Edward III.

Petting Wetting

London, March 15 (U.P.).—One of today's floods few bright spots was the story of a woman at Wolverton in Oxfordshire who awoke to find a swan swimming at a level with her bedroom window. She overreached while petting the swan and fell out of her bed and into the water. She was rescued.

All Gummed Up

Berlin, March 15 (AP).—Police announced today they had confiscated 300,000 false teeth from black market sources, and were on the trail of 600,000 more.

Seemed Good Idea

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 15 (AP).—Brigadier Gen. Harry B. Sherman of Camp Carson, nursed a broken leg today as a result of his belief that a commander should do what his troops do.

General Sherman's troops take winter warfare training. The General decided he should learn to ski and broke his lef during the first lesson.

The General's accident occurred while he was practicing lifting stem turns during a blizzard in which visibility was very poor." said an official announcement.

Governor Lane's Signature Turns 45 Bills Into Law

Annapolis, Md., March 15 (AP).—Governor Lane signed 45 bills into law today, one which calls for a constitutional amendment to limit the gubernatorial tenure to two "popularly elected terms."

The amendment will be voted on in the 1948 general election.

Another measure signed by the Governor would permit banks to close Saturdays throughout the State if the boards of directors chose, except in Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

Among the other measures signed was one which would permit girls under 18 years of age to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians in cases of pregancy attested by a physician.

The Governor also put his O.K. on several measures revising State fish and game laws.

One of the more general measures would make the Monday following Maryland Day (March 25) a public holiday if that date is a Sunday.

Italy Is Voted Into World Bank, Monetary Fund

Rome, Italy, March 15 (U.P.).—The Constituent Assembly voted 286 to 3 today for Italian participation in the Bretton Woods agreements which set up a world bank and monetary fund. Speakers during a two-day debate hailed it as the most important step yet in Italy's road back to normalcy.

Umberto Grazzi, director general of economic affairs in the Foreign Office, announced the Nation was 650 million dollars behind in payments to six nations, but said negotiations are under way with those countries to liquidate the debt through expanded foreign trade.

"If the deficit should remain as it is, or be increased," he said, "it would mean disaster for Italy." The deficit might be settled with UNRRA or loans from America, he added. The six nations, he said, are Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, France, Spain and Belgium.

E. E. Brusig Commands VFW in Takoma Park

Erich E. Brusig has been elected commander of Takoma Park Post 350, Veterans of Foreign Wars, it was announced yesterday.

Other newly elected officers are: Cecil P. Chesney, senior vice commander; James A. Kowalski, junior vice commander; William E. Thompson, quartermaster, Wilbur Rogers, judge advocate; and Richard Pumphrey, chaplain.

Cecil R. Bell and Rudolph L. Christ were elected trustees. Installation ceremonies will be held March 29 at the Takoma Park Elementary School, Philadelphia ave.

KIDS TRY LEGS— Born a few hours before to a goat owned by the Walter Mothes family in Glen Ellyn, Ill., quadruplet kids try out their legs. The cute newcomers were named (left to right) A, B, C and D.

Paraguayan Rebels Claim New Support

Asuncion, Paraguay, March 15 (U.P.).—Paraguayan rebel leaders in Concepcion announced today in a broadcast that they were joined by fugitive Communist leader Obdulio Barthe and two hero officers of the Gran Chaco in a council of war held this morning by all forces opposed to the regime of President Higinio Morinigo.

Barthe was quoted by the rebel radio as saying: "As of today, Paraguayan Communists discontinue being Communists and become Paraguayans 100 per cent."

The two high-ranking Gran Chaco war heroes attending the conference were identified as Col. Arturo Bray and Colonel Ibarrola.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that Lieut. Col. Alfredo Galeano, announced by Concepcion yesterday replacing Maj. Cesar Aguirre as leader of the revolt had been confined by Col. Augustin Guggiari, commander of the Chaco Garrison, for taking part in the movement against the government last October. It was though he had been liberated, when the Concepcion garrison under Aguirre revolted a week ago Friday.

The presence of the two officers seemed to substantiate that part, if not all, of the Chaco garrison had deserted the government.

The rebel broadcast said this morning's meetinf included the mother superior of the Colegio Maria Auxiliadora, who said o nun or student had been molested by revolutionaries.

The broadcast also said members of the Febrerista and Liberal parties—both oppose dto Morinigo—also ha dattended the council of war. It gave no hint of developments on the active military front.

The government-controlled National Radio meanwhile denied reports that President Morinigo had ordered conscription for the army, including 15-year-old youths.

Forum Speakers Plan Discussion Of World Trade

World trade will be the theme of the second meeting of the United Nations Forum tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at the Shoreham Hotel.

Speakers will be Dr. E. G. Nourse, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President; Dr. Clair Wilcox, director of the Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State; Percy Bidwell of the Council of Foreign Relations, and William S. Culbertson, former chairman of the Economic Mission to the Mediterranean countries.

Tickets for this lecture and the two remaining may be obtained at the United Nations Forum office, 2401 Calvert st. nw.; the Shoreham Hotel tomorrow night, or by telephoning Dupont 6868.

German Air Force Destroyed by Allies

Berlin, March 15.—Germany's once mighty air force, including planes, engines and general wartime aviation equipment, has been destroyed completely in all four occupation zones, according to a report of the armed forces division of military government issued today.

Officials emphasized that the report given by Russia, Britain, France and the United States showed that all four allies had been zealous in removing Germany's equipment for waging aggressive war.

Four thousand German planes captured by the Americans have been blown up, as have 30,000 engines. Lieut. Col. Beverly E. Steadman said the four powers are working on stringent controls to prevent any future German blitzkrieg.

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P-TA Sponsors Circus

The Martinez Animal Circus will be presented in the agricultural building auditorium at the University of Maryland Thursday night at 8 p. m. by the College Park P-TA to raise funds for school equipment.

Jap Advances In Democracy Are Reported

Tokyo (Sunday), March 16 (AP).—An earthquake and new advances toward democracy featured December activities in Japan, General MacArthur said in his report for that month, released today.

The Supreme Allied Commander said the earthquake and tidal wave which struck December 21 left 1289 dead, 2364 injured and 94,669 homeless. More than 10,000 homes and other buildings were destroyed and 24,000 damaged. Some 2600 vessels were lost.

On the political front, MacArthur noted approvingly that "the Diet's enactment of legislation implementing the new constitution highlighted Japan's advancement toward democracy." He referred to land reform and labor legislation.

Resignation Demanded

The report recalled that on December 17 a motion was introduced in the Diet for dissolution of that body and the holding of a new election. While the measure was being debated, the report said, approximately 200,000 "workers and sympathizers" flocked to the imperial palace plaza to demand the resignation of the cabinet of conservative Premier Shigeru Yoshida.

The measure was defeated, but MacArthur has since ordered Yoshida to hold a new election to sound out the will of the people.

By Dtcember, crops of rice, potatoes, wheat and barley were harvested, and MacArthur noted that the rice and sweet potato crops were good. The fish catch improved and 288 whales were landed, many in the Antarctic.

Production on Rice

MacArthur reported increases in production of basic heavy chemicals, machine tools and most textiles—and a sharp boost in the number of Bank of Japan notes in circulation.

The report also noted these developments:

The Japanese government drew the first of the surplus vehicles it had been authorized to purchase from the Foreign Liquidation Commission.

Japan concluded negotiations for the sale of textiles to Burma, Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and Siam.

In an attempt to stop black marketing and diversion of essential supplies, the Japanese economic stabilization board increased controls over allocation and use of scarce materials.

Lamarque to Speak

Abril Lamarque, of the staff of the World Report, will speak today at a supper of the Bethesda USO at 6 p. m., in the clubroom on Old Georgetown rd.

Britain Increases Food Subsidies By 133 Millions

London, March 15 (AP).—Britain will pay $1,242,000,000 in food subsidies this year, compared with $1,119,880,000 last year, the food ministry estimated today.

Virtually the entire increase will go to cover boosts in the difference between the selling price of commodities in this tightly rationed kingdom and the cost of foodstuffs to government purchasing agencies.

The biggest subsidy is 400 million dollars for cereals, including livestock feed. The next largest is 226 million dollars for milk and $183,200,000 for milk products.

Other subsidized food items are meat, eggs, potatoes, sugar, tea, oils and fats. Payments also are made for transport, warehousing and similar services in connection with subsidies.

Italy Editor's Killing Linked To Gold Hoard

Milan, Italy, March 15 (U.P.).—Franco de Agazio, manager of a weekly newspaper with Fascist leanings, was assassinated on his own doorstep last night by three gunmen, and an associate charged that the killing was connected with the disappearance of Benito Mussolini's gold hoard.

The associate, Franco Servello, chief editor of Meridiano D'Italia, the newspaper de Agazio managed, said the assassins were "so-called partisans" acting on orders from "higher up." They were nettled, he said, by Meridiano's articles charging that Communist partisans stole the gold when Mussolini was slain.

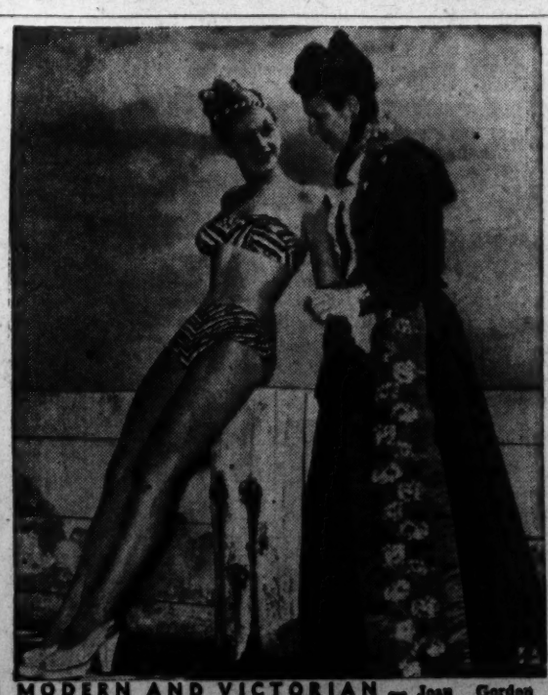
His charge was taken up by rightist newspaper, which said "politics" were behind the killing and called it a "bold threat to a free press."

When Mussolini, his mistress, Clara Petacci, and other high Fascist leaders were captured and shot, they were supposed to have had billions of lire worth of gold and other valuable with them.

For a week, Italian newspapers have been hotly debating three questions: Who ordered Mussolini's execution? Who pulled the trigger on him? What happened to the treasure?

Palmiro Togliatti, the Italian Communist leader, announced in his party's newspaper that he had ordered execution of Mussolini and the others "upon proof of their identity."

Togliatti said the order went out to partisans in the north by radio from Naples. He was Vice Premier at the time. Tagliatti said there was not treasure involved.



MODERN AND VICTORIAN — Joan Gordon (left) and Mrs. Carrol K. Lochner, Mt. Clemens, Mich., pose by the sea at Miami Beach to contrast modern and Victorian styles.

Pravda Opens Bitter Attack On U. S. Loans

Moscow, March 15 (AP).—Pravda, Communist Party organ, made a bitter second Soviet attack on President Truman's Greek-Turkish policy today, declaring it did not serve the cause of peace and security and "renders valueless" United States declarations of faithfulness to the United Nations.

Echoing the same arguments as those advanced yesterday in Izvestia, the government newspaper, but even sharper in some of its conclusions, Pravda declared the proposed economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey was "imperialist expansion under the guise of charity."

Now that the two chief newspapers in Soviet Russia have lashed out in two-column-long editorials, it remained for official Soviet leaders to give their reaction. None has yet said a public word.

But it was expected that Joseph Stalin would receive United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall any time now, and that when he did he would speak his mind with utter frankness.

Lively Exchange Forecast

It could be stated with some certainty that if Stalin starts on the subject of President Truman he will say plenty. But Secretary Marshall, it is known, can be blunt, too, and such a meeting may turn into a lively evening.

Pravda made an apparent reference to Marshall when it said "the leaders of American policy could do worse than ponder over the fact that under contemporary conditions attempts to realize any plans for world domination are inevitably doomed to failure."

It was evident that the Russians believed that the Secretary of State helped formulate the Truman policy, and there were many observers here who believed that Marshall's definition of American democracy, which was laid before the Foreign Ministers Council yesterday, was a supplement to President Truman's general attack against totalitarianism.

Pravda said that the assistance proposed by President Truman would strengthen "the same reactionary regime in Greece which led the country to bankruptcy," and that "the dispatch of American civil and military personnel, the program of training specially selected, obedient executors of the will of foreign capital in Greece mean in fact the liquidation of the state of independence of Greece and a gross imposing upon her of American domination."

As for Turkey, Pravda said, the country "as is known, has by no means suffered from the war. How, then can one explain the necessity to grant urgent assistance to that country?"

Declaring the American plan was really to "extend the Monroe Doctrine to the old world," the newspaper asked why, if Greece and Turkey were really threatened, the United States did not apply to the United Nations organization.

Repeats Wallace Attack

Pravda then charged that Truman had "disregarded the obligations of the United States as a member of U. N." and had "preferred to act in disregard of U. N. without taking into consideration that such a disdainful attitude toward the United Nations organization renders valueless the declarations of the United States about their faithfulness to the cause of this international organization."

The newspaper said that the Truman "adventurist" course had evoked favorable response chiefly from such sources as Franco circles in Spain and Winston Churchill in England, while raising questions of its wisdom from "sober-minded American circles."

Some delegates to the Foreign Ministers Council interpreted this as a reference to the radio attack on the policy by Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Commerce. The Soviet press and radio made heavy use of the Wallace address today. The speech was read twice on the radio before 9 a. m. today, and was carried prominently in the newspapers.

Still 'Temporary Americans'

Britain's Children Don't Forget U. S.

By Fred M. Hechinger

EARLY in 1940 a battle-gray steamer slipped into New York harbor. Down the gangplank walked hundreds of shy children: the first evacuees from Britain. A few were accompanied by their mothers, but most of them merely wore identification tags introducing them to their American foster-parents. Many of these "Bundles from Britain" were only five years old.

Under the guidance of the English-Speaking Union, more than 1500 children were brought to America, far from the drone of enemy planes and London's crammed underground shelters.

By now all of America's foster children are back home in Britain. During the past weeks British official sources have helped this reporter to collect word from some of them and to check on their "reconversion."

Loved American Sports

The Harris family live at Ealing Common, London. Oldest of three children is Bernard, 17. He was only 11 when he was sent to Evanston, Ill., where he fell in love with American sports. Back home now, he has become quite a sensation as an exhibition badminton player.

Bernard is studying to become an actor. He finds that America has given him much of the self-confidence needed to face footlights and audiences.

His pretty, 15-year-old sister, Barbara, was 9 when the Felske's of Chicago "adopted" her for the duration. Like many evacuees she now finds the British schools' academic fare a bit trying after the flexible American curriculum. "All that Latin I had to make up for," she comments. Did she like America, though? She is waiting to return here as an exchange college student.

Little Benjohn, 11, was 5 when he became a temporary American. His impressions are a little hazy and seem to revolve around a huge, double-scoop, icecream sundae.

While such luxuries are still unknown to postwar Britain, he regards that country as slightly second-rate and gets belligerent over any comment unfriendly to America.

Although there is still a stray "swell" in the Harris family's vocabulary, the "rathers" have begun to broaden again. At times Barbara sighs for a coke and all three would cheer any revolutionary plan to export the corner drugstore to Britain.

Mascot of RAF

The Andrew P. Monroes of Short Hills, N. J., may not know it, but a grateful 14-year-old boy in London is saying a very special prayer for them every night. Little Robin Grimes was only 7 when he came to stay with them. Much later, the Royal Air Force sent his parents to this country, after which he attended public schools in Tuscaloosa and Selma, Ala., Ponca City, Okla., and saw America as an air-force mascot.

Back in London, Robin still remains more than half American. He startled the neighbors when he took a part-time job, but explained calmly: "I just needed the cash for a new bike. That's what American boys do." Caught offguard, he tells of the "super" farewell party the girls at Lincoln School in Ponca City gave him. "Sure," he says, "I'm all for coeducation."

School pals in London look at his flashy American ties with suspicion, but Robin has developed a mind of his own. His favorite scheme is to make baseball the British national game, and his teachers swear they've heard emanating from perfectly British-looking, school-uniformed youngsters shouts like "Steal second, you dope."

The Grimes are proud of their son and very grateful to America. "Robin was chosen 'Best Citizen of Ponca City' in school," said his father, "but the experience has made him a better citizen anywhere."

Seventeen-year-old Georgina Dobree, daughter of a professor of English Literature at Leeds University, was only 9 when she went to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hotson in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. More than anything else Georgina misses her vacations in Maine. Interested in science, she deplores her return to more bookish learning after having studied the vast variety of American insects, birds, animals and flowers at first hand.

Some parents faced a slight problem of "readjustment." The mother of a 15-year-old girl in London sighed, but there was a twinkle in her eyes: "You know, it seems American children do more about the education of their parents. I'm afraid we seem a bit backward to Mary now."

She was pleased by her daughter's ease in getting along with others. "Americans are wise to stress the social side of life. Mary hardly looks like those gruffy little school girls in her class. Still, I do wish she'd do without the lipstick for another year or two."

They Explain U. S. Ways

All the children pass much of their time explaining American ways, which have become part of their own lives—linked with the first party dress, a crop of unruly teeth straightened out and a nomination as class president. They were impressed not only by jitterbug jazz and dreamy-eyed crooners, but by student councils and the practical training at an early age offered by American schools.

Like the good witch of the fairy tale, America to these children has stepped out of the dusty textbook. It has become a living land, with people just like the ones back home—yet stimulatingly different.

For them, hearts and not merely hands have joined across the sea. Husky Pat and Bunty Gerred, of Fulham Public Baths, London, were of kindergarten age when they moved in with the William Ritchies of Philadelphia. "Somehow it seems," says Mr. Gerred, "as though the two families in London and Philadelphia had become one. Even with 3000 miles of water between us, we still belong together."

Every time something goes wrong in their austerity household 12-year-old Pat consoles mummy: "It's O. K. Uncle Bill can fix it." Mrs. Gerred smiles: "They'll never be wholly English again, but the blend makes a jolly good combination. They'll be better citizens because they learned to understand both countries."

Details of that understanding were set down in a personal letter by 16-year-old John S., of southern England, to the English-Speaking Union in New York: "If good Anglo-American relations are to be permanent, the English must get it out of their minds that the American is a cigar-chewing profiteer. The Americans must get it out of their minds that the English are a bunch of bewhiskered aristocrats."

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Romans Glad To Wed Girl With a Flat

Rome, March 15 (AP).—In a land where marriage is an economic state no longer assumed lightly, there are Italian men who will even marry to get an apartment.

One day's advertisements in Rome's Messaggero under "marriages," which more properly should have been carried under "real estate," consisted mostly of requests for "good-looking girls with furnished flats."

One unblushing example:

"Distinguished, 35-year-old government employe desires affection. Would marry pleasing, well-built young lady with centrally located house or business."

With only slight concessions, he may be able to get together with:

"Employed, alone, 35 years old, distinguished. Has central apartment. Would like to know healthy, employed commercial man, at most 45—object matrimony."

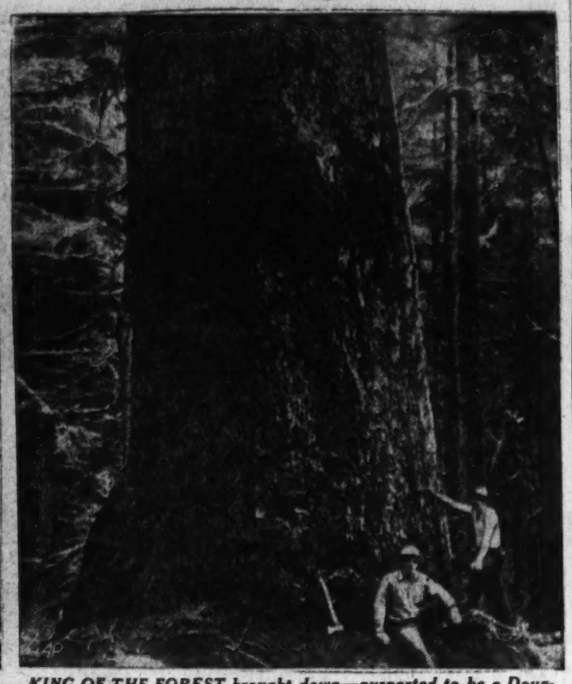
Or:

"Distinguished, 45 years old, young-looking, affectionate. Has her own home, completely furnished. Would marry someone distinguished, affectionate."

And so, to the end of the column: "A writer, in his forties. Lives alone in own luxurious apartment, but without possibility meeting anyone. Desires create family. Would marry woman in thirties, intellectually, socially and financially highly placed. Preferably a landowner, independent and willing to transfer to Rome to collaborate in a movie career."

Woodsmen Spin Yarns on Douglas Firs

LEADING CANDIDATE as the world's biggest Douglas fir, this giant in Clatsop County, Ore., was discovered by Lester Lloyd (at the right). It measures 15½ feet thick near the top of the ax leaning against the tree



KING OF THE FOREST brought down—purported to be a Douglas fir, felled in North Vancouver, B. C., in 1895—this tree, 417 feet tall and 25 feet thick at the butt, is now believed to have been a redwood

By Gordon Macnab

PORTLAND, Oreg., March 15 (AP).—Come on back Paul Bunyan, tree talk is getting big. Woodsmen are spinning yarns again about timbers big enough to give your blue ox Babe a day's work.

Up in British Columbia the other day they told about a Douglas fir felled in 1895 that was 517 feet tall, 300 feet to the first limb and 25 feet through at the butt. Maybe it came from your own whopping land of legend—at least that's what a lot of people think, despite a photograph to back the claim.

Wherever the British Columbia giant came from, talk of it loosed a flood of talk about other trees in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, whose skies are pierced by centuries-old Pseudotsuga Taxifolia—Douglas fir to the layman.

Though not as big as the Sequoias of California, which have climbed upward 364 feet from a base 30 feet in diameter, the Douglas fir is in a class by itself as the mammoth of the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, the big guy in the area that produces the biggest slice of lumber for building.

This renewed talk of big trees began to brew last October, soon after a 586-year-old fir was felled in the Packwood forest southwest of Mount Rainier in Washington State. Its top lost in some long-ago storm, the Packwood tree still stretched upward for 198 feet and was 12 feet 9 inches through at the butt.

Three men worked with a power saw a day and a half getting it down, and when it fell the report spread through the Northwest that it was the biggest Douglas fir ever downed in a commercial operation. Its 11,076 cubic feet went to a plywood plant. Had it not been for some rot at the heart of this overage giant it would have produced 349,464 square feet of plywood.

A mere twig, scoffed a number of Canadian scoffers, who dashed to their newspapers with a photograph of a tree whose dimensions, printed below the picture, did indeed put the Packwood tree to shame.

Their Lynn Valley giant, as the Canadian tree was dubbed, was described as a Douglas fir cut in the fall of 1895 in Lynn Valley, where the municipality of North Vancouver, B. C., now is.

The United States Forest Service, mounting the ramparts of national honor, admitted that the story of the Lynn Valley tree was known, that the photograph had been viewed—but held firm to the belief that a pair of trees in Oregon and Washington, almost twins for measurements, were the largest Douglas firs now standing and perhaps the biggest that ever grew.

That spurred some research.

The Lynn Valley tree, with a reported measurement of 25 feet through the butt—nearly double the size of "record" Douglas firs—has, as a result, the Pacific Northwest forest experiment station believes, been definitely assigned to Paul Bunyan's land and not to the forests of mere mortal woodsmen.

Thornton T. Munger, a short time before his retirement as head of forest management for the experiment station, recalled that there was reason to suspect the Lynn Valley tree was a redwood. His files showed a 1933 letter from the British Columbia district forester, who found it "hardly reasonable that it is authentic."

The clincher came last month from J. S. Matthews, Vancouver city archivist, who said he had sought vainly for years to authenticate the story of the biggest tree of them all, the Douglas fir taller than the tallest redwood.

Why, asked Mr. Matthews, had the stump never been found when the reported area of its cutting was within a municipality incorporated four years before the cutting? Why could not old-time loggers remember it? How was the vast tree moved out if it ever was cut? How come George Carey, listed as the man who cut it down, says he never did? And, if the tree was cut in 1895, why was its first publication in a magazine delayed until 1922?

To L. A. Isaac, silviculturist with the United States Forest Service, all this talk of the Lynn Valley giant adds up to a good thing. He says:

"Now maybe people will forget about it and let us keep the record straight."

The record he talks about holds three huge Douglas firs. First there's the Mineral tree, which fell in a 1929 windstorm. Despite a broken top it reared up 225 feet near Mineral, Wash. Picnickers' fires had burned the base, but it still measured 15.4 feet in diameter. No accurate count of its rings was made, but the Forest Service thinks it was probably 900 to 950 years old.

Next is the Queets tree, found in the Queets River Valley of Olympic National Park in Washington State. Its dimensions have been measured variously, but the Forest Service accepts as the best measure a 15-foot diameter at breast height and a 13.5-foot diameter above the basal swell.

The third—nearly a twin of the Queets tree—is the Clatsop tree in Clatsop County, Ore., found near the coast highway. It is 15.5 feet at breast height and 13.5 feet above the butt swell. Its first bough is 108 feet from the ground and at its broken top, 210 feet above the ground, the tree is 2 feet through.

They are the biggest trees in the fir forests—until some timber cruiser, plunging deep into the woods, finds a bigger one. And that may happen, too, for the Clatsop tree was discovered only a half dozen years ago, although it had ruled the forest for centuries.

Navy Rules Now

U. S. Wants Pacific Islands for Security

By Fendall Yerxa

THE UNITED STATES has asked the United Nations for sole custody over the former Japanese empire of Micronesia, vast midsection of Oceania which the Navy already rules by virtue of military occupation.

If the trusteeship proposal is accepted, the United States will become the fourth nation in modern history to hold sway over the 1400 islands and innumerable reefs and bars which make up the domain. It will dominate a region of negligible economic worth whose unquestioned military value was proved in history's greatest war.

Object of this American quest is a broken necklace of coral beads strewn over the Pacific carpet like a wastrel's discarded loot—a scattering of small islands which taken all together compose a land mass the size of Rhode Island, spread over an area as big as the United States itself.

Rats, Yaws and Fruit

It is an immense region of sky and water which frequently mingle in tropical downpour, dotted with humid oases where coconut and pandamus grow. The land is riddled with rats, yaws and fruit bats, and populated by genial brown-skinned natives who are accustomed to fighting among themselves—sometimes with curious graciousness—and equally attuned to the sound of others fighting over them in the councils of war or state.

Four times in the modern era this stepping-stone link between eastern and western Oceania has changed sovereign hands, in earlier days by forces which caused scarcely a ripple among the palm groves, but which finally loomed over the rim of the ocean in a fire-breathing typhoon which threatened to sweep the islands back to the deeps that bore them.

Micronesia is composed of three island groups, the Marshalls, Carolines and Mariannas, strung out in a hot belt along the north side of the equator from the International Date Line almost to the Philippines. Their names have a hollow sound which to lotus-eaters may be the indolent plopping of coconuts in coral loam—Yap, Eil-Malk, Ponape, Urukthapel, Ailinglaplap, Truk—but which turned to guttural snarls in the mouths of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Magellan Found Them

These men who fought the Navy's frontal attack across the Central Pacific wrested the empire from the Japanese, thinking as they hopped from island to island that they would make an ideal permanent home—for the ghost of the extinct dodo bird and the entire population of Japan.

Micronesia was first invested by the Spaniards, whose Magellan encountered them in 1521. In the darker times of history, they had been overrun by an eastward migration of Indonesian peoples, who in turn may have replaced a civilization of which the only remnant is Ponape's mysterious basaltic city of Metalanim, built of stones larger than in the Egyptian pyramids, transported to reclaimed land by a method which has never been explained.

Magellan, smitten by the beauty of native craft, called the western groups the Islands of Sails, but savage natives robbed him and drove him out, and he changed the name to the Islands of Thieves. Spanish and British explorers ranged the islands for two centuries. The islands became whaling stations, and in the nineteenth century two Russians, one of them with the nautical name of Krusenstern, voyaged among them.

Sugar Brought In

The Spanish brought sugar to the islands and left it for the Japanese to develop into the most important commodity of the western group. They brought Christianity which produced Mother Hubbard clothing, education, and a lessening of savagery, and implanted itself so deeply in the affections of betel-chewing natives that, despite Japanese efforts to stamp it out, nearly all the Kanakas now want the missionaries to return.

In 1885, German warships sweeping the seas on expansionist missions, claimed many of the islands. Spanish dominance was broken with the Spanish-American War, but the United States, dubious about the importance or feasibility of defending the far-flung frontiers, stayed out of all but Guam in the Mariannas. The rest were sold by Spain to Germany for $4,500,000, approximately the annual value of the island sugar crop developed by the beaver-like Japanese 40 years later.

Germans Ruled Peaceably

The Germans ruled the native populations peaceably through tribal chiefs, and developed some copra and phosphate trade. But in 1914, the Japanese moved in with military forces "to protect the interests of the Western Allies," and took over Micronesia.

It was many years before a Japanese admiral, blissfully unaware that two could play the same game, remarked that the islands were like unsinkable aircraft carriers. But even in 1914 the wily Japanese had plans.

They established a naval government which later became efficiently bureaucratic. They taught the children to say "Ohayo," even while many of their fathers said "Guten morgen," and their father's father used the "Buenos dias."

Made Secret Deal

In 1917 Japan made a secret deal with Britain, settling the islands north of the equator under the meat ball, and those to the south under the Union Jack. When it all came out before the League of Nations, President Wilson and the Australians both protested, but no one was disposed to force the issue.

So a special classification of mandate was established for the Japanese over Micronesia, one which specifically prohibited construction of fortifications or military bases in the islands.

Laboring as they alone can, the Japanese threw out foreign elements, linked the islands with steamship lines and cables, built sugar refineries, levied a poll tax on the natives, made the islands pay their way, and settled down for good. In 20 years they shipped 50,000 Japanese to the area until their own people outnumbered the natives 3 to 2.

Japs Developed Mining

They built up the copra trade. In the Palaus, where marines during the cold monsoon of October, 1944, could warm themselves by the phosphate in the soil, they developed mining of the material to more than 135,000 tons annually.

They turned the sea's bonito into a dried-fish industry to give homeland Japanese their hard katsubishi to be flaked into the daily soup. Superb gardeners that they are, the Japanese carried topsoil to some of the islands where there was none and eventually could cunt 225,000 acres as fit for cultivation by their turnip-bleeding standards.

Everything else they turned over to airfields and roads as good as they could build by hand, and fortifications as good as anybody could build by any methods.

U. S. Power Stripped

Meanwhile, on Guam, the United States, either through bare necessity laid down by a penurious Congress or in the fulfillment of treaty obligations, stripped down their own military power until in 1941 they had far less than in 1920. The garrisons on Guam were at first curious and then suspicious of the activities on the islands around them.

In December, 1941, the Pearl Harbor attack force parted the curtain of secrecy over Micronesia just long enough to sail through and make its strike. How the Japanese had passed their 20 years was not fully revealed until 1944, when the fiery typhoon hit the Surprise Islands in the Marshalls.

The rest is history well known in every American household. The future course of development in the islands can be surmised. A Navy survey of the Marshalls and the Carolines came out last Fall with the verdict that, economically, it would be difficult to make the islands self-sustaining.

The United States is making no pretense. It specifically asks that permission be granted for construction of fortifications and military bases. The Japanese admiral was essentially correct, Kwajalein, Peleliu, Roi Namur—even Bikini—are still afloat. Coconuts still fall once each week from each standing tree, and typhoons which sweep the seas are born in Micronesia.

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Students of Mayhem

Barefoot, Barehand Japs Learn Karate

KARATE, brutal training for Tokyo students—Hero Gichin Funogoshi, former soldier, splits five boards with bare fist

By Duane Hennessy

TOKYO (AP).—Regardless of what the occupation chiefs say about having cut out all the barbarian Japanese sports, the students at Waseda University are still being taught how to break arms, crack necks and gouge eyes.

It's a combination of boxing, wrestling and kicking called karate. It could turn into pretty solid mayhem if the students let themselves go instead of just practicing.

The karate lads stamp their feet on the cold wooden floor of their gymnasium and emit guttural cries of "yah-h-h?"

They toughen their feet and hands by pounding them on knotted ropes wound around wooden posts. Just to show how tough his feet had become the instructor lashed out and kicked a cement post.

It is a sport completely reflecting prewar Japan. When this correspondent, with a photographer, arrived at the gymnasium with the instructor, 18 students were waiting to put on the exhibition. The entire class knelt on the floor and bowed to the professor until their heads touched wood.

The class lined up in formation of three lines and at the instructor's command came to attention with clenched fists held out from hips. From then on it was indescribable, frantic slashing, kicking and screaming.

Clad in typically Japanese jui jitsu training garments, skilled karate men wear a black belt attesting their perfection in the art. It takes about two years of daily practice to earn the black belt.

The students eagerly demonstrated every brutal move in the karate category which varied from blows on the back of the neck with a calloused heel of the hand to sudden leaps through the air and violent kicks in the groin. Karate men are taught how to deliver sudden blows that will stop the flow of blood to the brain and cause quick death.

Karate is said to have originated in China and grew popular in Okinawa when Chinese conquerors banned possession of arms. Karate is a Chinese character meaning "Air Hand—Empty Hands" and expressed the Okinawans' lack of weapons.

Karate is an after-hours activity on the Waseda campus. Most of those in the class are former soldiers and a bit older than the usual student, although there are a few younger novices in the group.

One former soldier, 82-year-old Gichin Funogoshi, topped the performances of the others. Two men held five pieces of board which altogether were about 3 inches thick. Two others pushed on their shoulders to suppport them against the blow that was to come. Funogoshi doubled his fist, calloused unbelievably by hours of pounding knotted ropes. He cut loose with a blow and split the boards—all five of them—squarely in the center.

Premier Finds New Quarters Part of Salary

Paris (AP).—One way of solving your housing problem in Europe is to become your nation's premier. That's what France's Paul Ramadier did.

Now the Socialist leader can read Cicero and other Greek and Latin classics in the original with relative comfort in the official residence at the Hotel Mantignon on Paris' Left Bank.

Otherwise, he would have had to return to the unheated maid's room he had lived in for most of the past three years.

Under French law, possession of an apartment is more than nine points. It's about 90 points. It's practically impossible to evict anyone who pays his rent.

Socialist Workhorse

Consequently, when Ramadier returned to Paris after the Liberation in 1944 and found another family had taken over his flat, there was nothing for him to do but move into the servant's room, on the seventh floor.

While relatively unknown abroad, Ramadier has been a tireless workhorse in the Socialist Party. Since the war he played an unspectacular but important role as a member of the Assembly commissions which wrote France's new constitution.

Ramadier is known for his wide classical studies in philosophy, history and art.

One of his aides tells of quitting the Food Ministry when Ramadier was minister at 4 o'clock one morning, after a long stint of work, leaving Ramadier buried in a book about Greek Archeology.

Dislikes Big Show

During another particularly trying period of work, Ramadier sent his aide out to buy a copy of Cicero's orations.

Ramadier is a simple man, who, for example, detests the motorcycle escorts which now accompany his car. This trait appealed to De Gaulle, who is reported to have said, after Ramadier was named Premier, "He is an honest man, I like him a lot."

But even a Premier of France must be simple in his tastes. For, at the moment, his salary is only that of a deputy—600,000 francs yearly. That's $5000, out of which comes about 38,000 francs in taxes.

Ley Farm Is School

Berlin (AP).—The former 150-acre estate of Robert Ley, hanged as a Nazi war criminal, has been converted into a college to give religious training to young Germans. The farm is located at Gummersbach in the Rhineland.

Nothing New

New York State Asked 2-Term Limit in 1788

ALBANY, N. Y., (AP).—The beruffled gentlemen who voted New York's approval of the Federal Constitution paced today's Congressmen by 159 years in recommending a two-term limit on the U. S. Presidency.

A musty, morocco-bound journal of the 1788 State convention that debated the Constitution contains a proposal by the State's forefathers that "no person shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States a third time."

The 65-man delegation headed by Gov. George Clinton, ratified the Constitution without such an amendment, but urged revision. In the nation's ensuing struggle, New York's recommendation was brushed aside.

State Librarian Charles F. Gosnell and Miss Edna L. Jacobsen, manuscript and history section head, dug the hand-written convention record from the State library vault as controversy raged over today's limitation proposal.

If there was similar controversy on the proposal at the 1788 New York convention, or any movement in favor of third terms, Miss Jacobsen was unable to find any record.

However, the group discarded a motion by Delegate John Smith of Suffolk County that "the President of the United States should hold his office during the term of seven years and that he should not be eligible a second time."

RECORD of 159 years ago read by Edna L. Jacobsen

Palermo Street Market Sells U. S., British Army Goods Only

By Michael Goldsmith

PALERMO, Sicily (AP).—There is a street market here where you can buy only American and British army equipment.

Every third Palermitan wears at least one item of Allied uniform as part of his regular clothing, according to the local police, who claim they are far too busy to worry about such trivialities.

Many Sicilians stole or "traded" their Eisenhower jackets and GI pants before Allied troops left Sicily early in 1946. But most have bought them since on Palermo's Via Lattarini, near the city center, where 50 street traders opened shop as uniform outfitters an hour after the last military policeman departed.

Here you can buy almost anything ever stocked in an American or British quartermaster depot: parachute silk, all colors, $2 a yard. American and British army overcoats, complete with military buttons, new, $12.50, second hand around $5. A similar warm coat made of civilian materials would cost a Palermitan upward of $37.50 which only the relatively wealthy can afford.

The origin of all the merchandise is shrouded in mystery. The only certainty is that none of it reached the Via Lattarini legally, or was officially disposed of by any army organization.

According to the traders, some came from individual soldiers with a few spare shirts and a shortage of cash, some from "wholesalers" who have set up business in stolen Allied property and some from big "deals" by quartermaster personnel long since redeployed.

"While the Americans were here," police say, "they arrested anyone with American equipment. But that was their equipment and their business. We have neither time nor inclination to interfere."

Plane Firms Worried by Defense Cuts

CONGRESSIONAL talk of deep cuts in defense budgets has aircraft manufacturers worried.

The industry just reported a generally unprofitable year and has been getting ready for one that looked no better. Military production appeared to be the hope for maintaining levels regarded as necessary to stay in business.

However, the Senate-House Joint Budget Subcommittee has recommended reductions in the proposed national budget which Army and Navy officials say would fall heavily on aviation procurement.

Secretary Patterson said the Army Air Forces would have to cut its new plane purchases from 900 to 500 units in the 12 months beginning July 1 if one billion dollars were taken from the proposed budget. The Navy probably would do about the same.

The Air Coordinating Committee (ACA), top Government aviation policy group, has fixed 3000 planes a year as the "absolute minimum from which it would be possible to plan for mobilization in a future emergency.

The industry produced only 1330 military planes last year, compared with a goal of 2200. The deficit was attributed to labor difficulties in related industries, which caused material shortages, particularly in jet engines. The 1946 production was less than 2 per cent of the peak war year.

One situation often overlooked in long-term planning for emergency expansion is the need for a sizable production operation from which to expand. Development of experimental types is not enough. Production know-how must be acquired by building in sizable quantities.

Here is the picture in the aircraft industry today:

From its peak wartime year of 16 billion dollars' worth of planes, manufacturers dropped to one billion dollars last year.

Employment fell from a peak of 1,326,000 to 197,000. (The British have 500,000 persons working in aviation.)

Military aircraft deliveries fell from a peak of 96,318 to 1330.

Of the 12 largest airframe manufacturers (as distinguished from engine manufacturers), eight reported losses last year. All are busy on development work.

The personal aircraft industry also has a discouraging outlook. Unfilled orders for planes were nearly halved between July and January. Four small manufacturers have had to undergo financial reorganization.

By the Associated Press

Many Face Starvation

World Food Deficits Worry IEFC Experts In Fight With Famine

By Kenyon Kilbon

FROM their conference rooms in Washington, Capital of the world's best-fed nation, food experts from 30 countries are watching with growing concern the persistence of postwar famine in large areas of Europe and Asia.

Seventeen months after the end of the war, and a year after the United Nations General Assembly's first resolution calling for emergency steps, there still is not enough food to go around. Millions of families in devastated countries will exist through 1947 on the ragged edge of starvation. An unestimated number of them, unable either to find enough to eat or to resist disease, are doomed to death.

The experts, representing their countries on the International Emergency Food Council, have been casting about desperately since last June in an effort to round up every last ton of exportable food in the major producing areas for allocation among the hungry populations of Europe and Asia. In seven months the IEFC has achieved the impossible in some respects, but the most recent report from its director, Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, is discouraging proof that the problem has been beyond complete solution.

Great Shortages Persist

In spite of the best efforts by the council there still is a deficit of 14 million tons of grain for human consumption. World production of fats and oil falls about three million tons short of demand. Europe alone will fall 5,500,000 tons short of its prewar meat output, with a larger population to feed than in 1939. Beans and peas, which are counted on to make up in part for the protein shortage in meat, are 260,000 tons below estimated needs.

The harrowing details have tended to overshadow one of the most successful efforts so far at large-scale international collaboration. Through voluntary action the 30 members of the IEFC have managed to survey the needs of the hungry countries, determining which nations can produce and export some of the vital foods, and agree on allocation schedules for most of the items. Their governments, in turn, have accepted the recommendations and, with very few exceptions, have taken measures to carry them out.

The IEFC is the result of the resolution passed just a year ago yesterday by the General Assembly in London, urging all governments to take immediate and drastic action to conserve food supplies, and requesting responsible international agencies to formulate plans concerning the long-term world food position. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the U. N., already a going concern, accepted responsibility for mobilizing resources to meet the immediate crisis. Twenty-two of its members met in Washington late in May, and the IEFC grew out of their recommendation that a new agency be created to replace the wartime Combined Food Board.

Thirty Nations in I.E.F.C.

Leaving the Food and Agriculture Organization to carry on its study of long-range food problems, the council set up shop in Washington as an independent agency to handle the emergency. It started with 24 members and has been enlarged to 30 in the last few months. Only Russia and Argentina among the major producing countries have failed to join. While their absence is "regrettable," according to Dr. Fitzgerald, experience has shown that no insurmountable problems have been raised in the making of allocations.

The council is organized into a secretariat, a central committee, and 13 commodity committees—one for each of the basic foods in short supply. The bulk of the work is carried on in the commodity groups, where the estimates of supply and demand are made and the allocation schedules are planned. The groups vary in size according to the number of countries concerned with the particular commodity.

The work of the commodity groups has not been a simple process of soliciting figures from importing and exporting countries and applying arithmetic to arrive at the proper allocation scales. There have been complications at each stage, including hopeful overestimations from the needy countries, conflicts among the divergent national economic interests of the producers, pressure within most countries for the removal of wartime controls, and an increasingly nationalistic approach to the problem by most council members.

Most of these problems have appeared at one time or another in every other postwar international conference. During the recent General Assembly debate on measures to be taken to carry on the relief work done by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, for example, there was considerable worry among some of the major agricultural countries over the danger that increased production to meet the crisis might result in unmarketable surpluses after the crises had passed.

In the case of the IEFC, the increasing tendency to safeguard national economic interests has prevented the creation so far of 1947 allocation programs for cereals and for fats and oils. The cereals committee has developed a statistical balance sheet indicating the quantities that will be needed by the importing countries, but without recommending specific sources or destinations. The fats and oils committee has reached a partial impasse because of disagreement among its members over quantities to be exported, acceptable levels of consumption and estimated rates of indigenous production.

Record of Achievement

In spite of the rising tide of nationalism, the IEFC has already established a record of achievement that will be hard to beat. Its members have been demonstrating for the last seven months that it is possible for nations with differing economies, standards of living and political convictions to work together for the common good. Acting without compulsion, because the IEFC can only recommend, the governments have committed themselves to and have carried out food programs that have called for considerable sacrifice in both the exporting and importing countries.

Officials of the council believe that the organization will turn in just as good a performance in the difficult months that lie ahead, and that acceptable compromises will be reached on the allocation programs that have not yet been completed. As far as the council is concerned, the problem is still a major one and is likely to continue beyond 1947. The only alternative to the success of the IEFC or a similar program, most of its members realize, is internal chaos in the needy countries and possibly failure of U. N. efforts to achieve international peace and security.

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Flying Farmers Want Grass to Grow White

Lincoln, Ill., March 15 (AP).—Scientists have been asked to develop a snow-white grass.

The suggestion was made by some plane-piloting Illinois farmers. If they can't get white grass they'll settle for grass of some other color that would plainly mark the runways on rural landing fields.

Bad Fits Can't Keep Boys Away From Party

Missoula, Mont., March 15 (AP).—There weren't enough dinner suits to go around among the students at Montana State University, so the interfraternity Council established a pool of evening wear. As each fraternity has its parties it can draw on the supply for a night at a time.

Reich, Austria Pacts May Take Year

By Robert N. Cool

IT MAY take more than a year for the big powers to forge peace treaties for Germany and Austria. The German terms, particularly, offer a tough problem—perhaps second to that only posed by the atomic bomb—and not much has yet been accomplished toward solving them.

Nevertheless, last week the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union sat down together in Moscow to start framing the treaty that may determine Europe's future more decisively than anything since the victory itself. If they can agree, avoiding the booby-trap possibilities that have made Germany a time bomb, they can pave the way for other understandings within the United Nations. If the going is unexpectedly rough, the whole issue of Soviet versus Western policy may be in for a noisy airing.

Preliminary talk has indicated that the United States and Britain suspect the Russians of hoping to create a unified Germany in the leftist image. Some unofficial American proposals have apparently led the Russians to believe that we, in turn, may seek a strong unified Germany to threaten eastern Europe.

The French are the only exponents of the old V-Day thesis that Germany should be broken up and restored to the comic-opera status of its pastoral kingdoms before 1866. The French, as in 1919, are primarily moved by fear of German aggression. Some Frenchmen have lived through three German invasions—all of a monotonous sameness—and they want the Boche stripped of all strength, real or potential.

Somewhere in the middle of these three extreme views the Big Four foreign ministers will probably seek a solution.

AT YALTA, Britain, the United States and the USSR stated their determination to denazify and disarm the Germans, exacting "reparations in kind." They doomed war criminals and decided to "eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production."

In advancing Russia's western boundary to the Curzon Line they assured Poland of compensating territory to be taken from Germany.

At Potsdam, in August, 1945, the Big Three turned over to Poland the rich German industrial area of Silesia and a large agricultural section. East Prussia, seat of Junkerdom, was divided between Poland and the Soviets. The peace treaty may confirm or modify these dispositions.

The Potsdam agreement also set up the zones of occupation, and then the German problem was left dangling while the foreign ministers turned to lesser matters involving Axis satellites.

FROM mid-1945 to late in 1946, says the Foreign Policy Association, the initiative with regard to the future of Germany was "allowed to rest almost entirely with the Soviet Union and, to a lesser extent, with France. The Russians knew what they wanted and took it. The French knew what they did not want and obstructed it. Neither Britain nor the United States had a clear policy with regard to Germany. Both vacillated between sympathy and irritation toward Russian and French stubbornness."

Soviet Foreign Minister M. V. Molotov first stated Russia's ideas. He opposed any French annexations of territory and urged the early creation of an anti-Fascist central German government. This was calculated to please the German people.

Meanwhile, an attempt by United States Secretary of State James Byrnes to bring about economic cooperation among the four zones met with little success.

At Stuttgart, last September, Byrnes attempted to define a policy. He warned: "It is not in the interest of the German people or in the interest of world peace that Germany should become a pawn or a partner in a military struggle for power between the East and the West."

Calling the four-power government of Germany a failure, Byrnes set forth an American position favoring French annexation of the Saar but opposing separating the Ruhr and Rhineland. He also suggested that the Polish boundaries might be amended in the final treaty.

This United States program called for a Germany that could fulfill its natural function as the industrial heartland of Europe while avoiding the old path of militarist aggression. Strict control of industries was to prevent rearming.

Gen. George Marshall, new United States Secretary of State, has not publicly departed from Byrnes' views.

That is about as far as the Allied statesmen have gone on the road toward a new Germany.

U. S. Doctor Seeks $250,000

Rebuilding Hospital In China Is Planned

By Gloria Eldredge

DR. GEORGE L. HAGMAN, 60, is eager to return to the rigors of life in China for the United Christian Missionary Society, of Indianapolis, to rebuild the hospital he first established 30 years ago in Nantung. It is his hope to obtain $100,000 from a leading philanthropic foundation, plus at least $150,000 more from other sources, and with this fund to cover minimum requirements to start back by spring.

Although the hospital was completely destroyed by Japanese bombs in 1937, says Dr. Hagman, everything was not lost. The inroads the hospital made against Chinese superstition and fear of modern medicine were imperishable, he feels, and, with the training it gave to young Chinese doctors and nurses, constitute a foundation for new and improved work. After the destruction of the hospital these staff workers spread into unoccupied China and cared for refugees and casualties at a time when their skill was invaluable. Now those who survived are eager to return to Nantung and resume their services in a reborn hospital.

Surgery Was Unknown

Nantung district, which lies on the Yangtze half way between Shanghai and Nanking, has a population of 1,500,000. In the entire city and surrounding area before the war there were only 176 hospital beds, of which the Christian Hospital provided 76. Most of the others were in small private institutions.

In New York last week Dr. Hagman told of his life work. After a year of language study he and his wife, who is a nurse, arrived in Nantung in October of 1916. The only doctors in the district were herbalists and acupuncturators. Surgery was unknown in Chinese medicine, although frightening rumors of western methods had infiltrated from the large cities. Moreover, no woman was ever examined by Chinese doctors; she would point out where she hurt on a small, ivory figurine.

In the light of those circumstances, Dr. Hagman's first case was precedent breaking. A woman came to the hospital with a 50-pound tumor. She told him that the expense of feeding the "thing" was ruining the family, because she must either eat meat and eggs, a heavy expense for such people, or be too weak to work. The herb doctors having failed her, she was forced to try the westerners. Wanting to make sure Dr. Hagman would save her, she slapped her face repeatedly throughout the interview: that meant good results would bring him "much face" in the community.

Family Watches Treatment

Word of the successful operation that followed spread quickly, and others came. In every case, a few members of the family were invited to watch the proceedings; this effectively satisfied curiosity and protected the hospital from malicious tongues.

Although good results sent the hospital's stock up, local citizens hastily announced that "Western doctors were good only for the outside." This, Dr. Hagmann said, had the unfortunate effect of limiting early cases to surgery, and desperate at that. Good work and the extreme poverty of the people soon overcame this, for the expensive drugs of the herbalists could not compete with the free treatment given by the mission hospital, which never refused a case.

The case that really made the hospital's reputation was the removal of a 175-pound ovarian tumor from a young woman whose old-fashioned feet were actually unable to bear its weight. From the Chinese point of view, the most important result was that she afterward produced a healthy son with her one remaining ovary.

Opens Training School

Not satisfied with merely treating the people, Dr. Hagman opened a training school in 1917. At first only men were admitted, "but while they were fascinated with the operating room," he observed, "they weren't very deft with a bed-pan."

Cost of Living Really Soars In 4 Nations

Budgeteers who bemoan the rising cost of living may find statistical solace in the current issue of the International Labor Review, monthly publication of the International Labor Office in Montreal.

A world-wide survey of the price of basic commodities—food, fuel and light, clothing, rent—indicates that the cost of living in Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Mexico has increased faster than in the United States. On the other hand, rising prices in America have outstripped those in Canada and Great Britain.

Since 1937 increases in the cost of living have been gradual but nevertheless evident, I. L. O. figures indicate. Through last November the cost in this country had risen to 48 per cent above that of 1937. Correspondingly, food prices had jumped 78 per cent. During the same period, prices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland had scaled upward gradually to 32 per cent above 1937, while food prices increased 21 per cent. Canadian prices had risen 26 per cent, with food alone rising 42 per cent.

Elsewhere the rise has been comparatively great. Food costs in France, through August 1946 rose nine times above prices of the base year. In Rome, by September, living cost 19 times as much as it had in 1938, with food 25 times as high.

In Mexico living and food were three times as high as in 1937. Living and food increased respectively 50 and 49 per cent in Sweden; 65 and 61 per cent in Norway; 82 and 101 per cent in the Netherlands.

Oh, Say Can You See

Anderson, Calif., (AP).—Anderson is flying the flag again. After several one-man efforts failed, a volunteer crew of five borrowed a huge crane from an irrigation district and rethreaded the rope Halloween pranksters had cut from the town flag pole.

The Princess and the Bears

Red Army Loses a Skirmish

By Kingsbury Smith

VIENNA, March 15 (INS).—This is the story of the princess and the bear.

The princess is Elizabeth Hohenlohe, short, plump, sharp-witted, caustic-tongued daughter of an old German princely family which once ruled Bavaria.

The bear is an officer of the Russian secret police—the NKVD.

In fact, there were several bears in the story told me by the princess, who now lives in Vienna.

It began in Budapest shortly after the Soviet armies occupied that Hungarian capital in their pursuit of the Wehrmacht.

It was 6 in the morning. A loud knock on the door of her apartment awakened Princess Hohenlohe. When the door was opened four Russian uniformed men entered. The princess was informed that she was to dress at once and accompany her visitors.

Three quarters of an hour later she found herself in the newly established Budapest headquarters of the NKVD. Not till midafternoon was she questioned. No breakfast, no lunch. The interrogation lasted five hours.

What was she doing in Budapest? Who were her friends? Why had she befriended a certain gentleman? What had she done during the war?

"Are you in favor of the restoration of the monarchy in Germany or Austria?" snapped the Soviet secret police officer facing her across a small wooden table.

"I've been against any such move for the last 20 years," the princess replied.

The questioning went on, with the NKVD officer revealing knowledge of things she thought were unknown outside her intimate friends. She said:

"Finally, I said: 'This is getting boring. If you are going to shoot me, please get it over with.'

"The Russian officer's eyes flashed angrily. He shot back: 'We do not shoot everybody we question.'

"After that he seemed to soften a little. I think he did so because his dog took a fancy to me. The animal, a strange-looking little mongrel, jumped up in my lap during the interrogation and stayed there. I asked the officer the dog's name. 'Goebbels,' he replied.

"About 8 o'clock in the evening I was taken back to the room in which I had been kept waiting during the morning. The Russian officer who escorted me back asked if I wanted a drink. I answered half-jokingly: 'Yes, a large glass of Vodka.' After depositing me in the room under guard, the officer left, returning in a few minutes with a bottle of Vodka. He placed the bottle on the table with a glass, gestured with his hand to indicate it was at my disposal, turned and walked out.

"Two hours later I was escorted back to the officer who had questioned me. I was told I was free to go but must report back the next morning at 8 a. m. I told the officer I had been without food all day, that I was hungry. He looked at me in astonishment for a moment, then said: 'All right, follow me.'

"He took me into the dining room and said to the Hungarian woman in charge: 'This is Princess Hohenlohe, give her some dinner.' The woman glared at me, grimaced and said, 'Princess, bah. Titles mean nothing any more. Let her get her food elsewhere.'

"The NKVD officer strode up to the woman and calling her some distinctly unladylike name, shouted:

"'We will decide who does or does not mean anything any more. Feed her.'

"When I finished, I went back to my inquisitor and asked: 'What am I going to do about getting home tonight? I was brought here in a car and I cannot walk through the streets of Budapest at this hour of the night with your soldiers on the loose. Furthermore, if I go home now, I shall not be able to get back here at 8 tomorrow morning.

"'Are you proposing that you should stay here all night?' the officer asked. I replied:

"If you will not send me home by car and if you insist on my returning at that hour in the morning, I would prefer to remain here.

"The Russian said: 'You are the first guest we have had here who voluntarily wished to remain. We do not have accommodations suitable for a princess, but I will see what can be done.'

"Half an hour later I was told that a room had been 'requisitioned' for me in the house next door. Escorted there by a Russian soldier, I found two petrified old ladies who thought I was a Soviet spy. I made friends with them, and remained there three days, reporting each day to the NKVD headquarters. Finally, I was told it was no longer necessary for me to come."

Two months ago Princess Hohenlohe left Budapest for Vienna. On her arrival she discovered the apartment she had maintained in Vienna since prewar days was occupied by the Russians.

"I went to the Imperial Hotel, where the Soviet military headquarters are located, to see if I could do anything about getting it back. I was told it had not been formally 'requisitioned' and that if I went to the Austrian police they might be able to persuade the occupant to leave.

"I did not appreciate the humor of this advice until I visited the Austrian police department, where I was informed the occupant of my apartment was the Soviet military police commandant in Vienna. The Austrian police laughed at the idea of turning him out, and told me that, in fact, he had been looking for me because he wanted the keys to two rooms that were locked.

"I went to see the gentleman. When he learned my identity, he said: 'It's about time you turned up with those keys.' I replied I had not come with any keys, but to get my apartment back. He stared at me, then burst out laughing.

"For an hour and a half I argued with him. 'So you are a princess,' he said sarcastically. 'Surely you should have no difficulty in finding living quarters.' I replied that if I was an officer of the Red army I would hope it would be possible for me to find such quarters without turning a lady out into the street. The next day he moved out of my apartment."

Depressed by 'Sad People'

French Bride Sees U. S. as in Chaos

By William J. Knight

THREE months of looking at America through the eyes of my French wife, Gisele, who was born and raised in the quiet chateau country near Blois, has left me toying with the idea that this country is staggering around drunkenly on the brink of disaster.

American cities are "absolutely without character," I have learned. Morals are in a sorry mess. Americans generally are being shoved into chronic states of indigestion and nervous diseases by the fast pace of their lives and the food they eat. And any day, now, there are likely to be mass suicides among "those sad people" who ride the subways.

Those are just a few of the things, I've been made to see since we arrived last November 30 aboard the United States liner America—the first trip here for Gisele, and my first time back since I left for North Africa in December, 1942, on an Army troop transport. Since then we've had a rapid glance at the East as far south as Atlanta, my home town, and the West as far out as Los Angeles. Gisele's critical mind was registering impressions all the way.

Both of us got the same happy reaction when the America passed the Statue of Liberty and we could see New York's skyline. It was a big moment—exactly as I had dreamed of it while still in the Army overseas, and just as she had imagined it to be from the American movies she had seen in Paris.

But from then on it was a nip-and-tuck battle, with Gisele's French viewpoint often taking a little off the edge of my enthusiasm. The first hint of trouble came when our taxi lurched away from the pier, sped along the waterfront, and then began threading wildly in and out of traffic on the West Side Highway. This is it, I thought, now I know I'm back. But Gisele was terrified; I've had difficulty getting her in a New York taxi ever since.

I thought the skyscrapers would impress her, as they once had impressed me, but she says blandly they only shut out the sunlight and browbeat the small pedestrians who worm their way around the city's streets. When she looks at New York, she thinks of Paris, and consequently finds the streets and subways ugly with filth, the food served in most restaurants uninteresting, the lack of park and trees depressing, and the city's pace just a little too hurried. She has an honest concern for the people of New York, who, she has discovered "have the saddest expressions in the world"—a people rushed so by useless activities that they have no time for the most important thing in life, leisurely conversations on art, politics and literature on a cafe terrace.

Last week Gisele counted fire engines every day, and I suspect she has a secret fear that the entire city will go up in flames at any moment. She swears she heard the fire sirens at least twice each day, often three times, and that the "pompiers" don't seem to get anywhere. They scream down the street, "faisant un bruit terrible," but she claims they never put out any fires.

She's worried about the Americans morally, too. In Atlanta, we visited a big drive-in establishment, and at first glance she was properly impressed by the boys who hop on the running-board of your car and take your order, and the microphone system that spotted waiting cars around the lot. I was proud that American efficiency had finally scored a point. But then she began to notice cars parked in dark corners, and from that moment every drive-in from Atlanta to Los Angeles was tagged with the name "garage baiser,"—"kiss garage." Often, she says, she dreams of millions of Americans necking in parked cars while they wait for a curb boy to bring sandwiches and Coca-Cola.

About the country's natural beauty, she has no complaint. She especially liked the long stretches of road in west Texas, and the Arizona deserts, where the giant cacti look like "massive hands sticking out of the sand." And she was properly impressed by California's sunshine and the changing scenery of desert and rich valley land.

Paris and France are still with her in a lot of things. She scans the newspapers for French movies, runs down announcements of French painting expositions, would like to see "Joan of Lorraine" more than any other play in New York and still turns up her nose at California wines, American cooking and American fashions. She still can't get used to walking into a store and getting what she asks for in the way of food, clothing and cigarettes, but she qualifies her satisfaction with the statement that the Americans, who have so much of these things, ruin the food before it gets on the table, and cut cloth into strange, ungraceful dress patterns. The need for sugar, though, for which we don't yet have ration tickets, has made her long for the easy efficiency of the Paris black market.

But in general she has shown signs of taking life here pretty much in her stride. She has learned to crush a one-inch cigarette butt into an ashtray without the slightest expression of regret; she doesn't always try to save all the leftovers from a meal, down to the last bread crust; and I, myself, saw her on several occasions absent-mindedly throw a half-used book of matches into the waste basket. I never saw her do any of those things in Paris.

Want a Vacation? Try Antarctica

Cambridge, Mass., March 15 (U.P.).—Prof. Alexander H. Rice, of Harvard's geographical exploration department, believes Antarctica "would be a pleasant place to spend a vacation."

Summer temperatures in the Antarctic, he says, "often rise above freezing," and the vacationist can relax quietly and inexpensively in its "wide open spaces."

The Antarctic, Prof. Rice thinks, may even develop into another Klondike, although the only "gold" discovered thus far has been black, and transporting coal across hundreds of miles of treacherous ice would not be a very profitable venture. However, if gold or uranium were found in the region, it would be quite a different matter.

Would-be prospectors are warned by the professor that the United States' hold on Little America is weak, both legally and physically.

Admiral Richard E. Byrd's settlement is on the Ross ice shelf, which is technically ocean and a "no man's land," he said. Moreover, the danger of the ice melting and consigning Little America to Davy Jones' locker is at least a possibility.

Australia Plans Rocket Range

By Howard Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Reporter

NEW YORK.—Australia is starting on the set-up for a 3000-mile rocket range, and to stretch that far the course has to extend about 2000 miles beyond land.

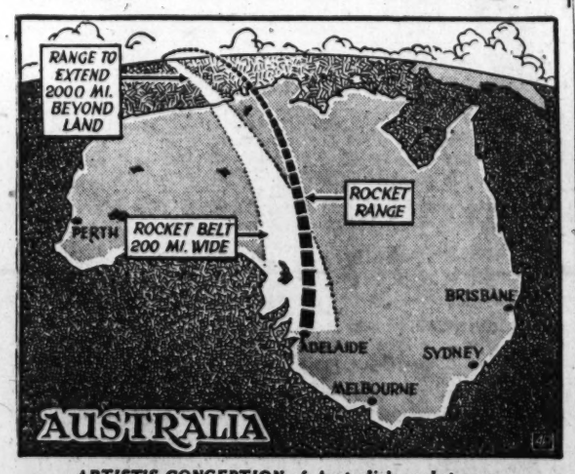
The range is a belt planned to be about 200 miles wide that crosses the continent diagonally, like a shoulder-to-belt ribbon.

It starts at Mount Eba in southern Australia, not far from Adelaide. It crosses mostly desert land where there are a few aborigines and reaches the sea between Broome and Shellborough. In that stretch white habitations do not extend far inland from the coast.

Precisely what will be done with these habitations is not told in the information sent here, but that is no present problem because the range will start with a length of only 300 miles.

The second stage of construction will extend the rocket flights to a distance of 1100 miles all over land, to the edge of the continent.

The 3000 miles will carry the rockets over water, in the direction of India, and directly toward Christmas Island, the first land on the water end. But Christmas Island is 3000 miles from the Australian shore line, so that more than 4000 miles of flight would be needed to reach that observation point.



ARTIST'S CONCEPTION of Australia's rocket course

Only the center strip of the 200 mile wide range is to be used. It is expected that accuracy of the first short flights will be built up so that at all times the projectiles will remain near the center of the belt.

Adelaide is to be the source of the rockets and other flying things, either for assembly, or possibly for manufacturing them.

The planners say that the scattered aborigines who may be in the rocket range will probably not be in any greater danger from the missiles than is a man crossing the street in a city from the danger of being hit by a vehicle.

The range is named the Guided Projectile and Supersonic Pilotless Aircraft Project. It is to cost about 20 million dollars. It is said to be the only suitable area for such a range in the British Empire.

Keep Those A-Bombs Away From Gangsters!

Indianapolis, March 15 (AP).—With an alarmed glance at reports of "cheap" atomic bombs, State Senator Charles Fleming of Hammond, Ind., introduced a bill to make nonmilitary possession of such explosives a felony.

"Gangsters might get hold of one," he warned.

Extra at 73, Yet He Never Saw a Movie

Lorenzo Russell, 73, Utah farmer, has never seen a motion picture, but he's in one. When Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake arrived in his "ghost town" of Grafton to shoot the United Artists' film, "Ramrod," they gave Russell a job as an extra. The only time he had left his town was for a short trip in the mountains

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1947

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Germany's 'Potential'

Ruhr's Chimneys Frown on Parley 1000 Miles Away

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

MOSCOW, March 15.—It's a long way from the Ruhr to Moscow. Between lie almost a thousand miles of ruined cities, ravaged farms and hungry people.

Yet this week, as the Foreign Ministers debated the demilitarizing of Germany, the smokestacks of the Ruhr seemed almost as close as the golden domes of the Kremlin.

What started Tuesday as an argument over destruction of Germany's warmaking capacity, led straight to the old question that has plagued diplomats and economists ever since Potsdam. What is war plant? Is it tank factory, or steel mill, or both?

And this dilemma led straight to another: How much of German industrial power shall be allowed to survive in the postwar world? For steel mills, as British Foreign Secretary Bevin pointed out, are as necessary for peace as for war.

In other words, the entire future of German industry—especially in the Ruhr—is involved in these opening encounters at Moscow. The Ruhr is Germany's greatest concentration of heavy industry and therefore is never far from the Foreign Ministers' minds.

Through Different Lenses

WHEN the Russians talk of reparations from current production, they are thinking primarily of the factories and forges of the Ruhr, which can supply so many things the Soviet Union desperately needs.

When the French talk of weakening Germany industrially, they are thinking primarily of the arsenal of the Ruhr, whose guns and explosives have battered France three times in 70 years.

When the Americans and British talk of making Germany self-supporting, they are thinking primarily of the giant productive machine of the Ruhr, which can supply not only Germany's needs but many of the needs of all Europe.

Before coming to Moscow your reporter visited the Ruhr briefly and came away with one overwhelming impression: The Ruhr is still immensely strong. With more food for its people and with a relatively small amount of pump-priming for its industries, it can become a gigantic force again

It's future, however, needs to be planned, and there is not the slightest sign at Moscow that the Foreign Ministers, collectively or individually, have any coherent, long-term plan in mind. The only possible exception is the French, who would break up the closely integrated pattern of Ruhr industries for the sake of their own security.

Strong Heartbeat

THE vast destruction from air raids has led many Americans to imagine that the Ruhr is as dead as Berlin. No idea could be more misleading.

It is true that destruction in the Ruhr is frightful. Pictures of the center of Essen, for example, can give only the faintest idea of the desolation of rubble and twisted steel where the Krupp empire once reigned.

It wasn't only factories in Ruhr cities that felt the weight of millions of tons of Allied explosives. Out of a million and a quarter dwelling units in the Ruhr, four hundred thousand were totally destroyed and six hundred thousand were damaged.

The people of the Ruhr—and there are still four million of them compared with four and a half million before the war—are living, as Herbert Hoover said, in the worst housing conditions modern civilization has known. But on the outskirts of all those shattered cities, and sometimes in their ruined business centers, or in undamaged smaller towns, the pulse of Ruhr industry still beats strongly.

The Ruhr used to produce 128 million tons of coal every year; 90 per cent of that huge capacity is intact. It used to produce 22 million tons of steel every year; 60 per cent of that capacity survived.

The Broken Staff

THE Ruhr has been very sick since the end of the war. Its people have been hungry—so hungry that food shops display bottles of "aroma" of various good things that cannot be bought for love or money or cigarettes.

Twice during this bitter winter the big industrial city of Wuppertal went without bread three days at a time because of distribution breakdowns—without bread there's little of the German ration left.

At one coal mine in Essen, near the ruins of the Krupp steel works, I saw hungry children crowding around the pithead canteen. They held little pails and stood patiently in the cold. They were waiting for their fathers to come up from underground so they could share the soup the miners get when they finish work.

Yet coal production in the Ruhr has gone up after a long period of stagnation. When I was there last week daily production had reached 230,000 tons, and by the end of the year, if all goes well, it should reach 300,000, a rate of about 90 million tons annually.

Powerful Incentive

THE reason is the new "point system" of incentives whereby miners can get extra food and household goods—for themselves and their families—in accordance with the amount of coal they mine. One leader of miners told me the point system was the first good thing that had happened since the end of the war. He said it has given the miners new hope, new reasons for working hard and less reason to worry about their wives and children.

Now what's needed, he said, is more mining equipment, more speed in repairing damaged houses. By the end of November wind and weatherproofing had been done to 77,000 houses and more considerable repairs to 32,000.

This helps account for an otherwise inexplicable labor shortage in the Ruhr. One would imagine that an area so shattered would suffer from mass unemployment. Just the contrary is true in the Ruhr.

So many Germans were killed in the war, so many are still prisoners in Russia, so many are needed to patch up smashed houses, so many probably are too weak to work, that miners have had to be imported from the American zone at a rate that will soon reach a thousand every week.

There's no place to house them, however, without importing Quonset huts or repairing more houses—and this means structural steel. So one comes back to the Moscow discussions over the permitted level of Germany heavy industry. If the level of steel production were raised there would be more houses, more mining equipment, more locomotives to carry Ruhr coal not only into Germany but to other European countries that need it.

Fear Isn't Fanciful

THE Americans and British have about made up their minds that the levels of industry fixed last March must be raised at least in steel and chemicals. Certainly this will have to be done if there is no economic unification of Germany.

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The 'Sabotage' of Operation Sonnie

Photos by Shay

STOCKHOLM, poor in gasoline, resorted to bicycles and charcoal-converted automobiles for transportation, but it was literally a land of milk and honey . . .

. . . to the Americans of Operation Sonnie, who flew a wary course from East Anglia, over the North Sea and the mountains of Nazi-occupied Norway (above), to their "second home"

By Arthur Shay

IN the days when flying was not advertised, my job was to navigate transport planes between England and Sweden via German-held Norway. I was a little plank in the shaky skybridge between the two countries—one very much at war, and the other neutral but very little at peace because of it.

Flying the secret "run" divided my life into two unequal parts. The base in East Anglia, on England's flattest soil, was home. It was a depressing, Nissen-hutted village. But eight hours away, up the North Sea, over mountainous Norway, then 121 degrees to a twinkle-twinkle garden of light, was my other home, Stockholm.

Juxtaposed between a dying Germany, a mysterious Russia-in-Finland and an energetic America-in-England, Stockholm was a happy mistress. Her shops were laden with the goods of a healthy industrial nation and with German and Swiss importations. American automobiles ran through Stockholm powered by charcoal burners.

On the Hamngatan, people were well dressed, within the limits of synthetic fabrics. Food, although severely rationed, was plentiful. Modern, five-room apartments went begging at $40 a month, and shop-girls were wealthy on $14 a week. Stockings were woven from wood and coffee was made from treebark. Stockholm, to us who came from hungry England, meant fresh milk, cake and eggs. It meant schnappes, smorgasbord and people like Ingrid Mueller.

Svelte Tentacle of SS

POOR Ingrid. Blonde, shapely and an excellent waitress, like many European women, her principal weaknesses were Americans and money. Her Americans came from England, her money from Germany. She worked in B——'s, a fine restaurant, but on the svartalista, or blacklist, for Nazi associations. Ingrid, a Swede who had traveled extensively in Germany, had been assigned by the SS to ply boys like me with schnappes (a muscular Swedish extract with an antifreeze base) and attention, hoping to distill an attar of information about Operation Sonnie, which was the code name we flew by.

Although some of us knew Ingrid to be employed by the Germans, her camaraderie, knowledge of English and fine figure assured a steady flow of spurious information in her direction. More than one Sonnie boy twisted his "inside" informat[illegible]ing a shipment of "Fo[illegible] plans for a 15-engine[illegible], to great personal advantage.

One evening Ingrid stalked me to my room in the Hotel Continental. She explained in her soft-focus English that she had some information for the American Government about two French spies. She would trade the information for a map of the Sonnie route. I told her we flew by ear, that we used German radar sets, that, besides, we had come by boat.

"Yan," she said, "I see dat boat. Big boat, four motors—up there." She was pointing out the window. I asked her about the French spies and told her if Washington thought the information valuable enough they would undoubtedly forward her a gilt-framed map from the Pentagon building. I looked around surreptitiously and told her in a whisper that the famous Pentagon Building in Washington, U. S. A., had five sides. This impressed her, and she decided to talk.

Men Were Precious

SHE SWORE that two saboteurs were to be placed aboard our plane next night, that they would blow up the plane and parachute to safety. She wanted me to warn the crew. She did not care about the machine, just the men.

I asked Ingrid how she'd like to work for the American Government and give up the Nazi ship, which after all was sinking fast. I promised for the Government that she would be made a screen star overnight.

It was not the right thing to say. All her life she had wanted to be an actress. Spy or no spy, women like that are hard to handle. She began to cry and said she didn't know what to do. I sent her out into the cold night.

Next evening, at Bromma Airfield, I was drinking milk and eating the smorgasbord special before taking off for England. Our cargo was to be miscellaneous, as usual. Five gallon flagons of ether and three human beings.

A few tables away in the ultra modern airport restaurant sat two small Frenchmen. French, I guessed, from their conversational hand-flailings, which were somewhat frustrated by handcuffs. The cuffs attached them to a gigantic Swede who was very hungry, but because of his charges was unable to eat. Every few paragraphs one of the Frenchmen broke a piece of hard roll, embellished it with a bit of reindeer meat and stuffed it into the Swede's face. He was very embarrassed.

Soon we were standing beneath the wing of our plane. It was raining. Standing between the Frenchmen, who together were shorter than ten feet, the Swede pointed with his chin to papers in his coat pocket. The papers explained in Swedish, French and English that he was in charge of the Frenchmen until they could be delivered to the Paris police.

They would be tried by the French for blowing up a German office in Stockholm. Neutrality is a many-headed animal.

An Odyssey of War

SUDDENLY I recalled Ingrid's warning. They didn't look like saboteurs, but then I had never seen any. I gathered the crew together and told them Ingrid's story. They thought I was kidding.

There was a two-hour delay, so I spent the time listening to the Frenchmen tell their sad tale in broken Swedish, battered German and irreparable English.

In 1940 the Germans had rooted them from a hayloft. They were too small to be blotted into the Wehrmacht and were not skilled laborers. They were sent to Poland as slave labor. By accident they were loaded onto a cattlecar filled with young women. The Frenchmen spoke highly of the trip. In Poland th Frenchmen escaped and made their way to the Russian lines. The Russians, they said, tried very hard to be nice to them, but Soviet ideas about labor included very little on hours and

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

World Review

President Ahead of Public

Francis W. Carpenter

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP).—The United States, with the world watching closely, debated gravely this week whether to commit its strength to stop the spread of Communism and to pick up the tremendous responsibilities falling from British hands.

The choice was between the way of life advocated by Russia and the way of life traditional to the United States.

President Truman put it squarely before Congress Wednesday. In a vigorous declaration ranked in some quarters on a par with the Monroe Doctrine, he said that the United States must act immediately, must "support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

He called for prompt aid to Greece and Turkey, two focal points of danger from Communistic encroachments.

There were strong indications that Congress would heed the President's recommendations.

Mr. Truman took the play away from the Council of Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, Russia and the United States, which began its fateful sessions in Moscow to try to draft treaties for Germany and Austria. The first week saw much propaganda and strong talk and almost none of the action on the treaties for which the four Foreign Ministers gathered.

Elsewhere on the international scene:

1. The British Labor government won a vote of confidence but still must reckon with dissidents in its own house.

2. The United Nations Security Council handed the atomic hot potato back to the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission with instructions to draw up an atomic control treaty. The United States again rejected Russia's control plan.

* * * *

Truman's Decision

IT BECAME apparent this week that the United States Government had been inquiring into the Greek situation and laying plans long before the public became concerned. After Mr. Truman made his recommendations to Congress there were many hints that this country already has a plan of action. It needs only congressional approval.

Speaking to a tense Congress, Mr. Truman asked for 400 million dollars for the assistance of Greece and Turkey between now and June 30, 1948. Greece would get 250 million dollars; Turkey 150 million dollars.

The State Department thinking on Greece was said in informed quarters to be more advanced than on Turkey. The United States aid, it was said, would take the form of civilian and military missions to supervise the expenditure of the money almost equally between civilian and military purposes.

These plans envision equipping the Greek army of 100,000 men so

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Gallery Glimpses

A New Isolationism Is Cemented

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

WHEN THE chips are down on the Greek-Turkish aid bill you may see an entirely new brand of isolationism in Congress.

ALBRIGHT

The old lines started crumbling within a matter of moments after the President delivered his world-shaking speech.

His message put the isolationist camp on the spot.

Unreconstructed nationalists of the prewar and postwar variety had to make up their minds whether they hated communism more or loved isolation less.

The result was a heart-searching struggle and one of the strangest patterns of comment observers ever tried to decipher.

Some of the men who opposed every prewar international measure started lining up for intervention in Greece. Many another gulped down Red-hating emotions to adhere to the same old line.

Among those who supported every Roosevelt international move it was time for soul-searching, too. Most of these on the showdown will line up with Truman. A few already had split.

As a result, Senator Claude Pepper, bellwether of aid-to-Britain, Lend-Lease and repeal of the Neutrality Act, may vote for the first time on an international issue with bitter-end nationalists like Michigan's Clare Hoffman.

That may be the pattern of the new isolation.

* * * *

Glass Jaw

OHIO'S Robert A. Taft has a deadpan routine with his glasses that spellbinds reporters.

They had a chance to watch the pantomime while the President addressed Congress.

First the Senator hung his glasses from an ear, and let them dangle. Next he yanked them off, put a finger through an earpiece, and made a pinwheel. Then he balanced them precariously on a knee and peered through them.

Finally, he wiped them thoroughly with a handkerchief and

SENATOR TAFT'S "spectacular" performance during the President's address may have amused the galleries, but here's proof that he can read good print without any artificial aid

put them back where they belonged. A few moments later he was unconsciously repeating the same routine.

* * * *

Understudy

Next to the President himself, the Executive gallery gets more attention during a joint session of Congress than any other House spot.

Eyes instinctively turn to the seat above and to the left of the President where for 12 years Eleanor Roosevelt sat as a silent spectator, and more recently, Mrs. Truman.

But that was Mrs. Perle Mesta you saw in the seat on Wednesday. Mrs. Truman couldn't come.

* * * *

No Joke, Son

MOST famous mythical campaign in the Senate is one for an office that hasn't been filled for two years by a man who insists he doesn't want it.

Rumor made Maine's Owen Brewster a candidate for Vice President the day he stepped into Harry Truman's old place as chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Now, every time the Maine Senator makes a Senate speech Kentucky's Alben Barkley playfully makes another on Brewster's vice presidential "race."

Recently Brewster asked Barkley if he had to promote him, to promote him to presidential running. But the Kentuckian insists that would be a demotion. Barkley say the Senate is cluttered with Republican presidential candidates.

The V. P. story, that started in jest, has got so far out of hand that even Brewster's best friends can't stop it.

It spread to Lincoln, Nebr., where Senate Majority Whip Kenneth S. Wherry assured a Founders Day banquet that Brewster is really just a candidate to succeed himself in the United States Senate.

* * * *

Pedestrian Potentate

HOUSE majority leader, Charles W. Halleck (R., Ind.), is the only top official in the new Congress who doesn't have a car furnished gratis.

For years the Speaker and the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

Their Figures

13 Million Listed as 'Commies'

By James E. Brown

LONDON, March 15 (INS).—The Communist Party today claims a membership of 12,692,000 in 68 countries outside Russia.

In addition, there are 11 countries where the party has gone underground and figures are not revealed.

The complete listing, obtained by International News Service from English Communist Party headquarters, is the most detailed survey of Communist strength yet revealed.

It must be emphasized that the figures are entirely from Communist sources and may not give the full picture.

Countries in which the Communists have gone underground are revealed as Portugal, Spain, Martinique, Ceylon, Indonesia, the Philippines, Siam, Algeria, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia. Although Marxism is not illegal in all of these countries, there are tactical and other reasons for not revealing party strength.

Another point is that membership figures do not correspond with the relative influence of each party unit. For example, Brazil is listed as having 130,000 while the United States group claims only 74,000.

Parliamentary Power

A SECOND factor in judging real Communist strength is their membership among the elected representatives of the country. It will be seen that they have a much greater voting strength than party membership figures would indicate.

In Sweden, the Communist strength is given as only 46,000, but they won 92 seats in the last municipal elections. In Holland, the membership is officially 50,000, but the group polled 502,000 votes in the last general election and now have 15 seats in Parliament.

In Belgium, the Communists have 100,000 members but received 300,000 votes in the last election and today hold 25 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and have four cabinet portfolios.

In France, the official membership is 1,300,000 but the Communists polled 5,475,000 votes, gaining them five seats in the cabinet.

In Italy, 2,200,000 people are registered as Communists, but 4,342,000 voted for them in the last election. They now hold 108 seats in Parliament and have four cabinet ministers.

Britain has only 43,000 members, and the party received 102,000 votes in the general election.

Coalition of Left

IT SHOULD be noted that, in the case of Britain, Communists did not oppose Labor candidates where the race against the Conservative candidate was likely to be close. This policy of supporting Socialists in order not to split the left vote is followed in all countries where it is deemed advisable and has been done frequently in the United States.

The Communists have 33,000 members in Norway and hold 11 seats in Parliament. In Denmark they have 60,000 members and

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.

5 Critical Years Ahead

Filipino Economy Healthier Than Unrest Indicates

By Wayne Coy
Assistant to the Publisher, The Washington Post

(Mr. Coy was one of a group of newspaper executives making a recent inspection tour of the Far East as guests of the War Department.)

THE ATTEMPTED assassination of President Manuel Roxas of the Philippines during the past week is indicative of the tension existing in that war-torn country. The would-be assassin said, when arrested, that he tried to kill the Philippine leader because he was to blame for the country's bad economic condition.

The progress made by the Philippine government in restoring economic stability has been interrupted for the past month by bitter and acrimonious debate over economic measures taken by the Philippine Congress and the President of the Philippine Republic.

The issue before the people in a plebiscite last Tuesday was the approval of an amendment to the Philippine constitution to provide for equal rights to American citizens in developing natural resources and operating public utilities in the Philippines. Such an amendment was made necessary by the Philippine Trade Act passed by the United States Congress early in 1946. The constitutional amendment received an overwhelming majority of the votes cast.

The Trade Act favors Americans who were large investors in the Philippines before the war, and wealthy Filipinos, because it provides that quotas be assigned to prewar quota holders. Many of the latter group were accused by those who opposed the Trade Act of having collaborated with the Japanese. It is quite probable that had the constitutional amendment not been before the people, the Filipinos would have felt that they had made quite satisfactory progress in the rehabilitation of the country at this time. The introduction of politics into the field aroused emotions, frayed tempers and almost resulted disastrously when the would-be presidential assassin threw a bomb into a large crowd last Monday night.

A Resourceful People

WHEN THE Philippines were liberated, the country was in a very desperate economic plight. Much of the industrial and residential property in the larger centers of population had been destroyed. Almost all of the mining, sugar milling and cocoanut oil crushing installations were destroyed. The export industries were stagnant and commercial connections with the outside world were severed.

Japanese military currency (Mickey Mouse money), which had flooded the country, was worthless. The basis of taxation was very seriously impaired. But, in spite of all of this, the Filipinos had survived the war remarkably well. Their survival was due largely to their ability to improvise with anything available and to the fact that perhaps 80 per cent of the people knew how to grow food crops.

Plans for the rehabilitation of the Philippines, developed in Washington during the war, were put into effect immediately upon their liberation. The Philippine government-in-exile, the United States High Commissioner's office, the Interior and Treasury departments and the appropriate committees of the United States Congress participated in the advance planning which enabled the Filipinos to make rather rapid strides in recovering from the shock of war.

The prewar currency system, in which every peso was backed by fifty cents in United States money, was immediately reestablished, thus preventing any uncertainty or inflation resulting from fluctuation in money values. The United States Foreign Economic Administration took immediate steps to revive trade and reestablish inland motor transport and inter-island shipping.

Almost a million dollars worth of surplus Army trucks and buses were sold on credit by the United States Commercial Company to public utility operators. Within 12 months the transportation system was restored to its prewar capacity and today the number of registered motor vehicles greatly exceeds the prewar registration.

Comeback in Shipping

A FINE WORKING combination of the Maritime Commission, the United States Commercial Company, and the Office of Foreign Liquidation put 50 medium-sized vessels and scores of smaller craft into the inter-island trade. The Maritime Commission gave meticulous care to the maintenance and routing of the ships. The USCC scheduled cargoes. Today these ships and additional ones are being sold or chartered to operators. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the prewar total of Philippine tonnage is now in operation.

The USCC gave assistance to all bona fide prewar importers and many newcomers in the establishment of connections with American exporters. They were loaned money and assistance was given them in coping with wartime export controls in effect in the United States.

The Foreign Economic Administration, through the USCC established a Philippine Abaca Management Company (PAMCO) and the Copra Export Management Company (CEMCO) to aid in the quick reestablishment of two large export industries—abaca and copra. Abaca and copra were needed in the United States. American dollars were not sufficient incentive to bring about the reestablishment of these industries.

The USCC traded incentive goods such as rice, sugar, canned meat and fish and textiles for these two commodities. In the first year the abaca industry recovered about one third of its prewar volume in spite of the fact that it had been an exclusive Japanese industry in the Philippine Islands. Within the same period copra reached its prewar volume, a most important item in making up the fats and oils deficit in the United States.

Military Spending Helped

ABOUT SIX months after the liberation of the Philippines the first shipload of civilian imports reached Manila. From December 1945 on, the monthly tonnage brought into the Philippines exceeded any prewar month. The import program in 1946 reached a record high of 600 million pesos. It is probable that that figure will be exceeded in 1947, particularly if badly needed construction materials are available in the United States for export.

Exports in 1946 totaled 140 million pesos. It is estimated that exports in 1947 may reach 250 million pesos.

The Philippines are perhaps more fortunate than any war-ravaged country in the world in meeting their import requirements.

Disbursements by the United States Army and Navy in the Philippines brought the total circulation of money up to about one billion pesos at the end of 1945. These expenditures reflected the efforts made to develop the Philippines as the staging area for an all-out attack on Japan. By the end of 1946 the money in circulation had been reduced to about 650 million pesos because of the excess of imports over exports.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5.

Federal Intervention Sought

Suit Claims Loophole In South Carolina's 'Lily White' Primary

By Del Booth

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 15 (AP).—South Carolina's lily white Democratic primary, a model for other Southern States seeking to keep their party affairs free from Negro participation, finally has come under the shadow of Federal intervention.

Palmetto State Democrats saw two years of threats by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made good February 21 with the filing in Federal Court here of a suit designed to open the primary to Negroes.

The NAACP claims that distribution of printed Democratic ballots at general election polling places provided a legal loophole through which to snipe at the party's exclusiveness.

The suit was filed in the name of George Elmore, Columbia Negro, who claimed he was denied a vote in a primary election last August 13 in which a nominee for Congress was selected.

Elmore, backed by the NAACP and the Negro Citizens Committee of South Carolina, a similar organization, asked the Federal Court to declare unconstitutional the party policy of limiting its membership and vote to whites.

Asks $5000 Award

HIS SUIT was brought against the primary election managers of Ward 9 and 42 members of the Richland County Democratic Executive Committee, and asked the court to:

Declare the Negro's right to vote in the primaries; issue an injunction against the practice of excluding Negroes; and enter a $5000 judgment for him against the county committee and ward managers.

In addition to party distribution of its ballots at general election polling places, Elmore's suit declared the denial of a vote in the primary was effectively a denial of a vote at all, because the State's elections were, and had been since 1875, predetermined by the primary because the State was "overwhelmingly" Democratic.

Georgia, which with Texas was caught by Federal Court decisions that opened their Democratic Party elections to Negroes, now is engaged in a legislative effort to restore the all-white primary and is patterning its effort on the South Carolina model.

Texas Was Tipoff

SINCE the Reconstruction period, when the carpetbagger used the newly freed Negro to control Southern Legislatures, the idea of Negroes voting in their party primaries has been abhorrent to the rank and file of Southern Democrats.

The threat of Federal Court intervention to disturb this status quo came five years ago in a decision by the United States Supreme Court that opened Texas primaries to Negroes. At that time, South Carolina Democrats agree, this State's primaries were wide open to such a decision if a case had been made.

A special session of the General Assembly was called in 1944 by then Governor, now Senator, Olin D. Johnston, for the express purpose of wiping the statute books clean of primary laws. Up until that time, and on the strength of a State constitutional clause permitting the General Assembly to regulate party primaries, the Democratic Party and its primary elections were regulated by State laws which specified the "Democratic" Party. They were not applicable to other party primaries.

They extended to the party's rules and regulations for precinct, county and State conventions; for the conduct of district, municipal, county and State Democratic primary elections; set fines for violation of party rules and made such violations criminal offenses punishable by jail terms; specified how ballots for Democratic primaries should be printed, and regulated the casting and counting of ballots.

Severed at Roots

ALL these were repealed in a week. Repeal of the State constitutional provision was submitted to the people, who approved it in the 1944 general election, thus cutting the navel cord of primary election regulation by law.

The 1946 primaries, in which a Governor, seven other State constitutional officers, 147 members of the General Assembly and hundreds of local officials were nominated, were the first conducted without benefit of legal regulation or constitutional provision for regulation.

Democratic Party officials, anticipating possible unrest and irregularities for lack of legal restraints, found none. One county election was contested, but the matter was settled by the State executive committee.

One difficulty has been experienced—the matter of financing party affairs. The State, without direct appropriations to the party, for years had given it many small boosts through the use of State buildings for party conventions and in similar ways. Courthouses were used for gathering returns on primary election nights, and for party headquarters.

All this has been avoided diligently since 1944.

"The primary must keep its skirts clear of government aid, government buildings, government employes," State Chairman Tom B. Pearce repeatedly has warned South Carolina Democrats.

As a result, halls have had to be rented, as have places to keep enrollment books and to vote.

State and county party financing, as well as municipal party financing, has come from two sources—fees from candidates for nomination, and contributions. Greater stress, Pearce predicts, may have to be placed on contributions to the State and county parties.

Municipal parties often charge the voter an enrollment fee to supplement candidates' fees. Something like this on a Statewide basis may become necessary, Pearce has said, to meet the rising costs of enrollment.

Books Now Guarded

THIS used to be a careless procedure. Enrollment books of a precinct would be left lying open on the counter of a neighborhood grocery or drug store. Anyone coming in could sign.

Close guarding of the books to prevent Negroes from enrolling was found necessary during the 1946 enrollment period. Some did enroll, a fact loudly decried by Pearce and other Democratic leaders, who saw in it a wedge for Negro participation in subsequent primary elections.

Pearce and other leaders are laying plans to have all enrollment books closely watched in 1948. This will mean the hiring of enrollment clerks, and the necessity of getting more money for party coffers. Candidates' fees, Pearce says, "are high enough now."

The most recent development in South Carolina's effort to keep its Democratic Party primary an all-white affair came during a State Senate committee hearing on a proposal to install voting machines in general elections. This proposal was opposed bitterly by State Senator William P. Baskin, chairman of the State Democratic Committee on Rules, who saw in it an opening for Federal intervention.

"Once we have submitted our candidates to be listed by general election officials on voting machines, we have acknowledged that our primary is a part of the general election machinery," Baskin told the committee.

"We cannot afford to take the chance," he said. "The slightest help from or use of general election machinery by the party will create a wedge with which the Federal courts could smash our whole political structure.

"Basically, to keep our party in our hands, we must keep it clear of the general election and all general election works."

Of Such Are Presidential Secretaries Made

'Press Agents' With White House Prospects

Wide World Photos

AN OFFICE at 1600 Pennsylvania ave. may await one of these four. Extreme left is Earl E. Hart, 56-year-old Washington secretary to Harold E. Stassen. Circled is Arthur H. Vandenberg, jr., who handles the Michigan end of his father's press relations. Left above is "Jim" Hagerty, Governor Dewey's general trouble-shooter. And right above is William D. McAdams, who has been known to put words in Senator Taft's mouth

By D. Harold Oliver

SOMEWHERE in the United States is a press relations man who may be a secretary to the next President.

It has happened before and can happen again. Especially since four of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination have assistants who serve in a press relations capacity.

These men arrange press interviews, meet groups to save their bosses' time, gather ideas and help write speeches, keep their fingers on the public pulse—and at times even speak for the man they want to see in the White House.

Last month at Charleston, W. Va., Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio was having trouble explaining to a reporter who had asked whether the Ohioan was a candidate.

"He means he is not an active candidate," put in Wiliam D. McAdams, Taft's press contact man since March 1, 1946. That was well put. Taft knew it, and was apparently thankful for the assist. There were no more questions.

"Bill" McAdams is an experienced reporter and publicity man who calls his present job a "jack of all trades."

"It was the only way I could stop him," he said later with reference to the persistent West Virginia newsman.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Harold Stassen of Minnesota and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, also have aides who act at least incidentally as press liasions.

Dewey has young and cagey James C. (Jim) Hagerty, former New York Times political writer and son of the veteran Times political expert, James A. Hagerty.

Stassen's helper is 56-year-old Earl A. Hart, who serves as his "personal secretary" in Washington.

Senator Vandenberg, a former publisher, handles most of his own press relations but leaves some of it to his 39-year-old son, Arthur, jr.

Nonpartisan Status

McADAMS, 38, and a native of Nashville, Tenn., was hired by Taft a year ago in the latter's capacity as chairman of the Senate Republican Steering Committee.

"To this day Taft has not asked me whether I'm a Republican or a Democrat," McAdams told a reporter. "But he's easy to work for because most of his principles are mine." McAdams says he is an independent.

He has a two-room office in a building at the foot of Capitol Hill. He has a girl secretary and an Associated Press news ticker to keep him abreast of what's going on, even in Congress two blocks away. The office expenses come to $8000 to $10,000 a year besides his salary, all of which Taft pays out of his own pocket.

Taft, who calls himself a "liberal conservative," says he hired McAdams originally to "combat left wing propaganda" that painted the Ohioan an ultra-conservative. McAdams soon branched out, however. He now travels extensively, gathers ideas for speeches which Taft writes, meets individual callers and delegations and is close by for most Taft interviews.

McAdams went to Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He was a reporter in Toledo in 1933, then did radio publicity in Chicago, was a rewrite and sports man on the Los Angeles Times and returned to publicity work in New York and California. Then he was recommended to Taft.

Dewey Has 'Staff'

GOVERNOR DEWEY has several young men around him who might be termed in varying degrees "political press agents."

Jim Hagerty has the title of "executive assistant." He is on a State salary of $8900 a year and has an office a few doors from Dewey's.

"Press agent" doesn't describe him. He is more than that. He is general trouble shooter and is consulted by executive departmental officials on many phases of public relations. He is popular with news writers because he is on call around the clock.

Dewey does not depend altogether on Hagerty to maintain satisfactory press relations. He himself has developed a better than ordinary sense of the news values and public relations technique, although Hagerty no doubt has helped him in this.

Tall, pink-faced Paul Lockwood, the Governor's secretary, also has a news background. Smart and popular with newsmen, he did newspaper work in New York City as a youngster before becoming a lawyer and joining the then Manhatten racket buster's crop of assistant district attorneys.

Elliott Bell, State superintendent of banks, and close to Dewey, is a former New York Times and Herald Tribune man. He was assistant financial editor of the Times.

Harold Keller, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Commerce and director of State publicity, was a reporter, assistant city editor and Albany political writer for the New York American before becoming Dewey's confidential secretary during the Governor's four-year term as district attorney.

Plainly Labeled

HART, Stassen's Washington secretary, is a native of Cleveland, and is well versed in public relations and politics. He has a hard time convincing people that he is not Stassen's campaign manager and that his $250-a-month converted three-room-and-bath office in a downtown apartment building is not Stassen's presidential campaign headquarters. He emphasizes his "personal secretary" title and points to the office door which carries only the name "Harold E. Stassen."

He said he was brought here to make legislative contacts for the former Governor, and to arrange press conferences and appearances before congressional committees.

"But a great share of the mail is campaign mail," he says. "You just can't keep away from it. The mail is very heavy. It is like a Senator's mail. A great many people think he is a Senator and address him as 'Senator Harold A. Stassen.'

"Stassen is trying to keep the office a personal one instead of political, but it is hard to do since he is an announced candidate."

Hart's office costs around $2000 a month to operate. The money comes from the "Minnesota Fund," one of two agencies raising money for Stassen's campaign expenses. This fund is in charge of Alfred D. Lindley of Minneapolis, and comes from donations all over the country.

In addition, the Minnesota Republican State Central Committee is engaged in raising a $500,000 Stassen campaign fund in Minnesota alone, Hart says.

Hart was secretary from 1935 to 1945 to Harold E. Burton of Ohio, now a Supreme Court Justice, during Burton's service as Mayor of Cleveland and United States Senator. He also was secretary to the Cleveland campaign committee which helped elect Thomas J. Herbert Governor of Ohio last November.

He served overseas with the 102d Infantry, Twenty-Sixth Division, in World War I and has been prominent in Ohio Legion affairs. When not in politics he has been in public relations work and the mail order business. He says Stassen has many followers in the larger cities of Ohio.

Handled Campaign

ALTHOUGH Senator Vandenberg prepares his own press statements and speeches, he leaves some of his press liaison to his son Arthur, especially in dealing with Michigan newspaper correspondents.

"It is not a major activity with me," Arthur explains. "I know all the Michigan press people and we have a nice relationship."

Arthur, jr., a Dartmouth graduate, was secretary to his father for six years before enlisting as a private and coming out of the recent war an Air Force major. He handled his father's 1946 campaign for reelection while the Senator was at the Paris Peace Conference and is proud of the result.

Arthur is now his father's administrative assistant with a base Government pay of $8000 a year.

By the Associated Press

...But It's Not Official Yet

15,243 District Women 'Contribufed' to $25 Finding on Basic Pay

By N. S. Haseltine
Post Reporter

THE District of Columbia, anyway, helps the poor working girl.

It helps to the extent of guaranteeing minimum wage standards, presently in process of being revised upward. And though the wheels of the D. C. Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board grind slowly, they're grinding out a finer future for local women and minors.

In another three months, if the course runs smooth, wage guarantees for women and minors in the Washington retail trades will be upped from the present $17 weekly to $25 for a 36 to 44-hour work week.

The rise was approved last Tuesday on recommendation of a special conference composed of representatives of the public, employers and employes who studied the problem for nearly two months.

Before organization of the conference in January, another eight months of study had been done by the board's staff.

And before that, as far back as mid-1944, civic organizations began plugging for upward revision of wage minimums. There appeared to be justifiable complaint that $17 weekly was insufficient.

'Housekeepers' First

THE board came through in January, 1946, with a new $23 minimum for women and minors employed in public housekeeping trades here. Public housekeepers, as defined by the board, include hostesses, waitresses, cooks, food checkers and a host of similar classifications.

Last July, new $22 minimums were established for the laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing occupations here, for work weeks ranging from 16 to 44 hours.

Next major classification studied was the retail trades, whose new minimums won board approval Tuesday.

The wheels continue to grind slowly. There must follow four weeks of published advertisements of the proposed new standards. Then public hearings will be held April 10. If the hearings do not change the board's mind, the new standards for women and minors in retail trades here become effective 60 days from date of the hearings' end.

15,243 Checks Averaged

JUST how the retail trades conference arrived at its decision to recommend the minimum wage boost fills a portfolio of facts and figures. The portfolio reveals, for example, that payroll data on 15,243 women employed in the District were checked by Minimum Wage Board personnel.

It was found that the median week's earnings for all women workers were $30.58 while the median hours worked were 40 a week. Median average hourly earnings were 75 cents.

The payroll period nearest June 15, 1946, was chosen for the survey, since that is considered a normal work week period in retail trades. The following table of average weekly earnings was compiled:

Earnings	Per Cent of Total
Under $20	16.3
$20 and under $25	9.6
$25 and under $30	19.5
$30 and under $35	21.5
$35 and under $40	13.9
$40 and under $45	7.9
$45 and over	11.3

That's what the board found that Washington department stores, ready-to-wear stores and limited-price food and drug stores were paying women and minors.

$31.50 to Exist

THE board next called on the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department to find out how much it cost an employed single woman to live in Washington. Back came the report that as of September, 1946, such a weekly budget approximated $31.50.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics budget for September, 1946, showed:

Food and rent	$14.89
Clothing	4.70
Other living essentials	4.76
Total commodities and services	$24.35
Social Security tax	.32
Savings and insurance	3.15
Federal income tax	3.56
District income tax	.12
Total budget	$31.50

The studies, however, were not only concerned with women employes. The board is also responsible for the establishment of wage standards for minors.

Examination of the earnings of 501 minors who worked 35 hours or more weekly disclosed that 24 per cent received weekly earnings of $30 or more. More than 53 per cent earned $25 and under $30, less than 1 per cent earned under $18, with the remaining number earning between $18 and $24.

Three Groups Left

ON JANUARY 21 the board appointed a special conference to study the facts found, make independent investigations and follow through with recommendations. These included: Employer representatives, C. P. Kerley, William M. Loman and Arthur J. Rosenblatt; employe, F. X. McGuigan, Edward J. Miraglia and Mrs. Laura Ramsey; public representatives, Miss Cecil L. Jones, John J. Corson and Rev. Frederick E. Reissig, chairman.

Members of the board are Mrs. Albert W. Atwood, John L. Vandegrift and James C. Turner.

The retail trades group work about completed, the board now faces three remaining classifications to consider. These include beauty culture; office and unclassified occupations, and manufacturing and wholesaling.

Ginseng, a Weed In U. S., Again a 'Golden' Export

RENEWED postwar shipment of ginseng; the "golden weed," from the United States to China recalls one of the earliest chapters of American foreign trade.

The withered root is regarded by Orientals as a panacea for many ills, although American scientists have said that it has no therapeutic value. As late as 1940, China received more than a million dollars worth from American sources.

When the Oriental demand for this drug came to the attention of the directors of the Dutch East India Co. early in the eighteenth century, they began a world-wide search for other sources. They found that Massachusetts Indians gathered a similar root in the hills near Stockbridge. Dutch merchants at Albany acquired supplies by bartering trinkets and rum.

The ginseng yielded a 500 per cent profit. In time it became the United States' most valuable export to China. Yankee clipper ships carried as much as four million pounds a year.

National Geographic Society

The Origin of a St. Patrick Legend

Ireland's Snakes Were Painted

By Bob Considine
Copyright, International News Service

NEW YORK, March 15.—Sidegliances at celebrities:

Glory be! 'Tis St. Patrick's Day a'blooming in a city whose most venerable cathedral is named for him, as are a goodly number of the Irish-Americans who make New York their home.

Patrick had no other name, and he was not Irish.

He was born about 389 A.D., son of a deacon named Calpurnius and grandson of a presbyter named Potitus. "Confession," his autobiography, does not establish the land of his birth, and historians differ as to whether he sprang from what is now England, France or Spain.

It is known, however, that as a very young man he was taken as a slave by the Irish King Niall Noigiallach in a raid on the continental coast. For six years he tended cattle, learned to speak Gaelic, and then escaped after receiving a vision that he could effect it.

He sailed to what is now France aboard a vessel exporting Irish wolfhounds. He wandered toward the Mediterranean, became a priest and—after another vision which urged him to return to the land of his captors—went back to Ireland in 432 as a bishop.

The Druids on the southeast coast were hostile so he proceeded north to what is now Ulster and began spreading the gospel to the rugged pagans. His teachings and religious ceremonies often imperiled his life. But he must have been an enormously persuasive man, for finally the idol-worshiping kings and chieftains became his sponsors.

He was a frail, ascetic man whose health was not improved by grueling "retreats" to Loch Dergh, where he lived for weeks at a time on dry bread and a tea-like brew. He knew the value of recreation, however. He wrote, "I work all day, and so to keep myself awake, in order to play, I place my feet in cold water at night."

He died on March 17, 461. He was 72, and all of Ireland had become Christian. The legend grew that he had driven all the snakes from Ireland. But that came from early paintings showing him crushing a snake—which represented Satan.

* * *

Mrs. George Patton, handsome, vigorous widow of the general, lives quietly at the Patton estate at South Hamilton, Mass. She is proofreading the general's autobiography, but takes time out occasionally to visit their son, Lieut. George S. Patton 3d, at Fort Benning, Ga.

The general's bulldog, Butch, sits for long periods in front of the painting of the old warrior in the living room of the Massachusetts house.

Mrs. Patton is unalterably opposed to bringing home the bodies of American dead buried abroad, including the body of her husband.

* * *

Runyon's Last Story

DAMON RUNYON'S last piece, which is about Sherman Billingsley and is entitled "The Stork Club," will be published in the May Cosmopolitan. He worked on it off and on for the last year of his life, finished it three weeks before his last seizure and made some requested corrections in the hospital where he died.

RUNYON

Runyon includes his favorite story about Billingsley. During the war Billingsley received a letter from a sailor named Billingsley who was en route to New York and who asked to be treated "like your brother" when he came into the bistro.

Seems that Sailor Billingsley had claimed such a relationship at sea, and several shipmates had challenged him. The sailor showed up one night with his doubters and Billingsley put on a fine brotherly spread for him.

Runyon worried through his last days about completing the article. He had promised it, and he was never one to duck an assignment, especially his last one.

* * *

Aid for the Honored

C. V. WHITNEY, one of the country's more distinguished young men of finance, has quietly formed a little group of patrons to secure jobs and, where needed, relief for Congressional Medal of Honor winners.

Whitney wants no publicity. Indeed, the beneficiaries will never know whence came the aid.

Short of 300 of these highest awards were distributed during the last war. At the last checkup 129 of the winners were alive.

The Government allows Medal of Honor winners only an additional $10 a month pension, payable, on top of their other pensions, at the age of 65. During the war such medal winners could request and receive immediate discharge. None did so.

The legend that Medal of Honor holders are under no compunction to initiate a salute is only a legend. But it is true that they can ask for and receive a 17-cannon salute and obtain a guard of honor when visiting any United States military establishment.

Reds Put New Tongue Twist On Prussia

TILSIT becomes Sovetsk, Insterburg is now Chernyakovsky, and Pillau is Baltiisk under the newest Russian decree renaming cities in the Soviet portion of prewar German East Prussia.

At Tilsit in 1807, Napoleon of France and Tsar Alexander I of Russia divided much of Europe and Asia between them, recalls the National Geographic Society. Napoleon, with his flair for the dramatic, arranged their historic first meeting on a specially built raft anchored in the Niemen (Memel) River off Tilsit so that thousands could watch from both banks.

Modern prewar Tilsit was a city of 60,000 people, a teeming river port for German and Russian lumber. It was also a dairying center, known far and wide for pungent Tilsit cheese. Across the river was Memelland and Lithuania.

Insterburg, 30 miles south, where the Inster and Angerapp Rivers meet to form the Pregel, was a city of 40,000 residents in the heart of a horse and cattle region. Its summer livestock fairs drew crowds from all East Prussia. Iron and cement mills led its varied list of war industries. Scottish families who settled there in the seventeenth century contributed to its first era of commercial prosperity.

Pillau, outpost port of Konigsberg on the Bay of Danzig, occupies the southern tip of the Samland Peninsula, source of seven-eighths of the world's supply of natural amber, often called "Baltic gold." Its prewar population was fewer than 10,000.

The name of Konigsberg, by far the largest of prewar East Prussian cities with about 400,000 people, was changed to Kaliningrad by a Soviet decree in mid-1946. It is a manufacturing port on the Pregel, close to the river's mouth.

Coldest Weather Station

America's 45-Below 'Icebox' Needs Snow

By Arn Pearson

BEMIDJI, MINN., March 15 (AP).—Are the hardy souls in Bemidji, dubbed America's "icebox," looking for warmer weather? Not right now. They've put in an order with the weatherman for more snow.

Seems the young folk in the town, where sub-zero temperatures are chronic, have a new skiing area—"Little Switzerland"—and snow has been at a premium all winter. In fact, it is not at all uncommon for Bemidji to have a dearth of snow. Much of the snowfall is of the dry variety, and it blows away.

Bemidji, this year as usual, has commanded the spotlight for being the coldest weather station in the United States. The coldest registered this winter was 45 below in January, but that was three degrees warmer than the record set about 15 years ago.

Bunyan's Bailiwick

TOWNFOLK pay little heed to the cold other than to put on an extra pair of sox or turn up coat collars. Furthermore, Bemidjians claim they probably talk less about the weather than do persons with less spectacular climates, and they say there are fewer earmuffs worn in Bemidji than in Chicago, Des Moines and other comparitively tropical spots.

It's a dry cold, they say, and they're quick to point out that legend has it that Paul Bunyan, the mighty mythical woodsman, made Bemidji his home because he didn't want to work up a sweat while logging off Minnesota's entire North Woods in one season.

Bearing out the dry cold statement, H. Z. Mitchell, editor of the Bemidji Daily Pioneer, explains:

"Once I left for the East when it was 45 below in Bemidji, I didn't notice the cold particularly. But when I got to Minneapolis it was 22 below, and I nearly froze. When I got to Chicago it was 10 below, and I did freeze. When I arrived in New York it was zero and people were dying, and I almost did, too. It's the damp cold that gets you.

"I can't recall that schools ever were closed because of extreme cold. We do bundle up, but most men here wear the conventional shorts the year around except railroad men, highway workers and others who earn a living out of doors. And the merchants tell me that nylons and women's scanties sell just as fast in Bemidji during the winter as they do anywhere else.

Starters on Trial

BEMIDJI became a proving ground this winter for two automobile manufacturers (Chrysler and Frazer). They sent new models to Bemidji to put them through cold weather tests.

The frigidity of Bemidji, a community of about 10,000 in the lake and woods country about 250 miles north of Minneapolis, is explained this way by weather observers: It is about in the center of the continent—halfway between the Atlantic and Pacific and halfway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean—and thus is not affected by warm ocean currents.

However, weathermen say Bemidji is not always the coldest place in the Nation. International Falls, Minn., 100 miles northeast, and Pembina, N. Dak., 150 miles northwest, often are colder, but reports from them are less frequent.

German Sycophants Are Told They're Poor 'Ersatz Yanks'

By Irene Simon

BERLIN, March 15 (AP).—Germany, which built its war machine on "ersatz," has found the ultimate in a new species of Germans labeled "ersatz Americans.

The Berlin paper Neue Zeit says most of them are black-shirted German guards and women who work for the military government.

The Soviet licensed paper, in a front page editorial, claimed that German guards appear on the dance floor with that "inimitable sloppiness" which they think is the mark of the genuine American. The paper thought the young Germans did not succeed very well.

"On their heads caps look angry and not gay," it advised. "They do not dance with loose joints, but clumsily. And as much as their uniforms may look as if from overseas, we have the definite feeling that someone need only shout attention and these pseudo boys will stand at attention with their hands pressed to their pants."

The paper charged that German secretaries working for the American military government pretend no longer to understand Germans, try to imitate American girls, and think that a good secretary must look down on her German countrymen.

"Every real American clerk has more humane feeling and cordial politeness than these substitutes," contended Neue Zeit.

In the opinion of the paper, the "professional frauleins" are the worst of all the "ersatz Americans."

"They are not nicely made up like American women, but are over-dressed," declared the paper. "They habitually chew gum and smoke more than is good for their complexions. They dance cheek to cheek with everyone and have lost all feeling for civilized behavior.

"The only thing which reminds us of Germany is that they say "bitte schoen" (if you please) at the slightest provocation. (They say it in strongly accented English, but this makes no difference)."

The paper advised the "ersatz Americans" in offices to reform. It charged them with "worshiping a wrongly understood power" and with having a "Fascist mentality."

"The American is nothing but a man, but the Germans like the power about them and behave respectively. The Yankees do not like 'ersatz,' least of all ersatz Americans. And the same applies to us Germans," concluded the paper.

U. S. Comment:

Full British 'Comeback' Is Doubted

By Joseph Driscoll

WHAT is the future of the British Empire in the light of recent political and economic developments?

That question was put to a number of educators and businessmen in the last few days and resulted in an interesting variety of answers. General agreement was reached that Britain has been a factor for world stability and that the United States should assist the island Kingdom in its current troubles. There was agreement also that Britain will eventually make a comeback, but some doubt was expressed that the recovery will be complete.

Prof. Edward Mead Earle, of the history department of Princeton University, said American policy must hereafter be based on the assumption that "Britain's recovery will be substantial, but only partial, and that the empire as we previously have known it no longer exists."

Prof. J. Bartlet Brebner of Columbia University's history department, said Britain's Labor government was "trying to live up to its anti-Imperialist utterances' and trying at the same time to live down to the nation's income."

Chester Bowles, former OPA director, noted that "the British Empire is in its final stages," but suggested that the new Britain may eventually provide the leadership to bring the East and West together.

Tyros at Helm

PROFESSOR Earle commented:

"Although Britain has great powers of resilience, the basic strategic economic and political factors in her European and world position have so seriously deteriorated during the past thirty years that she probably will never resume her historic role as the dominant world power. Centrifugal forces now operating within the empire are more likely to be accelerated than reversed. Her overseas investments—a chest as well as a source of peacetime income—have been exhausted and her powers of industrial recuperation are curtailed by an exhausted working force and a worn-out physical plant.

"Political leadership has passed, probably finally, from a traditional ruling class to less experienced hands which will require time to develop their own techniques and prestige. But time is not necessarily on Britain's side. The present situation represents the combination of forces which have been at work for half a century. It is not, strictly speaking, therefore, a temporary crisis.

"American policy—so long based upon British stability as a first line of defense—must hereafter proceed on the assumption that Britain's recovery will be substantial, but only partial, and that the empire as we have previously known it no longer exists.

"Meanwhile, we should do everything we can to make that recovery as prompt and impressive as possible. This is in our own interest and in the interest of international peace."

Refuses Gamble

COLUMBIA'S Professor Brebner said: "It is strictly unprofessional for a historian to predict, but it seems reasonably clear that India and Burma are about to enjoy complete sovereignty in domestic and external affairs. For various reasons they may find it advantageous, at least for a time, to remain inside the free association of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Newfoundland's future depends chiefly on the price of dried cod, and on the balance of forces in the North Atlantic triangle of Britain, the United States and Canada.

"The self-governing colonies, dependencies and mandated territories are at too many stages of development toward autonomy to be characterized briefly, but many of them, in Africa particularly, are assuming great economic importance in British eyes.

"The Labor government is trying to live up to its anti-imperialist utterances of the last generations and to live down to the nation's income on the theory that a Britain standing on her feet is a more calculable element domestically and internationally than a gambler in debatable futures abroad.

"American isolationism is the bogy."

Stronger Commonwealth

A BUSINESSMAN'S viewpoint was expressed by Chester Bowles, who said:

"The Empire is an outworn concept and the British Labor government, to its everlasting credit, has accepted this fact. In the next few years nations of good will, working through the United Nations, must be willing to share with Britain the responsibility for an orderly transition from imperial authority to self-government.

"The British Empire is in its final stages, but the British Commonwealth of Nations, freed of the expense and responsibility of empire, will continue as a vigorous democratic force in world affairs. It may be that the British Commonwealth of Nations, with its middle-of-the-road economic and social philosophy, will eventually provide the leadership necessary to bring the East and the West together."

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Stiff New 'Physical' Winnows West Pointers

Army Signal Corps Photos

THE ROPE CLIMB. Whitney must hoist himself, hand over hand, 10½ feet up this regulation gym rope in 7 seconds

THE SIT-UP. While Skinner holds his feet, Whitney must clasp his hands behind his neck and lie flat on his back. Then he must raise himself from this supine position at least 30 times, touching alternate knees with the opposite elbow, while an instructor holds a stop-watch on his performance

THE VERTICAL JUMP. Whitney must chalk the wall at least 17 inches higher than he can while standing

A TOUGH new series of "physical aptitude" tests has been added to West Point's already rugged requirements for entrance and graduation. Designed by Lieut. Col. Francis M. Greene, physical training director, the 22 routines are expected to save the Government time and money by eliminating, at the outset, men who lack agility, coordination, strength, muscular or cardi-respiratory endurance or speed. A small percentage of those who took the West Point entrance exams early this month are expected to lose out on this ground, and the tests will be repeated annually for those who do make the grade. In the above photograph, three of the new trials are demonstrated by two Washington cadets, Philip M. Whitney of 3637 S st. nw., and Richard I. Skinner, formerly of 3500 30th st. nw.

The Crime of 'Genocide'

Refugee's Coined Word Will Become a Treaty

By Sigrid Arne

THERE'S not a bomb, a bullet or a torpedo in Raphael Lemkin's story, yet his is one of the more fantastic stories of World War II. It is the story of an idea and a word.

The Nazis drove him penniless from his homeland, Poland. Seven years later he was back at Nuernberg, part of the legal team that sent the arch-Nazis to the gallows.

Now the United Nations is preparing a special treaty—which 55 nations will be asked to sign—because of his idea.

This is the idea: That an attempt to wipe out any group of people for racial, religious or social ideas is an international crime and should be punished through an international body.

The idea seems obvious enough. But when, with Lemkin's persuasion, the United Nations last December named such mass murders an international crime, the machinery had to be set up to apprehend such murderers, try them, sentence them. The U. N. Economic and Social Council is doing that right now. Its decisions will be written into a treaty.

Lemkin coined a word for the crime, "genocide." It comes from the Greek "genos" (race) and the Latin "cide" (killing), and means just that.

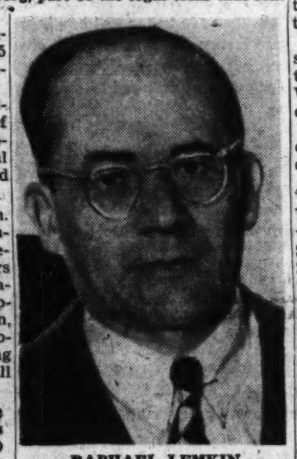
Even Winston Churchill was at a loss for such a word. Early in the war he said: "We are faced with a crime so barbaric that it is nameless."

'Impossible' Danger

LEMKIN began to battle for his idea in October, 1933, when he was the attorney general of Warsaw and was sent to a meeting of world-famous lawyers at Madrid to codify international law.

Lemkin had studied in Germany. He knew Nazi ideas had to lead to the killing of millions of other Europeans to make room for Germans. So at Madrid he proposed that "genocide" be made an international crime. He failed. Other lawyers said, "But there is no such thing as exterminating whole groups of people."

Shortly there was. Hitler began to exterminate German Jews. And because there was no international law on the subject he could do it.



RAPHAEL LEMKIN
. . . His idea takes root

Germans wouldn't stop him. Other nations couldn't.

The Germans overran Poland. Lemkin had written too much about them to stay. He walked out. The Swedes asked him to teach. In Stockholm he began to collect the German documents he needed to prove that the Nazis conspicuously planned to wipe out whole peoples. He found they had different plans for different nations.

Norway and the Netherlands—those people were related to the Germans, so their women were to bear babies conceived by German men. The obvious result in a generation would be the death of Norwegian and Dutch culture. Nursery homes had to be opened in Norway during the German occupation.

The Balkans—They were satellites but the Germans began to exterminate their Jews and Gypsies. Gypsies were treated on a plan which Lemkin calls "killing off a culture by delayed action." Their women were sterilized and their men castrated. Lemkin says he knows of a camp now where 400 Gypsy men live—all castrated.

Poland—First the Germans killed off Polish intellectuals so they could enslave Polish peasants. They killed Jews. They took all Polish property. They paid the peasants in cheap drinking alcohol to blunt their minds and make them more amenable slaves.

Russia—This was straight massacre. In many villages they wouldn't even "waste bullets." They burned down all housing in midwinter and left the Russians to freeze to death.

Yugoslavia—Here was a variation. The Croatians were encouraged to kill Serbs. They killed 700,000 of them.

Jews anywhere—Starved or killed.

Aided by Post

LEMKIN brought documents about all this to the United States when Duke University invited him to teach. He wrote a book that spoke of "genocide." It struck sparks in Washington. He took off-hours to visit here and finally found help in Eugene Meyer, owner of The Washington Post, whose paper began to write about the idea.

Lemkin wound up as an adviser to the War Department on the Nuernberg trials. He is still with the War Department but plans to return to Duke.

He showed up at the 1946 autumn Assembly of the United Nations in New York and persuaded the United States delegation to sponsor the resolution which made genocide an international crime. It was adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

Lemkin feels that his idea could mean that a new Hitler could be arrested as an international criminal long before he had crossed any border with his armies.

By the Associated Press

'Normal' Year Is Surplus in Sugar Trade

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP).—The coming sugar surplus already is worrying an industry currently plagued by a world-wide shortage.

"Coming" is strictly in the future sense—not this year, surely, and possibly not in 1948.

But sugar economists said today that in the industry "normal conditions" and "surplus" are practically synonymous.

Housewives and industrial users have been awaiting eagerly sugar's return to "normal," but Ody H. Lamborn, New York sugar broker, told sugar beet technologists in Salt Lake City recently that such conditions "generally mean overproduction and a struggle for existence, with the marginal producers in jeopardy."

Not only can restored producing areas boost sugar output to more than the world seems likely to need, but the war years, Lamborn pointed out, taught "the habits of abstinence from sugar or substitution."

Many people learned to enjoy coffee without sugar, to give up or cut down on sweet desserts, to stop making cakes, pies, jellies and jams in the home; while in the industrial field many users developed formulas mixing corn products with sugar syrups.

"In a year or two," Lamborn contended, "sugar will no longer be considered by the buyer a pearl of great price."

Another New York sugar brokerage firm, B. W. Dyer & Co., reported that "several industries" have used certain unrationed sweeteners up to 50 per cent of standard sweeteners normally used.

Risky Flying Job Can Save Vast Forest

By Robert E. Geiger

THE bug experts plan to hand peace-time aviation one of its most dangerous jobs this summer.

They figure that by aerial attack they can quell an insect outbreak in an Idaho forest that threatens to be the worst of its kind in history.

Heretofore forests had to be sprayed by ground crews, tree by tree. And millions of acres of Western timberland can be reached only by horse pack train.

Now scientists have DDT. A crew of six, with one large plane, can cover 1000 acres in 10 minutes.

48,000 in a Day

IT TOOK 64,000 pounds of prewar insecticide to spray an acre. Six men in a ground crew covered 2½ acres a day. In actual spraying time, a six-man plane-and-ground crew could cover 48,000 acres with DDT in an eight-hour day. Actually, aerial spraying isn't nearly that fast, because of "turn around" time and other nonspraying flying time. But it's many thousands of times faster than the old way.

At stake in the present outbreak is timber worth $4,625,769 in the St. Joe National Forest and adjoining lands. The infested timber is Douglas and white fir, one of the most valuable and most critical items in the housing program.

The insect is the Douglas fir tussock moth. Dr. Craighead calls it "perhaps the most important foliage-feeding insect of the Northwest."

The assignment that the entomologists plan to hand aviators is this: Fly over the rugged Rocky Mountain forest, at from 50 to 300 feet above the trees, through canyons and over peaks, and spray 350,000 acres, the heart of the infestation.

This is a land of dangerous air currents. A down draft might toss a plane into a jagged peak. There are hardly any emergency fields.

Success on Guam

IT WILL be the first great aerial test of DDT against Western forest pests.

The Agriculture Department estimates it would take $595,000 worth of materials and "flying time" to cover the 350,000 acres in Idaho. The department plans to let contracts to private flying firms which would operate from temporary fields—or even roads.

If Congress approves funds, the attack will start in late May, when the moth eggs begin to hatch. It has to be completed in 30 days to kill all the insects.

March of Science

Noisy Shrimp Masked Our Subs Off Japan

By Howard W. Blakeslee

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP).—Japanese shrimp made so much noise that many an American submarine used them as a screen to hide from enemy echo detectors.

The shrimp noise is a snapping sound. It has been called the shrimp love call, but there is no scientific justification for that. Shrimp get very noisy in the mud around oyster beds.

Milton B. Dobrin tells the story of the piscatorial concerto in the Technology Review of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Japanese shrimp are no noisier than those of other waters, particularly around American coasts. This presumably enabled American skippers to get some practice at home.

Dobrin says that Japanese officers told Americans after the war of spontaneous explosions in Tokyo Bay, presumably the Japs' own acoustic mines set off by drumfish noises.

The Japanese took more than a year to trace their sound detector troubles to noisy fish. The American Navy was far ahead.

A few months after Pearl Harbor Coast Artillery hydrophones in Chesapeake Bay heard a strange babel. Sometimes the noise of ships directly overhead was drowned out completely. The noises resembled a conglomeration of a pneumatic drill, a steamboat whistle and the cackle of geese.

Elsewhere in Science

FOR amateur photographers there is a new device for printing film in daylight. The developed negative is placed in a small aluminum box against a sheet of contact photo paper. The amateur presses a button that automatically times one-second flashes of light. The number of flashes determines the exposure.

Developing afterward, in small trays that come with the box, produces a finished picture in about one minute. The new feature of this contact printer is the automatic timing, which eliminates guesswork.

The office of technical services, Agriculture Department, reports that Germans used the same refrigerator to cool submarines in tropical waters and warm them in frigid zones. Moisture that was condensed from the air by cooling the interiors of the subs was used for drinking. The refrigerators were heat pumps, which refrigerate the same as household refrigerators but can be switched to use as heaters.

The American Association of Railroads recommends that packages in freight cars be glued together to keep them from knocking around. The glue is something special, developed during the war. It doesn't interfere with unloaders. It doesn't even stick tight enough to tear or mar the covering of cartons.

Het is the name of a new insecticide that the Nazis made and that the University of Wisconsin is testing. Entomologists say it is the best killer yet for cabbage and potato aphids. DDT does not come even close.

Wealthy Couples Gain Most

Other States Seeking To Tap Oklahoma's Pipeline Into Treasury

By Roscoe Fleming

DENVER, March 15.—Already the States (and 44 State Legislatures meet in 1947) are turning eager eyes on a possible way to increase State revenues at Uncle Sam's expense.

It is highlighted by the suggestion of Prof. Earl Crockett, professor of economics at the University of Colorado, that the Colorado Assembly:

1. Pass legislation which would compel all married persons in Colorado to become communal owners of the family's property (including incomes) and would save them an estimated 15 million to 25 million dollars yearly in Federal income tax.

2. Increase the State income tax so as to recover at least part of this saving for State purposes. This, he says, would be "painless," since there would be an over-all saving to the taxpayers.

Oklahoma Ahead

THE community property system has been made available to all States (for Federal tax purposes) by the Treasury's acceptance of the 1945 Oklahoma community property act as a basis for Federal income tax returns. It is estimated Oklahomans will save 15 million to 25 million dollars yearly, and the United States Treasury will lose that much.

Under such a system, the family incomes is split in half and each spouse pays Federal tax on a smaller separate income. The Treasury has long disliked the unfairness of allowing such a privilege only to the eight original community property States.

It has already been suggested—personally, not as Treasury policy—by Stanley T. Surrey, its legislative tax counsel, that Congress adopt a uniform community property tax system. He estimates such a change would cost the Treasury 800 million to 900 million dollars yearly.

This would benefit the well-to-do and wealthy almost entirely, as there is very little advantage to couples with less than $5000 incomes.

$38 Saved on $5000

THE eight "original" States have had the community property system since their entrances into the Union. It derives from the Spanish law. The States are California, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Louisiana, Texas, Idaho and Arizona. In them property of a married couple is owned equally.

According to Surrey and Crockett, married couples with no dependents have yearly Federal tax savings as follows in community property States:

Net income Before exemptions	Saving	Percentage of tax saved
$5,000	$38	4.8%
10,000	342	15.7
15,000	893	22.1
20,000	1,700	26.5
25,000	2,622	28.9
50,000	6,213	24.5
100,000	12,854	26.4

Efforts to tax married couples in the eight States on the same basis as those elsewhere, have always been filibustered to defeat in Congress. Oklahoma and Oregon, both of which border community property States, grew restive at seeing their wealthier married couples drift over the border.

First Try Failed

OKLAHOMA in 1939 enacted a law by which couples could assume community property status if they chose. The Supreme Court invalidated it. Then Oklahoma passed an act which made the community property status mandatory and the Treasury accepted this, apparently feeling it meets Supreme Court objections.

Oregon is sure to follow this winter. The suggestion will appeal in many other States—most powerfully in wealthy States like New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, etc.

New Arizona Crop Prevents Woolens From Shrinking

TUCSON, Ariz., March 15 (AP).—Arizona is experimenting with a new crop—ramie, the wonder fiber. University of Arizona officials who are supervising the project say ramie has many remarkable characteristics.

When woven with wool it prevents shrinkage. Resistant to mildew, it absorbs moisture and dries quickly. When woven into cloth it permits removal of the most difficult stains.

Although entirely different from silk, cotton and rayon, ramie can be spun on the same machines. The processed fibers run from 5 to 15 inches long, and are eight times stronger than other commercial fibers.

The university says there is every reason to believe that the plant will flourish in Arizona's lower valleys. It has been grown in China for many years and grows well in our Southern cotton belt. Lack of processing machinery kept it in the experimental stage there.

Tests were made in Arizona before the war, but plans for producing crops were dropped because of the processing problem.

Prior to the war ramie cost almost twice as much as cotton.

A Million Japs Scramble For Space on the Ballot

By Frank Emery

TOKYO, March 15 (INS).—So many persons are running for office in the April elections that the voters will not even learn the names of most candidates until they go to the polls.

With more than a million would-be officeholders in the field, there just isn't enough paper and radio time for all of them to announce their candidacies.

Governors, mayors and members of local assemblies and the upper and lower houses of the Diet are to be chosen in the five "waves" of elections, five days apart.

Sadao Otake, English editor of Kyodo News Service, says: "Japan's most significant general election is liable to become a farce if present campaign problems go unsolved."

Campaign equipment—posters, postcards, and other paper items used in electioneering—has been cut in half by paper shortages. There are twice as many active candidates as last year.

If radio time were devoted entirely to campaigning, at 5 minutes per candidate, only 15 per cent of them would finish broadcasting by election day.

One of Japan's six major political parties—the dominating Liberal Party—is supporting 350 applicants for the lower house and only expects to control 200 seats. Upper house applications number more than 1000 and this figure is expected to triple before the election.

Home Ministry officials are trying to halt Japan's scramble for office. Already the political purge has cut potential candidates by 900 on the national level and the government has extended political screening to every city, town and village.

In Tokyo, 13 persons nominated themselves for mayor; only one has become an official candidate.

Observers believe smaller parties will be forced to give up and swing their support to larger groups. In some cases vote buying is almost like a small town auction.

Remember when you could beat Junior?

Not too long ago, you probably could have given Junior a ten-yard head start—and then beaten him anyway!

Today, however, you'd probably find the situation neatly reversed.

Which should serve as a gentle but firm reminder that the day is coming when you'll want to take things mighty easy . . . settle back and just enjoy life.

You won't be financially prepared for such leisure years unless you decide now on a definite, reasonable savings plan—and stick faithfully to it!

The safest, surest way of all to save is by buying U. S. Savings Bonds *regularly*.

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Inept Tax Bill

Chairman Knutson's prediction that the Ways and Means Committee will act next Thursday to report out his bill calling for an immediate 20 per cent "across the board" reduction in personal income taxes, after only two days of hearings, warrants Democratic charges of steam-roller tactics. The bill stands condemned because of the indecent haste with which it is being rushed through the committee. The House and Senate have not yet agreed as to the amount of over-all reductions in expenditures that is to be their goal. And when they do, the figure will be highly tentative. For, as Secretary of the Treasury Snyder has testified, it is "impossible to foresee what the requirements of peacetime public expenditures will be." The outlook is even more uncertain as regards our defense expenditures, including recommended unbudgeted outlays for Greece and Turkey. To try to rush a tax-reduction bill through the House in these circumstances discredits its sponsors.

This is no time for tax cutting. With the economic outlook promising and the national income at a high level, existing taxes can be borne with much less hardship to individuals and to business than would normally be the case. If we ever intend to reduce our huge national debt, now is the time to begin. If the debt is reduced as rapidly as possible in good years, there will be less reason to feel concerned if debt retirement is suspended in some future less prosperous year.

The Knutson bill is not only ill-timed; it is also open to criticism for offering a flat 20 per cent reduction of income taxes paid by persons with net incomes below $303,000. For the 1100 income-tax payers above this dividing line, tax cuts would be graduated down to a minimum of 10.5 per cent. Exemptions for taxpayers over 65 years of age would also be raised by $500, regardless of the size of the incomes of these aged persons. Concerning the latter extraordinary proposal, Secretary Snyder stated emphatically that it would be unfair to increase exemptions for this particular group without giving relief to many other special groups with low incomes. Many aged persons are very well off, indeed, and in no need of special dispensations.

Although believing that substantial tax relief for upper-income groups is imperative to stimulate the spirit of enterprise essential to economic progress, we think Secretary Snyder is right in saying that the Knutson tax bill "gives too little reduction to lower incomes and relatively too much to higher incomes." For instance, a married person with no dependents and a net income of $1200, now paying a tax of $38, would be taxed $30 under the Knutson bill. A married man with a $50,000 income, on the other hand, would have his $24,795 tax reduced to $19,836, and the tax on a $100,000 income would be cut from $63,128 to $50,502.

In view of recent sharp declines in the purchasing power of the dollar, the case for tax relief of individuals in the low-income brackets has been greatly strengthened. Effective reductions in tax rates for the low-income groups could be made without cutting them off the tax rolls.

A final strong objection to the Knutson bill is that it deals only with a part of the tax system. When the time is ripe for tax reduction, a comprehensive revision of the tax system should be undertaken, covering excises, corporate and other taxes as well as the individual income tax. That is the only way in which we can hope to work out a well-balanced tax system that will give due weight to rival claims for tax reduction.

Crop-Insurance Losses

Government crop insurance is of inestimable benefit to farmers. For that reason it is important to track down any evidence of fraud or sharp dealing tending to discredit the system. Apparently Secretary Anderson suspects that the heavy losses which have forced suspension of payments on cotton-crop-insurance claims are not due entirely to hard luck. For he has ordered a searching probe by a special investigative group to ascertain the reasons for the very high number of claims and the amount of losses in certain areas.

Total loss claims for the 1946 crop year are said to be far in excess of earlier estimates and may amount to three or four times the premiums paid in. While losses are to be expected in some years, income and outgo must balance over a period of years if the crop-insurance system is to pay its debts without being subsidized by the Government. To date, the cotton-crop-insurance system is deeply in the red. It may be suffering from maladministration or sharp practice on the part of the insured, or else rates may have been set too low. Possibly the bad showing results from a combination of all these causes.

Carrie Chapman Catt

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was the most distinguished American exemplar of a social genus which might be called "the old New Woman." She represented the class which, about the beginning of the century, had become very numerous and insistent and, despite all the derision heaped upon it, very influential. It was comprised for the most part, of intelligent and ambitious women who had fought their way over barriers of prejudice into the professions and into important positions in business and journalism.

What these women were clamoring for was a removal of the legal barriers which prevented their sex from direct participation in political life. Of course, women, as such, have always exerted a powerful influence on politics, but for the most part indirectly, through the *salon*, the boudoir or the breakfast room. What the New Women wanted was the right to cast their own ballots and to compete for public office. In these demands they were supported by many men. It was an era in which faith in the egalitarian principle ran high, and almost any movement to broaden the electorate could expect to find favor among those who called themselves progressives. It was also an era of militant social reform, of pacifism and of revolt against the domination of political machines. It was widely believed by many, including, of course, the New Women themselves, that the participation of the sex would purify politics, make wars impossible and drive the professional politicians into retirement.

As the suffrage movement gained momentum it became divided, over questions of tactics, into two groups. The more conservative and, as it proved, more practical group was the National Woman's Suffrage Association, headed by Mrs. Catt, which advanced its cause by means of political organization and by tactics not dissimilar to those of the Anti-Saloon League. The other militant group, headed by Alice Paul, called itself the National Woman's Party, and, following the example set by Sylvia Pankhurst in England, sought to further the cause by violent and extravagant agitation and demonstrations.

In 1920, the nineteenth amendment was ratified and woman suffrage ceased to be an issue in either national or local politics. Mrs. Catt disbanded her party, but, true to her promise that women would make more searching investigations into political questions and into the qualifications of political candidates, organized her League of Women Voters. At the same time she turned her own still considerable energies to the cause of world peace, making speeches in favor of disarmament and against any form of military training. Yet by 1940 she had changed her mind about some of these matters; she approved the principle of Selective Service and urged the mobilization of women as well as men. Meanwhile, the militants had been devoting their zeal to another proposed amendment to remove any vestigial laws which recognized any difference in the sexes, including even the laws expressly designed to protect their own sex. Mrs. Catt, however, opposed the equal-rights amendment, on the ground that women still needed protection from masculine prejudice and exploitation.

It is unlikely that Mrs. Catt ever doubted in the least that the net effect of the great victory with which her name is associated was beneficent both to her sex and to her country. It is, however, beginning to be doubted in some other quarters. There are signs that the tide of opinion which carried the feminist principle to its successive triumphs has begun to ebb. It might be difficult to prove that the character of politics, either in the Nation or in the world, has very notably improved since the right of women to vote obtained universal recognition. It is being noted that the progressive emancipation of women has been accompanied by a progressive weakening of the family as a social institution. And there are some observers, among them Dr. Karen Horney, who assert that political and economic freedom of women, necessarily involving, it is said, the repudiation of their biological destinies, has been at the expense of their psychological health.

Appropriation Sabotage

Representative Frank Keefe seems bent upon providing another example, in the manner of Senator McKellar, of legislation based upon personal vindictiveness. "I intend," he has been quoted as declaring, "to do everything I can to see that Edgar L. Warren does not continue to serve as head of the Conciliation Service." To this end, as Jerry Kluttz first disclosed in Friday's *Post*, he proposed to attach a rider to the Labor Department appropriation bill denying funds to pay the salary of any employe who has a CAF-15 grade. The effect would be to liquidate Mr. Warren and his 11 top assistants. This method of legislating through an appropriation measure is one long recognized as grossly improper. In this instance, it has some resemblance to blackmail.

Mr. Warren succeeded John Steelman as director of the Conciliation Service. In an effort to make the agency more efficient for the discharge of its important postwar responsibilities and because of insufficient funds, he effected some reductions in his staff. In doing this, it seems that he fired some political appointees whose Capitol Hill sponsors now want to take revenge. We shall have precious little economy and even less efficiency in the executive branch of the Government if administrators are to be penalized for strengthening their organizations by weeding out the unfit. Mr. Warren, himself a career man in Government, has made notable progress in modernizing the Conciliation Service by bringing career men into it on a merit basis. If Congress really wants to help solve the problem of industrial strife, it should aid rather than hamper his attempt to reorganize the key agency dealing with labor disputes.

Roots Of The Truman Doctrine

President Truman's momentous policy of supporting "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation" can best be understood, we surmise, if viewed in its historic perspective. It seems novel and daring largely because the aid which he has asked Congress to extend to Greece and Turkey would go to an area with which we have been little concerned in the past. But when we turn from geography to the principle involved, the President seems to reecho historic words. And he has acted for precisely the same reasons that prompted a similar step by President Monroe nearly a century and a quarter ago.

The Monroe Doctrine rests, as Elihu Root once said, "upon the right of every sovereign state to protect itself by preventing a condition of affairs in which it will be too late to protect itself." Our young Republic felt the menace and pressure of monarchial and imperialistic systems. Monroe realized, as did some of his predecessors and all of his successors, that if these systems should attempt new colonizations in any part of the Western Hemisphere or subjugate any of the American republics, our own independence would be endangered. In other words, democracy had to have a favorable climate in which it could thrive and grow, not merely in one country but in the whole of the New World.

It is especially interesting to recall that a dispute with Russia helped to precipitate the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine. A Russian ukase of 1821 claimed jurisdiction over the Pacific Coast as far south as Vancouver Island, along with the right to colonize it. This threat synchronized with fears that the more reactionary powers in the Holy Alliance would attempt a reconquest of the Latin-American republics. Assured of British antagonism toward any such conquests, President Monroe struck out boldly and committed whatever strength our young Republic had to the maintenance of freedom for our neighbors as well as for ourselves.

"We should consider," he said, speaking of the sovereigns of Europe, "any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principle, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This is the essence of what President Truman has now said with respect to much wider areas. He has projected the principle of the Monroe Doctrine into the political realities of 1947. In this atomic age, freedom cannot be secure in one hemisphere alone. Our entrance into the United Nations was sufficient recognition of that fact. Security today must be based on global concepts. Consequently, our Government is saying that we shall extend a helping hand to free peoples anywhere, if they need help in resisting totalitarian aggression.

For their own propaganda purposes, the Russians interpret this policy as extending a protectorate over Greece. But it is aimed at preserving the independence of nations, not at destroying it. To be sure, the United States did go through a period of imperialism at the beginning of the present century, and Theodore Roosevelt brought the Monroe Doctrine into disrepute by attaching to it his short-sighted corollary asserting the right of intervention in Latin-American countries which did not meet their obligations to his satisfaction. But that imperialism has long since been supplanted by the policy of the Good Neighbor. Today the policy of the Good Neighbor is the corollary of our Monroe Doctrine, and that, of course, ought to shape the details of the aid we give to Greece and Turkey.

Nor should anyone suppose that this historic American policy has been confined in the past to this hemisphere. The same principle underlies our long efforts to maintain the territorial and political integrity of China. We have acted basically out of self-interest—the desire to protect our own freedom, independence and right to trade with the rest of the world—but the result has been to strengthen the efforts of many peoples to maintain or to acquire governments of their own choosing. Democracy has thus attained a strength in the world that would otherwise have been lacking. It has survived as a positive, constructive and expanding force instead of withering before the repeated assaults of tyranny.

We cannot avoid seeing the Truman policy as a fulfillment of the traditional American role on the larger scale of operations that modern science has made imperative. It is not an aggressive policy, and it must not be allowed to degenerate into imperialism. But it does erect new barriers to the encroachments of totalitarianism, while trying to buttress the efforts of independent peoples to work out their own destinies. As we see it, this dynamic expression of our interest in a free world is no less significant than President Monroe's concern with a free hemisphere.

"Remember When There Used to Be Far-Away Places?"

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributions are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Coast Guard Ratings

According to Jerry Kluttz's column of March 11, Representative Gordon Canfield of New Jersey, chairman of the subcommittee handling the Treasury-Postoffice appropriation bill, said that 25 per cent of the Coast Guard personnel were seamen, 50 per cent were petty officers and 25 per cent were commissioned officers.

As of January 13, 1947, there were 896 regular commissioned officers in the Coast Guard (4 per cent of the total personnel of 22,047), 631 temporary commissioned officers (1 per cent of the total personnel), and 668 reserve commissioned officers (3 per cent of the total personnel.) This totals to 9 per cent, not 25 per cent. Of these, more than half are only temporary or reserve officers and not regular commissioned officers. In addition 4 per cent were warrant officers and 2 per cent cadets.

On the same date there were 18,756 enlisted men (85 per cent of the total personnel). A large number of these enlisted men are rated. This simply means that they have had enough initiative to try to make something of themselves in the service and not simply holystone the decks as an ordinary seaman all their lives. The Coast Guard's highly specialized duties of maintaining the Nation's lighthouses, inspecting merchant vessels, keeping its "search and rescue" facilities alerted at all times against maritime disaster, call for a large number of men who are more than just seamen.

Far from casting any aspersions on the service, therefore, by declaring that 50 per cent of the personnel are "petty officers," Mr. Canfield has unconsciously shown that the Coast Guard is a highly specialized service that cannot operate with men who are all merely seamen, and that 50 per cent of its personnel has enough education and experience to "strike" for and obtain a rating. Only a very small percentage of the 10,000 rated enlisted men in the Coast Guard are chief petty officers, which is what Mr. Canfield implies all the rated enlisted men (or "petty officers") are. Even these few who are chief petty officers do not have duties comparable with those of a commissioned officer.

The peacetime complement of one of the Coast Guard's 327-foot cutters is 107 persons. Of these nine are commissioned officers, two warrant officers and not over 14 chief petty officers. Of the 82 enlisted men, perhaps 40 will have become rated enlisted men who thereby earn a few extra dollars a month. Congress should commend, not censure, a service which makes it possible for men to rise from the ranks. Such men are becoming more and more necessary in order to carry out effectively the specialized duties of the Coast Guard in this technological age.

REALIST.

Washington.

Democracy In Greece

The ancient Chinese saying that a picture is worth 10,000 words is so very true regarding the work of Herbert Block. His "Put Me In, Coach! Put Me In!" in *The Post* of March 9 was terrific.

And now we'll put 250 million dollars into Greece to back the worst entrants we could possibly find.

Stewart Alsop writing in *The Post* of March 5 stated that "the large mass of the Greek people is neither Communist nor pro-Soviet." This same observation made by every person of note should lay the charge of the saber rattlers that communism is the issue and that America must step in to fill the vacuum lest it sweep Greece.

M. Sophianopoulos, former Greek Foreign Minister, told the American Foreign Policy Association recently: "In the interest of the whole country the King should dissolve this unrepresentative and discredited Parliament, and should establish a government of conciliation, including all parties from the right to the left. This government must institute a new Varkiza agreement, but this time binding and convincing guarantees must be given that both sides in the conflict—both right and left—will be disarmed and that a real amnesty will be granted and enforced.

"All political prisoners must immediately be released from the jails, and political exiles allowed to return. When these things have been done, this government of conciliation must proceed to remove collaborators and supporters of the dictatorship from the key positions in the administration, must revise the electoral lists and must then proceed to fair elections."

Let's take Herblock's advice and put democracy in there as our player in the struggle for stability and peace.

BOSTON TEA PARTY.

Washington.

Irish Music

As St. Patrick's Day approaches the radio will again blast forth with the synthetic tripe which passes as "Irish music." We'll be hearing again the outpourings of Tin Pan Alley's conception of the music of Ireland. There'll be moaning and weeping about leaving "That Tumbled Down Shack in Athlone" or someone's "Wild Irish Rose." Should perchance any native of the ould sod be listening by short wave it will be difficult for him to believe the lamentation concerned his very own Emerald Isle. No, not even the leprechauns of Gloca Mora, wise as they are alleged to be, would suspect it.

Authentic Irish music, which is rarely played, derives from a past steeped in tradition. It has great dignity and feeling, and lacks utterly the tawdry musical cliches ascribed to it. Many students contend English music was founded on Irish music because there was in Ireland a much earlier civilization.

Now and then a traditional air gets by—and is much beloved. "Danny Boy," which traces its genesis to the Cuchullain legend (the melody being that of Emer's farewell to Cuchullain), is a case in point. "The Rose of Tralee" is authentic enough, but too often played. "Come Back to Erin" was written to celebrate a visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland, all of which is none too beguiling to an ardent supporter of Fianna Fail. (This was written by a Mrs. Barnard of Baltimore.) "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen" was written in Kentucky, and it appears that Kathleen was anxious to get back to her home on Long Island.

It might be a pious idea if some enterprising radio station would get around to giving us Irish music that is the real McCoy. Traditional melodies such as "The Little Red Lark," "The Blackbird," "The Coulin," "Savourneen Deelish" and a hundred others should be more frequently played. We would thereby be giving Eire a break, musically speaking, and ipso facto enriching the musical experience of American life.

HELEN HERBERT FECK.

Washington.

Taft's Position

It is recognized that men and women in public life must expect criticism. Is it fair, however, to ascribe selfish and sinister motives to them when they take a stand that is contrary to the majority opinion of the moment, or which is opposed to the views of editorial writers and columnists?

I have in mind the March 7 article by Marquis Childs entitled "Taft's Abdication." This suggests that the Senator's reason for his announced intention to vote against confirmation of the nominee for chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is due to a tie-up with private utility interests. The writer also insinuates that this is part of a deep-seated plot "to return control over the wartime atomic energy project to military men and therefore to reserve it as a weapon for war."

Other articles and editorials accuse the Senator of prejudice, reaction and narrow-mindedness for his stand. He is described as aligned with the "Neanderthal wing of the power industry." His "instinctive sympathies" are said to be "with the old-line party organizations." He is accused of being animated by "petty prejudice and political bias," of using "a demogogic cloak for the negative vote (he) intends to cast."

Is it not possible for a public official, even if he is mentioned as a presidential possibility, to take a position on a controversial issue from honest conviction, rather than from partisan prejudice or questionable motives? Senator Taft is regarded even by those who do not agree with him as a man of personal integrity and exceptional ability. His record shows that he has the moral courage to express an unpopular opinion when he feels strongly upon a subject regardless of its effect upon his future. Certainly his statement regarding the Nuernberg trials was not likely to win votes or gratify mob hysteria. Nor would his selection of the chairmanship of a committee dealing with such political dynamite as labor problems seem calculated to assure a presidential nomination. Rather it might indicate an independence of mind and an intellectual honesty that places conviction above political advantage.

ETHEL M. JOHNSON.

Washington.

Latin Communists

Right under our nose, in the 16 Latin-American countries, the Communists are, under rigid discipline and a unified policy, growing stronger and their numbers are on the increase.

Where they have organized parties in the 16 countries in South America, they have not only strong bargaining power but also occupy a strategic balance-of-power position. While their total Latin-American membership is less than 400,000, their balloting strength, however, is about 1,500,000. Their strength throughout the 16 countries lies in rigid organization, the supreme objective of which is, in case of war with Russia, to isolate the United States.

Now is the time for Uncle Sam to send a large party of diplomatic St. Patricks to all the Latin-American countries, including Cuba, with the view of talking those governments into driving all the Red snakes into the sea.

HENRY DANIELS.

Washington.

Note For Congress

I notice that the International Business Machines Corp. is reverting to its prewar policy of not employing married women whose husbands are employed."

May I respectfully suggest that this would be an admirable policy for the Senators and members of the House to adopt, and they might add thereto "or other members of the family." This for decent and ethical reasons, if for no other.

W. S. SAMPSON.

Washington.

Dollars Vs. Communists

By Andre Visson

British "Chestnuts"

THE NECESSITY for taking over Britain's financial burden in Greece has caught the overwhelming majority in this Nation psychologically unprepared to face the row of vital international issues calling for immediate and momentous decisions. Many Americans honestly believed that Greece, as well as Palestine, was fundamentally a British responsibility and headache. They disliked the British policy in Palestine. But they sincerely believed that American responsibility in Greece and Palestine was limited to sharp criticism of British policies and friendly advice on how the British should behave in the Eastern Mediterranean.

No wonder that so many Americans are now feeling uneasy at the thought of having to share with the British—or even take over—their responsibility in Greece! And no wonder that so many Americans—even those who advocate a tough policy toward Russia and who keep repeating that "those Russians should be stopped everywhere and the sooner the better"—are asking themselves whether the "Machiavellian" Britishers are not trying to make us pull out their "chestnuts" in Greece!

Of course, in defending the Near East—and Greece as its European outpost—against Russian expansion, we are pulling out British chestnuts in that area. However, since we cannot defend our own interests in the Near East while sacrificing those of the British, which are both older and more important than ours, we will have to pull out the British chestnuts along with ours. As to British Machiavellianism, the British can hardly be suspected of having "invented" their present economic crisis just for the sake of having us take over their financial responsibility in Greece. Moreover, those who were in a position to follow the inside track of British policy in the Balkans during World War II, believe that the famous British Machiavellianism is just as much of a legend as the famous American naivete.

THERE HAS been much more confusion and naivete than Machiavellianism in the British handling of Yugoslavia and Greece. In the latter country, the British had the personal policy of Winston Churchill, that of the British Foreign Office, those of three different intelligence outfits, each pursuing its own political line. This incredible confusion led first to the Communist-headed revolt of December, 1944, then to the return of King George, and finally to the present crisis.

"Naive" American diplomats had the foresight to give British policy-makers repeated warnings of the coming danger. In 1946, on the eve of the Greek elections, the State Department confidentially informed the Greek Foreign Office that, while the United States did not want to interfere in Greek internal affairs, it wanted the Greeks to know that Washington hoped Greece would take a middle-of-the-road course, instead of going from one extreme to the other. Unfortunately, American diplomats did not have the same official authority in Greece that the British had.

The Greek die was cast by the British as early as 1942 and 1943. However, in all fairness one cannot charge the British with sole responsibility for the present mess in Greece. Practically all Greek parties have their share of responsibility: the Communists on the extreme left; the exasperating left-wingers who followed the Communists; the naive liberals who believed that they could save Greece through a coalition with the Communists; the hopelessly divided middle-of-the-road factions, and finally the inept, selfish and short-sighted rightists, who continue to believe that all they need to save Greece—and themselves—is as many American dollars as possible.

OF COURSE Greece badly needs American dollars, and she should get the amount indispensable for her economic rehabilitation. But what she needs as badly is a sound political, economic and fiscal policy. In 1945, when Kyriakos Varvaressos, the former director of the Greek National Bank who served as Minister of Finance during the war, wanted to apply a strict but sound fiscal policy of the kind the Belgians used in their postwar rehabilitation, the Greek Conservatives forced him to resign and later got rid of him by sending him to Washington as the Greek representative in the International Bank. It is very likely that most of the measures which Varvaressos was prevented from applying in 1945 will not be recommended by Paul Porter's economic mission.

Once we assume financial responsibility for helping Greece to get on her feet and thus resist the Communist pressure from both inside and outside, we also assume, whether we like it or not, political and economic responsibility for Greece and her domestic and foreign policies. We must be aware of this if we want to succeed in our new undertaking in the Balkans. It would be an unfinished and most dangerous job, if we were to restrict our action in Greece to financial assistance only.

Unpleasant as it may be to the Greeks and to ourselves, we must tell the Greek government that American credits will be conditioned upon its acceptance of a political, economic and fiscal program worked out jointly by Greek and American experts. This should be done in the Greek interest as well as in our own. And if by doing so we pull out some British chestnuts also, we will still be much less naive than the British have been in Greece and in the rest of the Balkans.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Truman Has No Troop Plans Now

By Drew Pearson

PRESIDENT TRUMAN gave congressional chiefs such a serious picture of the Greek crisis in their off-the-record White House conference, that some of them suggested it might be wise to recall Secretary of State Marshall from Moscow.

While they strongly supported Mr. Truman's policy of intervention, some felt that the President's message to Congress might aggravate Marshall's difficulties in Moscow and make it wiser to recall him for the time being.

The President was adamant.

"Oh, no," he replied. "What we are going to do will strengthen his (Marshall's) hand at Moscow."

He went on to explain that steps to aid Greece and Turkey would show that the United States Government is solidly behind Marshall.

The President was asked some significant questions as to whether financial aid to Greece would commit us to the use of troops later. He replied that there were no immediate plans for the use of American troops in Greece or the Middle East, but that he was not ruling out the possibility.

This, however, would be a last resort to keep the peace in oppressed nations, rather than a warlike act against anybody. All he was interested in was heading off dangerous crises that might lead to another world war, the President declared.

The President also told his congressional conferees that he had every intention of keeping the American people fully advised of developments, since the final decisions on preserving world peace would be up to them.

'Old Fashioned' Navy

POLAND'S new Ambassador Josep Winiewicz advertised for a butler. Among the applicants was a young Filipino who had been a steward in the Navy.

"Can you mix drinks?" asked the Ambassador.

"Yes, sir."

"What kind of cocktails can you mix?"

"Old-fashioneds."

"Is that all?"

"That's all I needed to mix in the Navy. The officers all liked them."

"But suppose my guests would like something different?" asked the Ambassador.

"Well, they'll have to take old-fashioneds," was the reply.

Railroad Engineer

WITH only two dissenting votes, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee recently OK'd a bill which President Truman is committed to veto—the Reed bill. Known last as year as the Bulwinkle bill, it would exempt railroad rate-making bodies from the antitrust laws.

Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas, long a friend of the railroads, has been throwing his weight around backstage to get this bill jammed through the Senate. Although passed by the House last year, the bill failed in the Senate.

Reed feels that speed is important because antitrust actions against the railroads are now before the Supreme Court and a Federal Court in Lincoln, Nebr.

The Kansas Senator is also anxious to pass his bill quickly because of public resentment at a certain development in the West. There the railroads mysteriously reduced freight rates from the United States Steel plant at Geneva, Utah. Interesting fact is that United States Steel is controlled by J. P. Morgan, which also controls or dominates some of the leading railroads.

This freight-rate reduction happens to mean a saving of over a million dollars a year to United States Steel. Meanwhile, Henry Kaiser's competing Fontana Steel plant, near Los Angeles, will be paying about $600,000 more freight charges a year as a result of rate increases recently OK'd by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Kaiser controls no railroads. Also he does not bank through J. P. Morgan.

Under the Dome

NEW Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont weighs his votes so carefully that before deciding on continuing sugar rationing he telephoned both Agriculture Secretary Anderson and Herbert Hoover. It would be a good thing if more Congressmen were equally careful . . . Postmaster General Hannegan got unexpected support from Republicans at a recent House Civil Service Committee meeting. When Congressman Robert Twyman, Chicago Republican, demanded that Hannegan be subpenaed to testify, other Republicans voted against Twyman. The reason: They knew Hannegan was sick, also felt that it was only fair to invite him first before issuing a subpena . . . The National Association of State Chambers of Commerce is maneuvering to plant one of its men with both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. If they accomplish it, this will mean two special lobbyists snuggling up to the boys who vote the greenbacks.

Two Congressmen Engles

DEMOCRATIC Clair Engle and Republican Norris Poulson were in the Pacific last month to study proposed statehood for Hawaii and civil governments for the Pacific islands. Arriving at Guam with Interior Secretary Krug, the two California Congressmen eventually found their way into a building where Krug was hearing reports on the civil government of Guam.

The Congressmen took the only available seats—very much in the rear. Various reports from the island government heads were presented, with the speakers turning their backs on the audience—and the Congressmen.

Finally Representative Engle interrupted.

"Congressman Poulson and I have come out here to study just the matters now being discussed," he said. "Some day we'll be voting on them and I would like to suggest that the Navy be courteous enough to find us seats so we can hear what is going on."

Apologetically, the island commandant found them front seats and the reports started all over again.

That evening the Congressmen discovered why the gold braid had ignored them. Engle happened to see a copy of the post newspaper which devoted most of the front page to a story on Army and Navy inefficiency and waste charged by Representative Albert Engel of Michigan. The Navy at Guam had failed to realize that this was another Engle.

A QUESTION OF SAVING THE GOLDEN FLEECE
. . . Russell, in the Los Angeles Times

Leo Wolman

A Definition Needed

THE Supreme Court's findings on the foremen issue show that the court is not clear about what the Wagner Act means and what Congress intended. Hence the Packard decision paves the way for congressional action.

Congress ought now to rewrite the definition of employe in such a way as to leave no doubt that it is not the public policy of this country to extend the peculiar benefits and privileges and immunities of the Wagner Act to foremen's unions, whether affiliated or independent. It should not be difficult for Congress to agree upon this policy, for it is the correct policy. It is also the policy which is best calculated to benefit the foremen.

The story of foremen's unions and the NLRB's attitude toward them afford all the evidence we need to justify a thorough-going revision of the Wagner Act and the powers of the board which applies the act. It is no exaggeration to say that the NLRB, if it did not create the foremen issue, certainly aggravated it and by its conduct made the task of Congress unnecessarily difficult.

A Belated Eye-Opener

THIS is saying nothing new about the board. Until a couple of weeks ago, when it began to see the light, the board consistently made more trouble than it settled. The board's decisions drastically reduced the risks of striking, where it did not eliminate them. In fact it seemed to have a predilection for the use of force in labor relations.

The board, to the detriment of everybody concerned, sedulously shut its eyes to union misbehavior, until it discovered only recently that union misbehavior affects the conduct of employers. It thus becomes impossible to rule fairly on the one without ruling on the other.

The National Labor Relations Board has turned out to be an extraordinarily naive agency of government. In spite of the most unusual opportunities to learn about labor relations, it preferred to remain ignorant and to pursue an unwise and dangerous interpretation of the law and public policy. Among other things, the board apparently never did learn that organizing unions, as it is practiced in the United States, is a special kind of private business in which it is dubious policy for the Government to be a partner.

Still Slack in the Rope

IN THE face of so long and so inept a record, nothing could be destined to more certain failure than to entrust this sort of agency with the reform of its own ways. As far as the board has already gone with the foremen question, it has left itself ample room to stir up new dissension and fresh disturbance.

Congress can cut through all this. It can settle the foremen issue once it has decided that the proper public policy on this matter is to preserve and strengthen, not weaken and destroy, the essential authority of management.

The Gallup Poll

Voters Are Split on Succession

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

WITH the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the accession of Harry S. Truman to the Presidency, the order of succession beyond the Vice President became a question of pressing importance.

President Truman himself has recommended that a change be made in the order of succession, and hearings on the question are going forward in Congress.

The way things now stand, should the President and the Vice President die while in office, the Secretary of State—at present George C. Marshall—would become the President.

This line of succession was provided by congressional law. The Constitution itself makes no provision for succession beyond the Vice Presidency.

President Truman's recommendation is that some other plan of succession be devised "so that the office of the President would be filled by an officer who holds his position as a result of the expression of the will of the voters in this country."

Specifically, the Truman recommendation would make the Speaker of the House next in line after the Vice President. In the event there should be no Speaker, or if he failed to qualify at the time a vacancy occurred in the Presidency, Mr. Truman recommended that the President Pro Tempore of the Senate act as the Chief Executive until a duly qualified Speaker was elected by the House.

Hasn't Registered

THE public has not thought long and hard on this problem, even though President Truman recommended the change right after he assumed office and the proposal was publicized by the House passage of a bill carrying out its provisions.

In fact, fewer than half of the voters know who would become President if anything should befall Mr. Truman. And among the voters whose opinion is closely divided on whether things should remain as they are or should follow the Truman proposal.

FEWER than half of the Nation's voters know enough about the structure of their Government to say who would become President if anything happened to President Truman.

The replies saying Secretary of State Marshall, contrasted to those giving an incorrect reply or no reply, add up like this:

Correct 46%
Incorrect 54

One out of every six people with college training are unable to give a correct answer. Four out of every 10 people who have attended high school don't know. The same holds true for 7 out of every 10 who never got beyond elementary grades.

Six out of 10 Democrats don't know the answer, 5 out of 10 Republicans.

The Institute polled sentiment throughout the Nation by asking those who could be considered "informed" (could tell who would succeed President Truman if anything were to happen to him) this question:

President Truman has suggested that the Speaker of the House instead of the Secretary of State should become President if the President and Vice President both die. Would you favor or oppose this change?

The results among the informed group:

Favor Speaker of House	41%
Favor Secretary of State	44
Undecided	15

One of the peculiarities of the present situation is that Speaker Joseph W. Martin, jr., is a Republican. When President Truman first recommended the change in succession, the Speaker was a Democrat.

However, the President recently reiterated his recommendation, restating the principle upon which he based his recommendation—that the man be in office by expression of the voters.

Young Standpatters

VOTERS in Mr. Truman's own party do not support his proposal. Republican voters are evenly split on the question.

This is shown in the following tables:

	Dems.	Reps.
Favor Speaker of House	33%	44%
Favor Secretary of State	46	42
No Opinion	16	13

Despite the fact that older people are supposed to resist change in the established order, it is the older people in the present poll who throw more of their weight behind the Truman proposal.

The vote by age groups:

	Ages 21-29	30-49	50 & Over
Favor Speaker of House	30%	40%	50%
Favor Secretary of State	55	45	36
No Opinion	15	15	14

Matter of Fact

Our New Entente With Britain

By Joseph Alsop

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has at last boldly faced up to the world crisis. With his message to Congress on Greece he has inaugurated a new American foreign policy more active, more positive and longer in range than anything previously attempted.

The message is only a first step. The President has indicated this. And his judgment has been boldly confirmed by Senator Vandenberg, whose part in the historic decision just taken has been of inestimable importance.

The kind of thing that must now be looked for is at least suggested by an inconspicuous episode in the preparations for the Moscow Conference. Before such meetings in the past, it was always the strict rule to avoid any consultations with other powers, and especially with Britain. The idea was to give the Soviets no ground for suspecting us of "ganging up." But before Secretary of State Marshall went to Moscow, this rule of the past was tossed into the discard.

Marshall himself stopped en route in France for a sort of state visit, intended primarily to assure the French of American support and strengthening anti-Communist forces there. Still more important, however, was the unannounced trip of Marshall's adviser, H. Freeman Matthews, to London.

Matthews flew over some days before Marshall left, carrying in his briefcase the whole American plan for the conference. He went after a hint had been received from Foreign Secretary Bevin that an opportunity would be welcomed to coordinate the American plan with the British. And the decision to send Matthews was taken with the thought in mind that some elements in the British government were leaning toward a new deal with Moscow as one way out of Britain's dilemma. Matthew's trip was preventive.

Some of the compelling reasons for a hard-headed review of the Anglo-American team's common resources and obligations are apparent in a recent letter from London. No man is better qualified than the writer to know the inwardness of the British situation. In the midst of the coal crisis he wrote as follows:

"At the moment everyone is worrying most about fuel. But the fact is that there is practically no major element of our economy where we are not running on the most terrifyingly fine margins. Relatively small further deteriorations in timber, for instance, might make mincemeat of our construction programs and rail transport. Unless the United States can find a way to make more dollars available to the world (and particularly to continental Europe, which is draining off a great many of our scarce dollars at present), we may soon be in a severe foreign exchange crisis. In food, again, the margins are so fine that serious breakdowns of supply could happen in almost any of the major foodstuffs.

An Insider Speaks

THE PLAIN truth is, moreover, that the kind of temporary coordination of policy provided by Matthew's visit may not be enough in the long run. The British are our necessary partners in the great task of bringing economic and political stability to the part of the world not under Soviet domination. With President Truman's message, we have begun to assume a much larger responsibility for this task.

We have done so because the British were finding their burden too heavy. Each partner now needs to know more exactly what the other can be relied on to do. And that may ultimately mean the need for an understanding, formal or informal, between this country and Britain. This thought is already in the minds of the American policy-makers.

"Economically, there is no question that our great mistake since VJ-Day has been in trying to get away from austerity too fast. We are in the dilemma that a tired and underfed people cannot be roused to further effort year after year without some incentive. Yet, every single major incentive we might offer is ruled out on some ground or other.

"I know you will be interested in the external aspects. There is no question, of course, that we are taking a share in world reconstruction fantastically beyond our ability to pay. We know, for instance, the reasons why we are having to bear the immense burden of feeding Germany in dollars we haven't got. But the fact is that no independent economist could find that it made sense for us to do so. The people will rise to this emergency, as they always do, with understanding and good humor. But it is difficult to see how we can play the part set for us without a considerably better understanding overseas of the extent to which we have had to strip ourselves during the war."

The Job's Not Done

THE MEANING of that letter is simple. The United States is sooner or later going to have to make other choices comparable to the Greek choice, and perhaps even less pleasing. If the British cannot carry the burden of half the expense in Germany, for example, we must either take up the slack or open western Germany to the Soviets. It is the same everywhere.

Moreover, in Britain itself a great change has occurred. Only a year ago the British were making overtures to our Government to have the Combined Chiefs of Staff placed on a permanent footing. This would have been tantamount to permanent, semiformal alliance. The State, War and Navy Departments met the overtures with great coldness, from fear of offending the Soviets.

Now, however, we fear British withdrawal from the partial Anglo-American military collaboration which was agreed on. The British left-wingers advocate this withdrawal as a gesture to Moscow. This is the reason why an understanding is needed now.

For if we simply let all the critical situations like that in Germany go on weakening the British economy, they will bring on further crises in Britain. These will make it harder and more expensive to reach an understanding later on. Yet a breakdown of the Anglo-American partnership would be so serious as to be unthinkable.

Candy Bars Aren't Reforming Dead End Kids of the Reich

By James Devlin

FRANKFURT, March 15 (AP).—Crimes committed by Germany's dead end kids still present a headache to American occupation authorities although hundreds of thousands of teen-agers have rallied around the Army-sponsored youth program.

It is a problem of whether extreme conduct induced by hunger, cold and chaotic home conditions can be offset by candy bars, games and discussion groups.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American military governor and an ardent sponsor of the youth program, insists that statistics show a monthly decrease in juvenile crimes. Other sources, including German newspapers, report that youthful delinquency became more marked during the hard winter.

The situation confronting authorities was reflected in four teen-age boys standing in a military government court at Wiesbaden. They were charged with entering military property and stealing cigarettes, liquor, candy, radios and wrist watches—to barter for food and clothing.

The sentence: Jail for two to five years.

Maj. Dewitt White, American military Government officer, imposed the terms only after conferring with German youth authorities.

"An increased juvenile crime wave," said White, "makes severe sentences necessary to show the seriousness of the offense."

A German newspaper in Augsberg said "There is no day when several German youngsters are not sentenced to between 6 and 10 years in jail for possession of weapons."

The type of defendant has changed, the newspaper said, adding:

"In the first half of 1946, the big majority tried by military courts were foreigners, mostly Poles. Now it is mostly German youngsters who have to be tried."

A German dispatch from Regensburg said:

"Insecurity in the streets of Regensburg has assumed such an appalling state that the City Council decided to request military government authorities to permit German policemen to escort groups of pedestrians to their homes after nightfall."

The gang arrested for bombing denazification courts in Stuttgart included members hardly more than boys.

Youthful crimes—like those of adults—appear to fall into two chief categories:

1. **Looting of American property for food—or for articles which can be bartered for food.**

2. **Terrorism by Nazi-tainted elements against anti-Nazi Germans.**

Despite the obstacles, McNarney is confident the youth program will win. He announced recently that almost one million German boys and girls are participating and that every American unit of company size or larger has a youth activities officer or noncommissioned officer.

Mark Sullivan

Taft's Still in There

CONTESTS for presidential nominations pass through phases. The present Republican contest is just now in a strikingly definite one. It has already passed through two and undoubtedly will pass through more during the 15 months before the nomination will be made.

In the earliest phase, immediately after the election last November, Governor Dewey was regarded almost universally as the leader. As a successful candidate for reelection he was prominent in the sensational comeback of the Republican Party throughout the Nation.

TWO months later, however, came the organization of the new Republican Congress. In that, as this column recorded: "Mr. Taft was so conspicuously a leader and so conspicuously efficient that by mid-January it was a practically universal judgment that he was the mostly likely Republican candidate for the Presidency."

But this column added: "To be at once the Republicans' principal leader in the Senate and its leading presidential possibility . . . carries both assets and liabilities . . . Mr. Taft is especially liable to vicissitudes."

The vicissitudes and liabilities have been piling up to the extent that, in the present stage of the Republican race, a judgment now common is that Taft is not the leader. A not infrequent assertion is that Taft has no chance, that the nomination will go to Dewey or another.

But elimination of Taft is utterly premature. It ignores the fact that contests for Presidential nominations pass through phases. In some future phase Taft may again be the leader.

Lilienthal 'Split'

THE vicissitudes and liabilities Taft has incurred are so definite that they can be listed almost as the red-ink entries on a balance sheet.

In the preliminary discussion over whether David Lilienthal should be confirmed as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Taft made a formal public statement against Lilienthal. At the same time another Republican Senator, high in rank, Mr. Vandenberg, showed favor for Lilienthal.

To the public this created appearance of a split between two Republican Senators, both high in leadership and both conservative. The incident cast doubt whether Taft would be able to perform the essential requisite of leadership, hold his associates and followers together.

On the amount of the cut in Government expenditures, whether it should be four and one-half billions or six, Taft was for the smaller cut. At the same time some 16 Republican Senators were for the larger cut, and so were most of the Republican members of the House. That raised doubt as to how completely Taft as a leader could command the Republicans in the Senate, greater doubt as to his influence with the Republicans in the House.

Two Rebel Groups

WITHIN the Republican membership of the Senate arose a small group earmarking themselves "liberals" in distinction from the main body of the Republican membership. The number of the dissenters is small, even tiny. But they have created the appearance of a beginning split in the party, and this was detrimental to Taft's leadership.

Another departure from party unity arose when all the Republican Senators serving their first terms, the freshmen, 16 in all, made a formal demand for greater consideration in party councils. Their action had nothing to do with conservative versus liberal; one of the group, Senator Bricker of Ohio is rather more conservative than Taft. Again an atmosphere of insecure leadership was created.

These and similar incidents had two intermingled effects. They detracted from the very great prestige Taft, as a Senate leader, had had during the early weeks of the new Congress. They detracted also from the prestige of the Republican Party in Congress. Both detractions reduced Taft's standing in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination.

15 Long Months

THIS, however, can change. To judge a new Congress and a leader of it after two months—especially when the new party in control has been out of power for 16 years—is fantastic.

The Republican Congress will be in power and more or less continuously in session for 15 months before the Republican nominating convention meets. If it, with Taft as a leader and symbol of it, has by that time made a record pleasing to the country, the standing of Taft as a candidate for the Presidential nomination may be restored.

Taps Sounded for Frontier Fort

By Tim Parker

FORT ROBINSON, Nebr., March 15 (AP).—Old Indian-fighters won't believe it until the last soldier shoulders his pack and hikes away. But the word from Washington is that old Fort Robinson is being shifted from the War Department to the Agriculture Department.

It's a sad change to contemplate for a proud frontier outpost which played a great part in the "winning of the West."

For tale-spinning old-timers among the Indians and early settlers, it's the body blow after the fort's World War II assignment: Training dogs.

Of course, they were war dogs, taught to be as ruthless with the enemy as was Chief Crazy Horse, who first broke Custer's line at the Little Big Horn. Still, they were just dogs. Not regiments of stout young men putting down the greatest uprising in Indian history.

3-Year Stalemate

ONLY a year after it was built in 1874, the fort was sending out columns to fight the Cheyennes and the Sioux. The campaign lasted three years, with no clear decision.

It was during this three-year war that Crazy Horse and Chief Sitting Bull led the Custer massacre. When Crazy Horse finally was taken, he met death inside Fort Robinson's gates.

Crazy Horse died in the same guardhouse from which Chief Dull Knife and his band made a dramatic escape. Dull Knife and his men were killed—but not until their bravery and chivalry toward their women and children had won them great admiration.

Gold was discovered in the nearby Black Hills of South Dakota. Some of the flood of immigrants refused to honor the lines between Indian and Yankee country. Fort Robinson troops were kept busy protecting American prospectors.

There are no more Indian wars. But there are wrinkled old Indians who remember those turbulent days and ancient whites who boast of their part in the frontier battles.

Saved by Horses

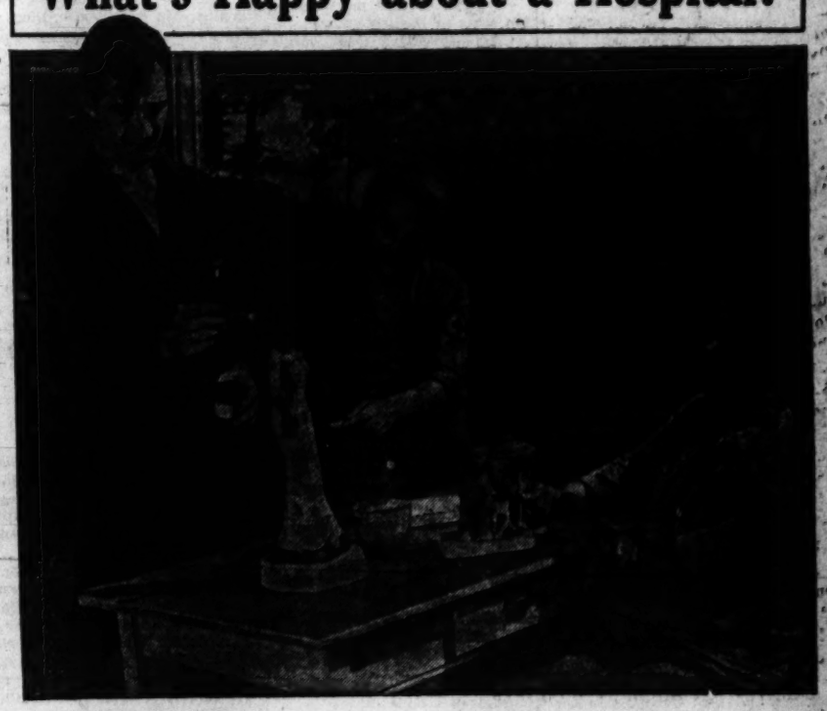
GREATEST reminder at the fort of the Indian campaigns is the old cemetery. Bodies of many soldiers, civilians and Indians lie there. The two most noted graves are those of "California Joe" and "Little Bat," famous Indian scouts.

Fort Robinson was almost abandoned once before—in 1910 when its troops were sent to the Mexican border. But some reason for maintaining it was found, and in 1919 the Fort Robinson Quartermaster Remount Depot was set up. That meant horses, and the fort abounded with them until war was thoroughly mechanized.

The war dog training began in October, 1942. The dogs wore fine harness, had heated huts, and soldiers danced attendance on them.

Scoffers, however, learned eventually of the dogs' valiant service in battle and in guarding war installations. More recently, some of the few remaining dogs pulled sleds into Colorado mountains to rescue air crash victims.

What's Happy about a Hospital?



Frankly, not much.

Not for a veteran who comes home to lie long months in pain. Not even during those up-and-about weeks that seem like a tedious lifetime.

Some things *help*, though. Things your Red Cross does.

Recreation, hobby fun, work with the hands—*those* help.

Advice on family problems and anxieties—*that* helps.

Assistance with claims for government benefits, pension adjustments, job guidance, family aid—*that* helps.

The American Red Cross does it—with *your* help.

Give—give all you can.

GIVE—so your RED CROSS can carry on!

This space donated by

The Washington Post

Ingrid Had an Eye on Hollywood

Her 'Saboteurs' Flew in Circles

THE SWEDISH CAPITAL had American movies (they liked Skelton better than Tierney), and all the comestibles that a homing flier could desire. It also had Ingrid, at a!

Continued From Page 1.

wages. They escaped from the Russians and trekked back to Finland. They stayed there for awhile then took ship in a cargo of fish, and found themselves, covered with scales and smelling like anemonae, in Sweden.

Living with Allied sympathizers bored them, so they built a bomb in their spare time. They made a telephone appointment with a German engineering company, arrived on time and blew the place up. To this the Swedes objected, on grounds of protocol or something. So the Franks were on their way back to Paris and true justice at last, from a French tribunal.

I told them we were going to England first.

"No!" they chorused. It could not be possible. France was the only place in the world. England was a fen. The women, like the cities, were cold and gray. Vive la France, etc. But England would be nice to pass through.

Great Circle Route

WE took off. Our nose was barely visible and the timpani of rain on the metal was a frightening thing. Operation Sonnie planes flew only in bad weather, to thwart the Norwegian-based German fighters.

At a hundred feet the ground disappeared. At 500 feet one of the Red Cross ether bottles broke. The Frenchmen, no longer handcuffed, came running forward to inform us that, of whatever we were carrying, one was broken, and that it stank. If they had started the trip as saboteurs, they certainly weren't now. They were scared.

Three hours out an engine began to sputter. We daren't chance the mountains. I reversed our course, heading back to Stockholm. We could not see past our wingtips. It was one of those nights when an Army flier knows that 50 per cent extra flight pay and even per diem are inadequate.

After much trouble with Swedish radio signals and zero visibility, we found Bromma and landed. The Frenchmen, who thought they were in England, piled from the plane and began to kiss the wet ground. "Vive l'Angleterre!" they shouted. "Long leeve England!"

We walked toward the terminal building. Among the people standing at the door was Ingrid. She was with two worried-looking German agents who worked at the airfield. Her smile was triumphant. Our plane had been injured and our flight spoiled, as she had predicted.

"C'est comme je vous dit," one of the Frenchmen said. "As I tell you, England is cold and gray. France! There's a country for you. Sweden! There's a country for you. But this England!"

He shook his head sadly, walking back through Swedish customs, thinking he was in the outskirts of London.

He said later it was impossible for anybody but Americans to fly six hours and come down in the same place.

Ruhr Glowers Over Moscow Discussions

Continued from Page 1

The Russians would like to make use of the Ruhr and share in its control. If they cannot, however, they would rather see the Ruhr's heavy industry smashed, as Foreign Commissar Molotov seemed to argue Tuesday.

The French are fearful of letting the Ruhr get any stronger; in fact, they fear letting it remain as strong as it is.

There is this much to be said for their viewpoint: Most Germans in the Ruhr, as elsewhere, are unregenerate. They're still Germans. They may not be Nazis any longer, but they're still nationalists—and that goes for most of the "trusted" Germans as well as for those in internment camps.

Let an American talk with any German official in the British zone for five minutes and the German will try to drive a wedge between the United States and Britain. One of them asked me with an air of innocence why it was that the British always bombed civilian houses while the Americans were so accurate in their bombing.

What is worse, responsible observers find that Germans in the Ruhr show not the slightest comprehension of the sufferings other countries are undergoing as a result of German aggression. This means the Germans will have to be watched and controlled for a long time.

'Monnet Plan' Needed

IT doesn't mean, however, that military occupation alone can dispose of the problems of the Ruhr in particular and German industry in general.

The situation seems to call for a 5- or 10-year plan as bold and far-reaching as the Monnet plan in France. It requires a thorough stock-taking of resources in men and materials, a setting of production goals and allocations of output, a delegation of sweeping powers to one "coal czar" or a small board responsible to the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

So far, however, the Foreign Ministers and their experts seem lost in a thicket of interlacing problems. They remind one of military government officials in Germany who are so overwhelmed by day-to-day problems that they admit freely they cannot think five days ahead.

Perhaps before this conference ends there will be a long-term plan for the Ruhr. So far there is no

Communists' World Strength 13 Million

Continued from Page 1

18 representatives in Parliament. The other Scandinavian country, Finland, is occupied by Russian troops, but even under these circumstances there are only 28,000 Communists and 51 representatives in Parliament—about one third of the total seats.

There are 1,576,000 Communists in the Soviet zone of Germany and 350,000 in the western zones. Austria has a membership of 150,000 and the Communist polled 290,000 votes in the general election. They have four seats in Parliament and one cabinet minister.

Balkans in Orbit

THE REMAINING countries in Europe are those commonly regarded as coming within the Soviet orbit of influence.

Bulgaria: 450,000 members and 278 seats in Parliament.

Czechoslovakia: One million members and 115 seats.

Hungary: 650,000 members and 70 seats.

Poland: 600,000 members, but government bloc received 9,003,682 votes.

Romania: 500,000 members with 68 seats, four cabinet ministers.

Yugoslavia: 100,000 members, but the People's Front received 6,725,000 votes.

In connection with the above statistics, foreign observers say that the elections in Czechoslovakia conformed more closely to western standards of fairness than those in the other countries.

Russia has a party membership of six million and, in the last election, it was officially revealed that 819,000 people voted against the regime. This is less than 1 per cent of the total vote and, in order to register this protest, the voter had to nullify his ballot.

According to official figures, Greece today has 400,000 Communists but, in the present state of virtual civil war, many of these have fled to the north.

Iceland is reported to have 1000 party members, Ireland 500 and Switzerland 21,000, with one member of Parliament.

Strong in Cuba

THE Communists have been active in South America and have an impressive foothold in each of the 18 major countries. The official box-score:

Argentina: 30,000 members.

Brazil: 130:000 members and 17 members of Parliament.

Chile: 50,000 members, 20 members of Parliament and 3 Cabinet ministers.

Colombia: 10,000 members, two members of Parliament.

Costa Rica: 20,000 members and 6 Parliament seats.

Cuba: 152,000 members, 12 seats.

Equador: 2500 members.

Haiti: 500 members, one seat.

Mexico: 25,000 members.

Nicaragua: 500 members.

Panama: 500.

Paraguay: 8000.

Peru: 35,000 members, five seats.

Puerto Rico: 1200 members.

Uruguay: 15,000 members, five seats.

Santo Domingo: 2000 members.

Venezuela: 20,000 members and two seats.

Canada, where the Communists reportedly were successful in gaining access to atom bomb secrets, has only 23,000 members.

Millions in China

IN THE whole of Asia, China has the largest Communist Party membership with two million and India is a poor second with 53,700. Southern Korea, under Soviet occupation, comes third with 50,000.

Japan reportedly has only 6000 Communists while Burma has 4000 and Malaya 10,000. Other countries in Asia are not recorded for various reasons.

Australia has 25,000 members and New Zealand 2000. In the Mediterranean, the island of Cyprus has 4000, Lebanon lists 15,000, Palestine 1400 and Syria 8000.

England Had Worse Cold Snap in 1205

England's extremely cold weather and 20-foot snowdrifts have been unusual in a land warmed by the Gulf Stream, but the severe storms are not without historical parallel.

One of England's earliest recorded cold spells occurred in 1205, when the ground was frozen from mid-January to the first day of spring, the National Geographic Society recalls. Farmers were unable to till the fields, and food prices increased tenfold.

A great snow fell from February 4 to 8, 1578. Men, women, and children were lost, and their bodies were no recovered until the snow melted. On the sixth day of the thew that followed, the Thames rose so high that it flooded Westminster Hall.

Isolationists Do a Flip-Flop Over Greece

Continued From Page 1.

President pro tempore have been assigned Government rolling stock. That takes care of Representative Joseph W. Martin, jr., and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

Last year the Senate provided Senate majority and minority leaders with official transportation. That meant an automobile apiece for Senators Wallace White and Alben Barkley.

When retiring Speaker Sam Rayburn surrendered his 1941 Cadillac to Martin, House Democrats dug down in their jeans and came up with the price of a 1947 model.

That left Martin riding on old rubber, and Halleck still on his own.

* * * *

Poor Richard

FOR years Richard L. Riedel, black-haired, obliging Senate staff assistant, has been carrying messages to Senators from newshungry reporters.

Riedel's job is to coax Senators through the door to the Senate lobby, and into the President's Room, to be interviewed by waiting newsmen.

On the secretary's books he's down as: "Assistant at the Press Door." To Senators and correspondents alike he's known simply as "Richard."

Richard always gets his man. When a Senator isn't on the floor, he tracks him down to committee room or office. Whenever possible, he brings him back through that door.

For years life flowed smoothly for Richard. Quite, even-tempered, none had known him to fluster. Then a song made the big time. Reporters—even some Senators—hummed it. But not until waggish newsmen shouted the words was Richard known to cringe.

The words, "Open the Door, Richard!"

Truman Acts To Resolve Greek Crisis

Continued From Page 1.

that it can defend its border and preserve order in the interior. They also envision an overhauling of Greece's financial and taxing structure to bring its budget into balance. United States experts noted that Greece does not have an income tax, for one thing.

Mr. Truman's speech, indicating that the United States was on the verge of realizing and accepting the responsibilities which fall upon a world power, was applauded almost everywhere except in Russia and in Communist circles.

The first strong reaction from Russia came in the form of one of the longest editorials ever printed in Izvestia, Russian government newspaper in Moscow, which charged the United States with "new interference in the business of other states" and reminded this country that the day of the colonizers is over.

The Kremlin kept silent. But it could be expected to speak once the Communist Party makes up its mind.

Mr. Truman, it is true, did not mention Russia specifically. But there was no doubt to whom he was referring.

There was some cries that Mr. Truman had by-passed the United Nations, striking it a severe blow. But Mr. Truman said in his address that "the situation is an urgent one requiring immediate action and the United Nations and its related organizations are not in a position to extend help of a kind that is required."

The U. N. Charter forbids intervention in domestic affairs but does not bar a state from asking for help. In this case, Greece appealed to the United States.

The British have announced they could not give Greece financial or economic help after March 31. That is the deadline this country faces.

* * * *

Labor Government Wins

DESPITE a brilliant barrage of criticism from Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, and rumblings within its own party, the Labor government of Britain triumphed 374 to 198 in Commons on a question of confidence in its economic policy and its plans for getting Britain out of the production jam at home. Commons then voted, 371 to 204, its approval of the government's plans.

The vote came after a three-day debate and after Prime Minister Attlee had gone before his party in a secret meeting to explain things. He will have another secret confab with the Laborites in the near future, for some still are not satisfied.

* * * *

Foreign Ministers

THE way of life in the United States and in Russia impinged upon the Foreign Ministers Conference also.

The conference began Monday with V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, springing, as has become Soviet custom, a surprise at the start.

He demanded that the four powers take up the question of China.

The United States, Britain and France stoutly declined; the Chinese at first said they must be present if anyone was going to talk about them, and as the week ended they made it clear in Nanking they were not interested in taking part in such a conference. It appeared that the Chinese crisis would not be discussed in Moscow except, perhaps, informally.

The ministers talked about denazification, demilitarization and democratization of Germany, with Ernest Bevin of Britain and Molotov casting barbs at each other.

George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, finally let go with an American definition of democracy, emphasizing the right to freedom of expression. Molotov replied that the Russians did not believe freedom of speech and press included freedom to propagate doctrines of aggression and Nazism. He promised to speak on democracy at greater length later.

The treaties of peace with Germany and Austria still were a long way in the future.

* * * *

United Nations

THE Security Council finally realized this week that it must send the first report of the Atomic Commission, based on the United States plan to which Russia has objected, back to the Atomic Commission, with changes suggested by Russia. It did so unanimously last Monday and the commission will start on its task next Wednesday.

Before the Council acted, however, Warren R. Austin, United States delegate, snapped back at the "defamation and innuendo" in the statement made by Andrei A. Gromyko of Russia, who turned down the United States plan the week before. Austin said there was nothing "constructive" in the Russian proposals.

The United States wants atomic control supervised by an international development authority, with no veto on punishments of nations violating the pact.

Russia wants a convention immediately outlawing atomic weapons and another convention setting up controls, to be agreed to after more talk. Russia also insists that the veto right in the Security Council must not be impaired.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS — by Erwin L. Hess

WELL, C'MON! HOW LONG IS IT GOIN' TO TAKE YOU TO TAKE THIS PICTURE?
ONE OF YOU MEN OPEN UP A WINDOW AS SOON AS THE PICTURE IS TAKEN, OR WE'LL ALL CHOKE.
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT WE'LL ALL BE AT AL'S PLACE, SO DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR CAMERA, FRED.
THE WHOLE HOUSE WILL BE FULL OF THICK SMOKE AGAIN.
DO YOU REMEMBER THOSE SATURDAYS, YEARS AGO, WHEN YOUR "CROWD" ALWAYS GOT TOGETHER.... AND THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE EVENING WAS TO "SIT" FOR THAT WEEKLY FLASHLIGHT PHOTO?
FRED! LET ME KNOW WHEN YOU WANT ME TO BLOW OUT THE LAMP LIGHT.

Philippines 'Healthier' Than Unrest Implies

Continued From Page 1.

A Philippine importer, wishing to buy American goods, puts pesos in the bank in the Philippines and dollars thus become available in America to pay for the goods. In ordinary circumstances, if imports exceeded exports the amount of money in circulation in the Philippines would soon become very small.

The present situation is such that American expenditures in the Philippines will more than meet the excess import requirements for the next five years. War damages to individuals (400 million dollars) and to the Philippine government (120 million dollars) will be paid within the next five years. Benefits to Filipino veterans and service pensions, approximating 250 million dollars, will be paid in the same period.

There will be large disbursements for the construction of new United States Army and Navy bases, covering which the United States and the Philippine government signed a 99-year agreement last Friday.

In addition to the expenditures listed above, the United States Government has loaned 75 million dollars to the Philippine government to help meet its deficit. It seems certain that two billion pesos will be paid to Filipinos in the next five years from United States sources.

Government in Red

THE EXPENDITURES of these funds in this period of time is providential for the Philippine economy. It will provide the money to meet the excess imports required while Philippine industries are being rehabilitated. Incentive for the rehabilitation of Philippine industry is the Philippine Trade Act, now an effective trade agreement between the independent Philippines and the United States.

This agreement provides for free trade with quotas on certain items for eight years beginning July 1 1946. An additional 20 years of trade with an annual increase of 5 per cent in duty and an annual decrease of 5 per cent in the quotas is also provided.

The biggest problem facing the Philippines is that of financing their governmental operation in the next five years. Expenditures for the current fiscal year will approximate 250 million pesos and revenues will approximate 110 million. The budget for the next fiscal year will be about 220 million pesos and revenues will probably exceed 130 million. It is expected that the 75 million dollar loan (150 million pesos), together with prewar Philippine balances available in the United States, will meet the deficit for these two years.

As Philippine industry is rehabilitated and export trade grows, the tax base will be broadened and the deficits will become smaller. But the problem is where the funds will come from to meet any deficit. A United States financial mission, headed by E. G. Crossman of New York, is now in Manila to study and recommend both immediate and long-range measures to stabilize Philippine government finances. The large amount of money in circulation in the Philippines and the impoverished condition of the Philippine government is indicative of either a badly adjusted fiscal program or an ineffective administration of the program or both. Many people believe that an effective administration of the revenue laws would increase the governmental income substantially.

Roxas' Financial Hurdle

FOR HUNDREDS of years there has been great agrarian unrest in the Philippines. The land has been owned by a relatively few people; tenants have had only the barest minimum standards of living. Land reform, governmental control of the relations between landlords and tenants, nationalization of Philippine industry and other guarantees of a minimum standard of living have been demanded.

The present government has a program of social reform designed to meet these demands. Only by a faithful and effective administration of this program can the unrest of the agrarian masses be halted.

President Roxas is pressing for this program. It is his answer to those who oppose his government as being reactionary. Whether his Congress, controlled by members of his party, will permit him to carry out the program remains a big question. Failure to raise sufficient funds may be the factor that he cannot overcome.

Organized opposition, backed up by arms, has lessened as Roxas has made it clear that he proposes to meet the reasonable demands of the impoverished tenants. But any failure on his part or that of his government will result in more clashes between the peasant army and Philippine government soldiers.

Tuberculosis Flop

Drug Fails To Justify Its Promises

Another drug to which hopes had been pinned for controlling tuberculosis has disappointed expectations. Dr. Harry J. Cooper, research director of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, reports that streptomycin, after giving evidence of usefulness in animal tests has proved "not generally beneficial to most human tuberculosis patients" and, in addition, warns against the "danger of permanent vertigo from the use of the drug on human beings."

A man with a cleanshaven face photographed in infra-red light appears to have several days' growth of beard. The reason is that the infra-red rays penetrate the skin to a considerable depth before being reflected and the beard to this depth is photographed. This phenomenon has been used to penetrate beneath the surface of paintings to reveal any sub paintings or alterations, Murray Pease, associate curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, announced recently over the General Electric Science Forum. X-rays have previously been used for this purpose.

The American Institute of Physics, which has heretofore been an organization composed of five societies. The American Physical Society, The American Association of Physics Teachers and the Society of Rheology, will henceforth be a membership society with the 7000 members of the constituent societies as members. Provision will be made for associate members.

The institute publishes technical journals for member societies. Plans have been made for the publication of a semipopular journal designed to "foster unity among physicists and their societies and to foster a better understanding of the contributions and implications of physics." The headquarters of the institute are at E. 55th st., New York City.

A new way for studying the effects which individual genes and chromosomes exert on the life processes has been made available through the use of a bacterium, Bacillus Subtilis, whose genes can be changed by submitting the organism to the effects of ultraviolet light.

New races of the bacillus are produced which differ from their parents in their nutritional requirements.

The 'Colonel's' Treasure Is Still Safe

Beale St. Goes Digging for Gold

AP Newsfeatures Artist Hank Barrow illustrates phases of a Beal st. treasure hunt

By Will Grimsley

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15 (AP).—Every now and then a figure slips quietly into a jiving Beale st. night spot or a smoke-choked billiard parlor, taps a shoulder and whispers:

"The Old Man has had a vision. We're going after gold tonight."

Other selected contacts are made here and there. Then a small knot of men—seldom are women included—steals into the darkness for another "treasure hunt."

That's the way they start—these weird flirtations with voodoo. The quests have been going on for years. There have been vague reports of treasure found, none of treasure seen.

"It's almost like a religion with these followers, who have become known as the gold hunters' cult," says George W. Lee, Negro insurance executive, civic leader and author, who once slipped into one of the parties himself.

"It's hard to get into one of these cults—and I understand there are four or five here."

Miserly Colonels

ONE FORMER treasure seeker, who quit when "evil spirits started getting too frisky," let down the bars under guaranteed anonymity to tell of forays into the night with voodoo doctors, Jacob's divining rods and foul-smelling devil oil, that "came close" to producing chests of gold.

"Just when we got close, evil spirits come and run us away," he related.

He gave these details:

Each cult has its own leader, referred to as "the Old Man." To this high priest come visions of buried gold. Some slave ancestor appears and tells him of a loaded chest which "a certain colonel" hid away during the Civil War.

Every Southern colonel, it seems, buried a treasure then.

If the moon is right—a haze over a full moon is best—and the spirits willing, the word goes out. The faithful, half a dozen or so, gather and proceed solemnly to some river bottom or remote hill section.

"Keep them mouths closed," the wizened leader warns. "You might make the spirits mad."

With the party goes a peculiar two-pronged instrument with a chemical-loaded point. This is the Jacob's rod. It finds gold in the ground.

They also carry an auger, a long poker, several "sharpshooter" shovels and frequently such charms as a serpent's tail, dead frogs or a live black hen.

Perfume From the Pit

WHEN they reach the scene described in "the vision," the Old Man orders: "Take off your shoes and sit on the ground in a circle." He then walks slowly around with the Jacob's rod, mumbling prayers to himself.

"Got contact," he says, as the rod suddenly points to the ground. The gold diggers form another circle around him and the Old Man, rocking on his haunches, begins to say a strange prayer.

Lee, an authority on Negro lore who doesn't take the hunts seriously, says the mumbo-jumbo is a prayer to friendly spirits.

Then devil oil, which "smells like sulphur," is passed around. All rub it on their hands and faces as protection against evil spirits.

The Old Man pokes into the earth with the auger and the poker until he strikes something. "This is it," he says and all grab shovels.

"I've been on many hunts," our anonymous informant said, "and sometimes we've dug holes as big as a house. But just before we get to the treasure spirits come up and run us off.

"One time a cloud-like thing big as a camel floated toward us in the air. Another time there was a swish like sand thrown through trees."

Lee tells of eerie ceremonies, including the burning of oil in the middle of the circle and sacrifices of fowl.

The only official notice of the gold hunters came when two old prospectors sued a fellow named Doctor Scissors because they said he scared away the spirits and kept them from finding gold.

Several years ago a North Memphis undertaker, a known gold seeker, suddenly became very prosperous. There were rumors he had struck gold. But nobody ever found out.

Mission School Is Educating 200 Orphans

Lonely Waif's Plea Haunted Sam Hurley

Grundy, Va., March 15 (AP).—A homeless little orphan boy timidly entered the office of Sam R. Hurley, clerk of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County. He explained to the big, kindly-looking man that he had heard Hurley was interested in homeless boys and that he wanted a home.

Sam Hurley indeed was interested in helping the homeless waifs of the Appalachians but there already were nine orphans with Pa and Ma Hurley in addition to seven of their own nine children. Reluctantly he turned the boy down.

Big Sam watched the little fellow leave his office, but the boy's face stayed in his mind. His thoughts went back to a lonely night in the mountains when he, also an orphan listened to the cries of wild animals, hungry like himself, and promised the Lord that if he lived he would do something to help destitute children. He was doing a great deal, but . . . Sam Hurley hunted up that little boy and sent him to Ma Hurley. That night they talked it over. The result was a charter for Grundy Academy, later changed to Mountain Mission School.

It was in 1921 that the little boy entered Sam Hurley's office. Today the Mountain Mission School is caring for more than 200 orphans or children of destitute families. Throughout the United States there are more than 3000 useful citizens who have passed through its gates to receive food, a high school education, medical care, and the Christian training which has been a major factor in its teaching.

When the school was founded the Hurley's agreed to give $5000 a year for 10 years and Hurley promised to devote 10 per cent of his time to its establishment and promotion. In five years they gave more than they had promised in 10 and Hurley was giving it 90 per cent of his time.

Only One Liability

The school has assets of close to $500,000 and has received more than $700,000 in donations. Its assets include more than 2000 acres of coal and timber lands, 31 buildings, a library, school and farm equipment, Government bonds and cash and a ranch in California.

The school's only liability, Hurley says, is over 200 children to feed, clothe and educate. He hopes this liability will grow. Already he is planning a "Kentucky Building" starting with a $5000 bequest from the late Justice J. C. McReynolds of the United States Supreme Court.

"Ma and I have found happiness in this work and it is the best investment I have ever made," the 70-year-old Hurley says.

Pa Hurley looks happy. Tall, bronzed, he is a picture of health and strength. He talks with the zeal of a minister, figures with the foresight of a banker and sleeps like a man whose conscience is clear.

It is hard to imagine that you are talking to "Bad Sam," a name he received in the mountains during his early manhood when he held his own among the gamblers, moonshiners, bootleggers and gunfighters of this rough and tumble mountain empire where the States of Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia come together. A "bully" of the logging camps, he was so proficient with firearms that once he appeared in a circus to match the marksmanship of Buffalo Bill.

Name Long Since Dropped

But the name "Bad Sam" has long since been dropped by the thousands who know and love Sam Hurley.

"Forgetting those things of the past, I press forward to the mark of the high calling for God in Christ Jesus," he says.

It was a hard, cruel and miserable existence, for Sam Hurley for many years. At 16 he became a "lobby" boy at a logging camp with instructions to build fires, clean rooms, and to allow no disorder in the lobby. Sam took the job seriously. The result was that he fractured the skull of the camp "bully" with a poker in trying to prevent a fight.

Later, as a "bully" himself, Sam kept a box of tallow in his pocket to grease his throat as a protection against strangulation in fist and skull fights. A "bully" must take on all challengers under the mountain code.

Once, helping a United States officer to apprehend eight desperadoes, there was a gun battle. The first shot knocked out the officer. More than 250 shots were fired and when the shooting was over Sam was the only man on his feet. He was indicted for murder but acquitted because he was acting as a Federal officer. Later survivors of the fight and their friends attacked the Hurley home, but Hurley, alerted by a watch dog, drove them off in another gun battle.

As the years passed Sam Hurley decided that he wanted to become a Christian. Once the decision was reached, he rode horseback for 18 miles into Kentucky and got a minister to come to his home. Later, Hurley organized a Bible School. It grew into a church and Hurley served as pastor for it and several other churches which were organized in the mountains.

He was 22 years old when he was married to Miss Jane Looney, also an orphan, in 1900. He was without education but she had finished the fourth grade, the educational top for people in this area at the time.

Hurley Prospered

Sam Hurley prospered and made money in the lumber, construction and mercantile businesses. He became chairman of the board of three banks at Grundy and Clintwood, Va., and Iaeger, W. Va. He was elected clerk of Buchanan County in 1919 and in 1926 was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Ninth District. A year later he declined the State chairmanship of his party to devote more time to the Mountain Mission School.

Associated Press Photos

Main building of the Mountain Mission School at Grundy, Va., which is caring for more than 200 orphans or children of destitute families

MRS. HURLEY

Ma Hurley has shared with Pa Hurley the work of the school, giving her full time and energy. She is happy to have given up her leisure to mother thousands who have entered the school.

Some of their investments went bad during the depression of early 30s. Sam Hurley sacrificed his life insurance, much of it paid up, to keep the school going. He thinks his big investment is returning the dividends he wanted—happiness for himself and Ma Hurley and for others.

The Hurleys want the school to keep on when they are gone. It has a self-perpetuating board of trustees who are members of their church, the Church of Christ. It offers to unfortunates, regardless of creed or faith, a home, clothing, food, medical aid, education and the Christian training which they emphasize.

They are proud that no child from the school ever has been brought into court and that there are no delinquents or jail inmates among its graduates.

It has helped many to get higher education by obtaining jobs for them, enabling them to work their way through college.

Pa Hurley teaches public speaking at the school. The Bible is

SAM R. HURLEY

a textbook in all grades. A number of its graduates are ministers.

Some mothers come to the school with their children, and help with the housekeeping, laundry and care for the children.

About a year ago the school was at odds with the State Department of Public Welfare over the way some things were being handled. When the Virginia General Assembly met, it passed a special act exempting the Mountain Mission School from the regulations of the department's children's division. Nothing succeeds like success, was the legislative thought.

Auger Bore It At Least Since 1903

Alexandria, Va. (AP).—R. S. Cleveland, an inspector for the city building inspector's office, looked over the application for building alterations at 520 S. Washington st.

"H'umm," he mussed, "that's the place where I lost the ship auger on that construction job in 1903, when I was carpenter foreman."

He mentioned the incident to workmen on the alteration job. They found the auger bit, firmly stuck in a piece of wood, where Cleveland left it.

Santa Still on Move

Santa Claus, Ind. (AP).—The Santa Claus Postoffice has moved into an abandoned toy factory until a new structure can replace the old general-store quarters, where 4,500,000 pieces of Christmas mail were handled last year.

Greek Royalty Feuds Over Prince's Wife

Athens, March 15 (INS).—Even while sitting on top of a political volcano, members of the picturesque Greek royal family find leisure to carry on a bitter feud with the Russian-born wife of Greece's "maverick prince," Peter.

The handsome and dashing Peter, whose personal history reads like a Graustarkian romance adapted for Hollywood production, is the son of Prince George, only survivor of the six brothers of the late King Constantine. The latter was the father of George II, the present sovereign.

Thus, as a first cousin of the reigning king, Prince Peter stands pretty close to the throne.

Although born to the heritage of a prince of the blood, Peter seems always to have had the robust temperament of a commoner. While living in Athens as a youth he learned to speak Greek fluently, although he had been born and reared in Paris. King George speaks haltingly, and with a heavy accent, the language spoken by the people over whom he rules.

Peter, tall and blond, delighted in meeting the people in their taverns and native haunts, while the closest the subjects of the shy and gloomy George ever get to their king is when they lick the postage stamp on which his likeness appears.

Instead of being content with the stuffy life of a royal scion, Peter studied photography, learned several languages and traveled and explored extensively in Central Asia. One of his expeditions was sponsored by the Royal Geographic Society of London.

His popularity with the Greek people continued high on his periodical returns to Athens and the prince was the central figure in many romances, one of which—it is rumored—led to his sudden departure from the Greek capital for Paris.

Shortly after his arrival in Paris in 1938, the ever-nonconformist Peter met, ran off with and married a beautiful Russian lady of "non-aristocratic origin." Her name was Irene Uftsinicova. She was the daughter of a wealthy White Russian emigre merchant and she had been married twice—once to a French marquis.

The ceremony took place over the specific objections of Peter's parents and those of his kinsman, the King, whose approval is necessary before the validity of a royal marriage is recognized in Greece. Consequently Peter's wife is not only rated an imposter when she calls herself "Princess Irene" (as she invariably does); she is not considered to be Peter's wife at all.

From this crowning indiscretion" stems a Balkan family vendetta which makes the dignified chill existing between the Duchess of Windsor and her royal inlaws in Buckingham Palace seem like a balmy spring breeze by comparison.

It has reached such a boiling-point that international politics are beginning to be involved. Some ardent royalists in Athens quite seriously speculate that the marriage was a diabolical Bolshevik plot to bring Peter under Russian influence, depose George II and enthrone the prince as a Soviet Quisling.

When Irene said in a newspaper interview in New York that "the British army should get out of Greece," Radio Moscow promptly broadcast a Pravda editorial asserting the Greek royal family had deprived Peter's Russian-born wife of her rank as princess in punishment for her anti-British sentiments.

As in most family wars, the fighting is bitterest in the distaff sector where no quarter is asked or given. The most scathing remarks about Irene have been attributed to Princess Fredericks, wife of Crown Prince Paul and the future Queen of Greece—if the family's luck holds out.

The blood feud between the two ladies enlivened many tea parties and social functions in Cairo during the war years 1941-44. During the German occupation of Greece the royal family spent most of its exile in the Egyptian capital.

Mother Love

Libby, Mont. (AP).—Rancher Bob Bakker saw a fawn killed by a train and then watched for hours while another deer, presumably the mother, chased magpies and crows away from the fawn's body. When Bakker walked toward the scene, the deer advanced threateningly and held its ground until the man was within 15 yards, before fear overcame devotion and the animal fled.

Chicago-L. A. Run Will Add Costly Train

In keeping with its high speed and completely ultramodern makeup, the new $1,500,000 streamliner to be operated on a 39¾ hour schedule between Chicago and Los Angeles by the Rock Island and Southern Pacific railroads will be named the Golden Rocket, officials announce.

Described "as the most beautiful and luxurious train ever built," the Golden Rocket will go into service next summer, the first entirely new postwar train between Chicago and the resorts of Arizona and California. It will be operated tri-weekly on an extra fare basis, following the colorful Golden State Route.

Straighten Curves

With high powered diesel locomotives and embodying the latest structural and safety developments of railroad engineering research, the train will be able to take full advantage of the multimillion-dollar track improvement and curve straightening program now being completed between Chicago and Kansas City.

The Golden Rocket will have 11 cars, including day-nite chair cars, sleeping, dining observation-lounge and a so-called "fiesta car" that will provide coffee shop and bar service from daybreak to midnight.

The Golden Rocket will be a flashing meteor of vibrant red and gleaming silver. The interior color and design will authentically simulate the character of the deserts, mountains, canyons and prairies of the route traveled, as well as the color and glamour of Southern California.

Blind Mother Learning To Dance, Finds It Fun

MRS. FRANK CERRA

Scranton, Pa., March 15 (AP).—Mrs. Frank Cerra, 33-year-old blind mother of three children, is taking new steps toward happiness—she's learning to dance.

Determined not to be discouraged by her loss of sight, she outlined a program of normal living and included dancing.

With her first evening gown boasting an orchid corsage, Mrs. Cerra drove to the dance with her husband. She admits it "was fun" and hopes to be a regular devotee of art of tripping the light fantastic.

Mrs. Cerra has been blind since 1939, the result of an optic hemorrhage.

She accepted the blindness philosphically, continuing to do her housework and caring for her children.

"I went by sense of touch and distance," she explained. "After the first few falls I learned to count where the steps and doors and furniture were."

British 'Nationals' Quizzed in Germany

Hereford, March 15 (AP).—People in Germany claiming British nationality and requesting help from British authorities must give their reasons for not leaving Germany when British consulates issued warnings just before the war, British military government announces.

Before they can get financial help, repatriation or a British passport they must provide the military government with a written statement of their activities in Germany during the war.

Antarctic Apples Baked by Cold

Winchester, Va., March 15 (AP).—A box of apples from the northern Virginia orchards of Harry F. and Thomas B. Byrd, left at Little America in 1933 by their brother, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, were found recently by the Antarctic explorer in edible condition.

Admiral Byrd in a radiogram from his ship, the USS Mount Olympus, advised his brothers that the apples, under snow for 14 years, were "full of juice and looked and tasted exactly like baked apples."

Without a Watch

Centralia, Ill., March 15.—Night Watchman Ralph Richardson started to make another round, but discovered his bicycle and his time clock, in the 'cycle basket, had been stolen.

Berlin Planning To Restore Parks

Berlin (AP).—Berlin has a five-year plan for reconstruction of its ravaged parks.

Some parks will present an entirely changed appearance. The Tiergarten in the heart of the city, for example, once known for its beautiful trees, will become a vast plot of grass and flowers. Berliners have stripped it of what trees were left at the end of the war. Herds of sheep will be allowed to roam the park to keep its grass short.

Manners Turn Cold

Fredericksburg, Va., March 15 (AP). The chamber of commerce's first class in courtesy was called off recently when the thermometer dropped to 3 degrees.

New Broom Has Swept Clean

Mystery Still Lingers Behind Ford Shakeup

Henry II and his grandfather when the elder Ford was still very much in the saddle and the grandson was a callow junior at Yale

By David J. Wilkie

DETROIT, March 15 (AP).—A far-reaching reorganization program rapidly is nearing completion in the great family-owned Ford Motor Co.

For more than a generation the industrial empire was ruled unchallenged by its founder, the elderly Henry Ford. Today another Henry Ford, a grandson, directs the company for which the elder Ford is said once to have refused one billion dollars.

Whether for better or worse still must be determined, but in three years the younger Ford has completely revamped the administrative and much of the production personnel.

Where his grandfather named only such officers as corporate law required, Henry Ford 2d has surrounded himself with 10 vice presidents, each a working executive with a definite responsibility.

Gone—by retirement, resignation or dismissal—are virtually all the old timers who formed the group, largely without title, which worked close to the elder Ford and carried out his whims and wishes. Gone, too, are practically all the pet projects of the octogenarian Henry Ford—his multi-million-dollar rubber project in Brazil, many of his farm undertakings and other non-automotive enterprises.

"We are in business to make automobile and automobiles only," explained young Henry. He apparently includes farm tractors in this classification, for their manufacture on a large scale is proceeding.

Youthful Octogenerian

WHAT led to the sudden decision of the elder Ford to retire and turn over the company to his eldest grandson never has been officially disclosed. True, age was piling up on the pioneer, but at 82 he still was more energetic than most men 20 years younger.

According to most recent information, the elder Ford and his wife still own a majority of the company's voting stock. The remainder is divided among the widow and children of his only son, Edsel, who died in 1943.

At the time, September 21, 1945, the resignation caused no great comment; it was assumed the elder Ford would continue to dominate company affairs as he had ever since the Ford family came into sole ownership in 1919. But there presumably was more behind the resignation than appeared on the surface. The founder dropped entirely out of the picture.

His 28-year-old grandson's first major act was to replace the almost legendary Harry H. Bennett, long known as "Henry Ford's man." Bennett followed into retirement such figures as Charles E. Sorensen, the production genius, 39 years with Ford; P. E. Martin, a vice president who joined Ford soon after the company was formed; A. M. Wibel, long time purchasing agent; Laurence Sheldrick, chief engineer for many years; William J. Cameron, for two decades Ford "spokesman," and others associated with the earlier regime.

New Aides Expensive

THE personnel retired by young Ford represented upwards of a million dollars a year in salaries. It soon became evident, however, that the reorganization was not just an economy move. He has created a highly efficient—and high salaried—policy committee, consisting of himself, his brother Benson and the ten vice presidents.

Industry quarters generally expect more vice presidents to be named, but with very decided responsibilities to the youthful president, who once remarked that no one man could handle the tremendous job of directing the Ford Motor Co. Certainly Benson Ford and another brother, William, will have high posts.

Henry Ford 2d stands high in the esteem of fellow car manufacturers, trade authorities and the industry's chroniclers. All like his frankness. They credit him with tremendous progress in placing each phase of his operations on a highly efficient basis, and they say, he has set up an entirely new idea of labor relationship between th Ford management and its 104,000 hourly-rated workers.

One of his favorite assertions is that "no wage is too high as long as it is earned."

Widow Has Power

YET to be learned definitely are the exact circumstances attending the complete retirement of the elder Ford. It has been reported, without confirmation, that the action was taken at the insistence of Edsel Ford's widow.

Sometimes described now as one of the most powerful figures in the company, she is said to have insisted upon the reorganization and demanded that her son be president in fact as well as in name. The stockholdings she controlled and the possibility she might put them up for sale are said to have given weight to her demands.

Plagued by strikes and materials shortages, Ford last year produced slightly under three quarters of a million cars and trucks. In 1941, with the elder Ford still in the saddle, output totaled 1,209,880 units.

Valleys Saved By Locking Mountain Soil

Bountiful, Utah (AP).—Towering over this tiny Utah town which nestles against the Wasatch Mountain front between Ogden and Salt Lake City is 9300-foot Bountiful Peak.

Year after year during the late '20's and early '30's huge masses of "liquid landslides" poured off Bountiful and ruined hundreds of acres of productive farm lands valued at about $1000 an acre.

That proved the impetus to one of the West's most spectacular developments in soil conservation. No big dams were built, no huge power projects erected, but a mountain was chained and a whole valley was saved from Bountiful's disaster.

The man who accomplished it is Reed Bailey, hydraulic engineer with the United States Forest Service.

Bailey made the long, hard climb up Bountiful. On top he found a scene of havoc caused by "overgrazing and neglect."

"There was no cover grass or brush on top of the peak," Bailey said, "and there were hundreds of barren spots which could serve as the focal points for gathering floods during a heavy rainstorm or a cloudburst."

Bailey's first recommendation was that all sheep and cattle grazing atop the peak be driven off. He found that there were certain spots on the crest of the mountain where the water began to accumulate for its devastating runoff. Until then it had been assumed that the waters got their start in canyons on the slopes of mountains.

Then began the real fight in the battle against a mountain. Huge bulldozers, caterpillar tractors and hundreds of young men of the CCC went to work. They dug trenches, terraced the peaks, counterplowed them and reseeded acres of land. It cost nearly $30 an acre to accomplish.

By 1934 800 acres of Bountiful Peak were terraced and trenched in contour patterns. Grass was sown on the hillside and the men planted small, quickly growing bushes.

MDs Split On Right To Tinker With Brain

By Howard W. Blakeslee

New York, March 15.—Some doctors are questioning how far surgery should go in revamping human brains to relieve mental illness.

The operation to which they object has been done on more than 2000 persons, mostly in the United States. It is done mainly on persons who are violent or seemingly idiotic, and hundreds of these have been transformed to return to their jobs.

Recently the operation has been used to relieve unbearable pain. The pain is still there, but the patients do not mind it much any more. Only a few of these have been tried.

Now there is discussion of using this surgery as a possible cure for some types of criminals, and several such operations have been reported in various sections of the country recently.

Differences of opinion are sharp. They run from the term Jack the Brain Slasher to Surgery of the Soul.

The operation, known as prefrontal lobotomy, severs the main nerve trunks connecting that part of the brain in the forehead from the main brain behind. This forehead grey matter is one of the greatest differences between men and animals. It is made of two masses of grey matter, shaped somewhat like half loaves of bread, side by side, their rounded ends against the forehead. They are called prefrontal lobes, and in animals they are very small.

This operation was first done in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1936 by Dr. Egas Moniz. It was pioneered a year later in the United States by Drs. Walter Freeman and James W. Watts, now of George Washington University department of neurology. Before Moniz, however, head accidents and brain tumor surgery had indicated that human brains could stand considerable alteration.

Opponents say the operation is a pure shot-in-the-dark because doctors frankly do not know why improvements come about.

"Are we," asks D. H. Winnicott in the British Medical Journal, "to see our countryside littered with 'cured' mental hospital patients, with permanently deformed brains? And what happens if these methods spread to the treatment of criminals?

"What guarantees have we that a Bunyan in prison will be allowed to keep his brain intact and his imagination free, or, to take a more ordinary case, that a political prisoner should be allowed to maintain his political convictions and his brain?

"A new habeas corpus is needed now, a habeas cerebrum."

Another British writer asks if society is going to be better for having more or less decerebrated (disconnected brain) robots let loose simply because they have been so mutilated they are incapable of behaving badly.

This British controversy has waxed so sharp that one doctor said another had not been away from Hitlerite Germany long enough to appreciate the English Islanders prejudice against trying to do good by force.

The American pioneers write in "Progress in Neurology and Psychiatry" that "People retain the manners of their social upbringing and many of the outward forms of social intercourse, but they are direct, practical and uninspired."

There is much discussion of the effects on intelligence. These seem to be small. The Norwegian Dr. G. Rylander says the operation decreases the capacity for association of ideas. There is agreement that the patients are less inhibited after operation.

One explanation of the seeming miraculous recoveries is that emotions are rechanneled by the surgeon's knife, permitting the patient to see his problems in a different light.

Two dramatic descriptions of the unfortunates before operation have been written by doctors.

"For years on end," say W. Sargant and E. Slater, "destructive, restless, unmanageable, they lope up and down the ward or dash themselves against the walls of the padded room, like a tiger in a cage."

The other, by R. F. Gayle and C. L. Neale, states: "Many of these miserable, unhappy, restless individuals who paced the floor, wringing their hands, moaning, groaning, sometimes screaming, practically always incommunicative, were transformed into quiet, placid, uncomplaining persons, who showed little concern about their troubles."

The operation is nearly bloodless. It has not been fully perfected. Deaths from the operation have been about 4 per cent.

Relief from unbearable pain appears to rest almost entirely in the patient's point of view. After operation he does not fear pain in advance, does not worry about it.

The pain operations have been confined to unusual cases, including recurrent cancer, locomotor ataxia and hysterical contractures where morphine failed to give much relief.

Complications Set In But Everybody's Well

Danville, Ill., March 15 (AP).—Any talk about this family soon lapses into double talk.

On the same day and in the same hospital, babies were born to Mrs. Charles Mockbee and Mrs. Merle Mockbee.

The two young wives are sisters, and they are married to brothers.

The mother of the young women and the mother's sister married brothers, too.

And the names of both the maternal and paternal grandparents of the new little Mockbees are John and Ethel.

Follow That Garden Hobby All Year Round

You Can Have 'Window Boxes' In Winter

DURING the war years thousands of local citizens became gardening addicts. Each fall they suffered a let-down feeling when Mr. Frost put his icy damper on their terra firma toiling.

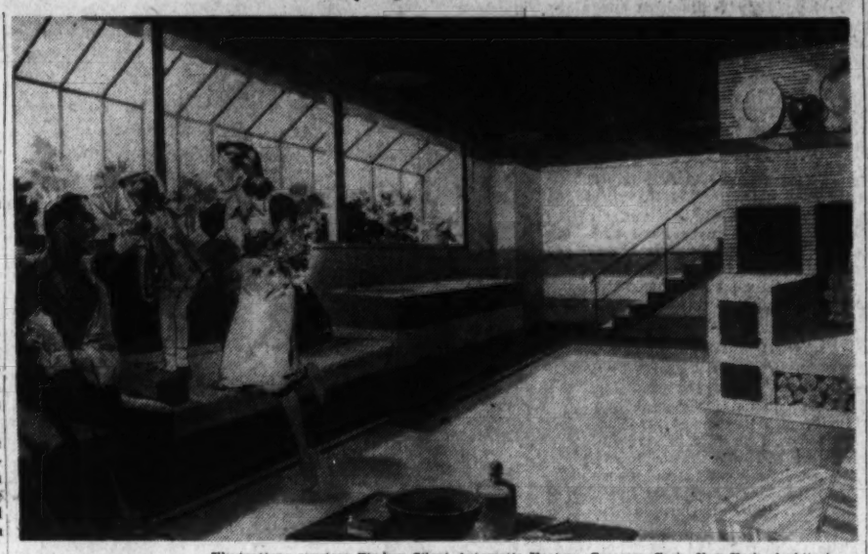
Many disciples of the hoe and rake asked themselves "How can we maintain our new-found enjoyment all year-round?"

Last year a large heating-plant manufacturer assigned this interesting question to Cameron Clark, a New York architect. The accompanying garden-hobby room plan for year-round recreation is his answer.

According to the architect the idea can be incorporated in existing homes. There is no rule which says this type of room must be confined to a basement. It would make an interesting room in a basementless ranch-type rambler.

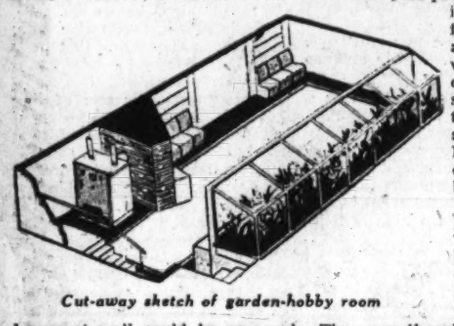
Gardening fans could have a small bed built outside of a basement window. Leaving the window open would provide adequate heat and air circulation.

If the owner did not wish to utilize a window, a section of the basement wall could be removed and supplementary heating provided, if required.

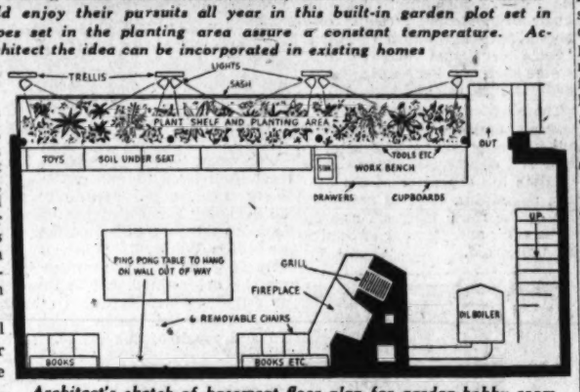


Illustrations courtesy, Timken Silent Automatic Heaters, Cameron Cark, New York, Architect.

GARDENING enthusiasts could enjoy their pursuits all year in this built-in garden plot set in the basement. Heating pipes set in the planting area assure a constant temperature. According to the architect the idea can be incorporated in existing homes



Cut-away sketch of garden-hobby room



Architect's sketch of basement floor plan for garden-hobby room

The room should be planned for southern exposure.

The floor plan provides for built-in bins for dirt, fertilizer, seeds, a convenient work bench, cupboards and shelves for tools. There is sufficient room left for the kiddies to play in bad weather.

Your local florist or greenhouse could give valuable tips on planting.

The very thought of a garden spot and utility room opens up great revenues of interests revolving around the home. A chance to watch things grow . . . to experiment . . . to keep busy with pleasurable undertakings . . . a playroom for the children . . . space for a workshop for the hobbiest . . . and a barbecue grill for home picnic parties.

Mid-March Groomings Aid Lawns

By Alfred Putz

FEW gardeners realize early in the year the lawn revives from its winter rest. As a matter of fact, it is ready for new green growth just as soon as a few balmy days occur, even if spring is still a long way off. If it happens too early, the new bright green will fade out again with the arrival of subsequent freezing temperatures.

In the vicinity of Washington a real change is likely to be noticeable about the middle of March, if the season is anywhere near normal. The important point to remember is that a lot of lawn work should be completed by that time, and that this work cannot be finished in a day or two.

First of all it should be gone over with a good lawn rake to remove all foreign accumulations, such as sticks, stones, leaves and other debris. Where crabgrass is present, use the steel rake to remove the dead tops, despite the fact that they will not come to life again because crabgrass is an annual.

Fertilizer Essential

THE next most important job is to provide food to give the new growth a good start right from the beginning. Most gardeners prefer a complete balanced fertilizer. Because such fertilizers would burn the new tender shoots, they should be applied about two weeks before the grass comes to life again. If the application is delayed it may be a long time before the blades are dry enough to use this type of fertilizer without burning the tender new shoots.

If any reseeding is to be done the fertilizer application should be moved forward another two weeks so that it will have seeped well into the ground before the grass is sown. This is important to prevent any harm to the seeds.

Most fertilizer manufacturers recommend 4 pounds for each 100 square feet of lawn. It is no easy job to effect even distribution by hand, and a fertilizer spreader will be found a paying investment. It does a good job, usually saves a fertilizer, lessens the work, and with good care will last for many years.

Some gardeners seem to think that lime is the cure-all for a poor lawn, judging from the way they apply it year after year without making any effort to find out whether it is needed or not. Because most lawn grass mixtures do best if the soil is slightly acid (pH 6.5), excess applications easily can ruin the lawn. Some gardeners think it is a substitute for fertilizer, which, of course, is all wrong.

Reseeding Done Early

LIME should be used only if a soil test shows it is needed. Moss in the lawn more often is an indication that the soil needs fertilizer than that it is acid. Where lime is needed, apply it about a week before or after the fertilizer has been spread.

Reseeding should be done early in March because it takes the seed at least two weeks to germinate. Use the best grass seed mixture you can find because in the end it will prove the cheapest. Its superiority may not show up for six months or even a year, but that does not change the situation because permanency of the lawn is the deciding factor. Even our coarsest grasses are attractive while they are small, but look at them when they become of age in about six months.

One pound of a good lawn grass mixture will suffice for an area of 400 square feet under average reseeding conditions. Sow it evenly without making any effort to cover it with soil. Go a little heavier in bare spots, lighter where growth is more satisfactory. When the soil is fairly dry go over it with a lawn roller of medium weight to overcome the effect of winter heaving. Excess weight of the roller is particularly dangerous on heavy and wet soils.

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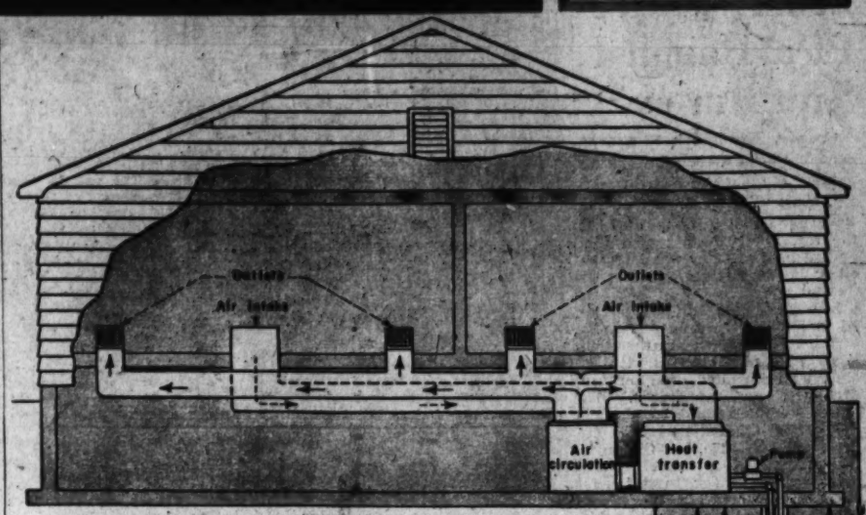


CUTAWAY diagram shows plan of the Marvair "heat pump." Pipes are set inside owner's well. Water circulates through the pipe circuit. Heat stored in earth comes into contact with cold pipe and is absorbed by water. From this beginning, the refrigeration principle is applied to warm the house

Virginia Man Heats Home With Cold Well Water

By Conrad P. Harness

EVERETT P. CARMAN pulled the coal furnace out of his McLean, Va., home in the middle of January's cold, paid off the fuel company, put away the coal shovel, and settled down to relax in warmth. He's heating his six-room Cape Cod house with well water. COLD well water, that is.

Fantastic? If you're a graduate of M. I. T. or have Einstein traits, the heating system is easily explained. If you're an alumnus of P. S. 46 and know nothing of "reverse cycle heating," Carmen explains it this way: Heat is extracted from cold water and blown through the dwelling.

Carmen, a Bureau of Mines fuel engineer, is owner of the first "heat pump" to be installed in a local home. The equipment has been in operation since January 26 and the sole cost has been for electricity.

Here's the scheme: Water is pumped from Carman's well, passed through a cooling apparatus, and lowered in temperature from 60 to about 55 degrees Fahrenheit, giving up 5 degrees of its natural heat. The latter is compressed, and by a reverse refrigeration system, heats the family mansion.

Carman elaborated: "When you fill ice trays to make ice cubes, your refrigerator draws all the heat from the water, turning it into ice. The heat is dissipated through coils. This system blows the heat through the home."

Protection from wintry blasts comes from an automatic, electric heating plant known commercially as Marvair. The heat is forced through the house by means of a conventional forced air duct system. The plant works much like the ordinary household refrigerator—in reverse.

For summertime air-conditioning comfort, the process takes heat from the rooms and transmits it to the circulating water system.

Carman is proud of his heating device. He said the advantages of such a plant were: (1) fully automatic (2) no fuel storage space (3) an even flow of warm air at a preset temperature (4) no blasts of hot or cold air (5) uses only electricity, thus saving the Nation's valuable, but diminishing stocks of oil and gas.

Disadvantages were listed as the present high initial cost of the heating plant, approximately $1000. The unit in Carman's home is an experimental model. The item is not yet in full production.

The $1000 figure would be nearly twice the amount of a conventional oil or coal furnace, but would be two-thirds the cost of the average combination heating and summer cooling system installation. The latter is costly because of refrigeration equipment.

Upkeep Cost Checked

The upkeep is the monthly power cost. Carman estimated the plant would cost $100 per heating system to operate. This figure closely approximates the cost of oil in the average well-insulated dwelling.

The fuel expert is making a close study of the system. The Virginia Electric Power Co. has provided several meters to check electrical consumption and operating efficiency. The Bureau of Mines has additional instruments checking operation.

SCIENCE ILLUSTRATED

Indoor Play Area Keeps Children Out of Trouble

Here's a tip to home builders and remodelers—don't overlook the need for an indoor play area for active children.

Regardless of weather, child development authorities point out, young children have to let off steam. It's no problem when they can get outside to play, but when rain or stormy weather keeps them indoors they need a suitable spot for their activities.

A warm basement or attic is just the place, for then the youngsters can be as noisy and lively as they wish without causing too much disturbance for the rest of the household or endangering the more valuable possessions.

Wasted attic or basement space can easily be made into a comfortable play room. All that is necessary is to finsh the walls and ceilings with one of the modern building materials, such as insulating board.

In planning an attic play room, it should be remembered that attics are subject to greater temperature extremes than other parts of the house. The attic, therefore, should be insulated if it is to be finished into a recreation center.

Child training experts recommend that active indoor play should be alternated with quiet play so that the children do not become too tired or excited. Finger-painting on a linoleum block and working with clay are suggested for quiet activities. For a restful balance, the specialists advise that the alternating periods of quiet and energetic activities be comparatively short.

Let's Talk About Gardens

This Is a Good Year to Plant Potatoes

By James H. Beattie

THE POTATO justly occupies first place as the staple American vegetable and few families pass a day without enjoying potatoes at least once. During the winter of 1946-47 potatoes have been plentiful and relatively inexpensive. Perhaps it may be considered odd to suggest growing potatoes in the home garden this summer.

Years of plentiful supplies of low-priced potatoes are usually followed by a season of short supplies and higher prices. So, 1947 appears to be a good year to grow potatoes. The culture is easy if a few simple precautions are observed.

Early spring planting gives the best chance for success. Improved control of insects and diseases have greatly increased chances for a satisfactory potato crop in the home garden or truck patch.

Potatoes Need Space

WHERE garden space is very limited, growing potatoes is usually inadvisable, but they have a real place in large gardens. More food may be obtained from other garden crops in the case of very small areas.

Personal preferences always have an important bearing on the choice of garden crops and many may prefer to include potatoes to the exclusion of other crops. The gardener's wishes should always have first place in the choice of crops.

Spring, Fall Plantings

EARLY potatoes should be really early. They should be planted during March, so they will develop before hot, dry weather interferes with their growth. Late potatoes planted during early July also have ample time to develop before frost.

The early crop usually succeeds best locally, and is recommended. Failure with potatoes usually lies in too late planting of the spring crop and too early planting of the late crop.

The potato thrives on almost any fertile, well drained soil having a slightly acid reaction. Very light sands and heavy clays are objectionable, especially when deficient in organic matter. Moderate light-textured land is advantageous because it dries out during early spring permitting planting at the right time.

Plowing or spading during the previous autumn, or during the winter, is desirable, provided it can be done without risk of soil erosion.

Cover crops should remain undisturbed as long as possible. Deep and thorough preparation of the soil simplifies planting and cultivation.

This vegetable responds favorably to liberal feeding. Special brands of potato fertilizers may be purchased, but requirements of the home garden crop are well cared for through the use of a standard garden fertilizer. The 5-10-5 mixture is quite satisfactory.

Rates of application vary with the soil, but a surface application of a pound to two pounds to each 100 square feet of surface, followed by a similar application in bands along each side a 100-foot row is usually sufficient.

The fertilizer should not come in contact with the seed pieces. Lime should not be used on potato land because it encourages the development of scab. Manure, if used, should be thoroughly decomposed and applied several weeks in advance of the planting date.

Fresh manure applied at or near the planting date for potatoes also encourages the development of potato scab. If necessary to use land for potatoes which has been recently limed, an application of sulphur at the rate of a half pound to each 100 square feet will tend to restore the acid soil condition which is desirable for the control of scab.

Planting Varieties, Methods

IT PAYS to use certified seed potatoes. The benefits obtained justify the slight additional cost of the certified seed.

VARIETIES FOR EARLY PLANTING:
KATAHDIN, COBBLER, RED WARBA
VARIETIES FOR FALL PLANTING:
KATAHDIN, DAKOTA RED, SEQUOIA

If garden space is limited, potato rows may be as little as 30 inches apart. If, on the other hand, there is plenty of room and it is desired to cultivate with a garden tractor or a horse, wider rows are preferred.

Many gardeners space the rows about 3½ feet apart and plant sweet corn or late cabbage between rows after cultivating the potatoes for the last time.

Crops interplanted in this manner gain a good start by the time the potatoes are harvested and a full second crop is obtained from the potato land.

Potatoes are usually spaced about 12 inches apart in the rows and covered approximately 4 inches deep. By carefully cutting the seedstock so each piece has one good eye it is possible to plant a 100-foot row with about 7 pounds of seedstock.

Potato Enemies

THE USE of certified seedstock and the avoidance of freshly limed or manured land helps in controlling certain disease troubles of the potato. The advent of DDT has opened a new vista in potato production. A 3 per cent dust effectively controls the potato beetle, also leaf hoppers and plant lice which are responsible for the spread of some of the worst of the potato diseases. Care should be exercised in using DDT to prevent it from touching lettuce, spinach, kale, sprouting broccoli or other vegetables of this nature approaching the edible stage.

For those who prefer the older remedies Bordeaux mixture is an effective treatment for many plant diseases. Cryolite and the various arsenicals either as sprays or dusts effectively control most insects. Rotenone is another standard treatment for potato insects.

Harvesting the Crop

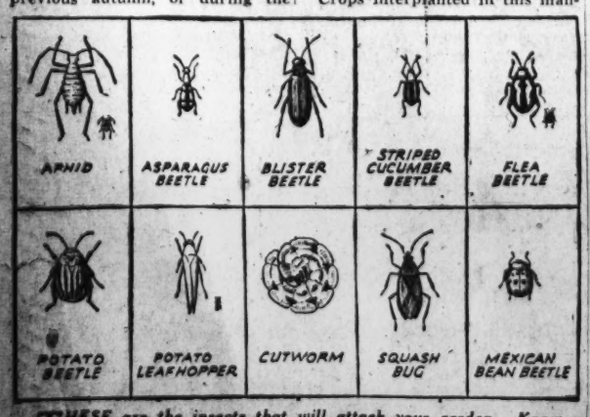
It is usually best to start using potatoes as soon as they reach worthwhile size. In any case the entire crop should be harvested as soon as the vines die.

With DDT spraying or dusting, the vines are inclined to remain green too long and it is sometimes a wise plan to discontinue the spraying or dusting about a month before the normal harvesting date so vines will die and the potatoes "ripen." Harvesting should take place about July 15 after early spring planting, and the ground replanted to late crops.

This gardener holds a good yield of Irish potatoes

Several Department of Agriculture publications are of great value to home gardeners interested in this crop.

Miscellaneous Publication No. 538, "Growing Vegetables in Town and City." Miscellaneous Publication No. 605, "A Vegetable Gardener's Handbook on Insects and Diseases." Both may be obtained by writing to Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



THESE are the insects that will attack your garden. Know them, so you can fight them effectively. A 3 per cent DDT dust effectively controls the potato beetle, also leaf hoppers and plant lice, which are responsible for the worst potato diseases

Wall Anchor Helps Builders Reduce Cracks

To meet the need of additional rigidity and strength in door and window frames, an increasing number of builders are using a new device called framing anchors. Builders find the added strength aids greatly in eliminating the usual unsightly and costly plaster cracks that develop as a house settles.

Floor and wall framing are also strengthened with the new devices. The uncertainties of old-fashioned toe nailing and wasteful and inefficient notching are eliminated.

Costs are reduced in connecting joists to walls, ledgers to beams, and ledger strips are eliminated.

In tornado, hurricane and other high wind regions anchorage is provided by tieing the rafters down tight, thus strongly guarding against uplifting roofs in high winds.

The materials to completely anchor a 24x28 two-bedroom house will cost only about $35. Most of this cost is saved through elimination of other materials and the present cumbersome and expensive methods now used.

Potomac Rose Society

The Potomac Rose Society will meet Thursday at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the New National Museum to see colored movies taken by Mark Lansburgh on a recent trip through Mexico. The public is invited.

Tripolete Is Versatile Material

TRIPOLETE, a new building substance that can do everything but serve as windows and doors, is making its bid for all-time versatility honors in the construction business, reports Science Illustrated magazine.

Developed by a Port Chester, N. Y., mason contractor, Tripolete is a white powder that is mixed in a ration of five gallons of water to a 100-pound bag of powder. It is applied with a trowel, or poured into construction forms.

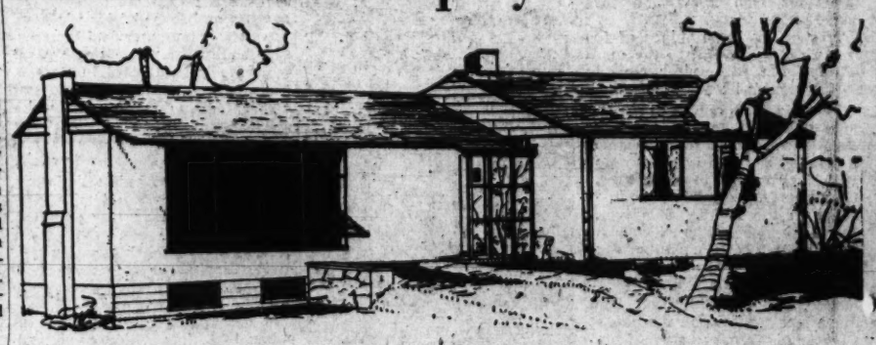
After drying, Tripolete is said to be waterproof, flameproof, and acid-resisting. A special finishing hard, glass-like surface.

By application of dyes in the powder, the new substance can be tinted any color. Careful stirring will give marble effects.

Tests have proven that Tripolete does not crac. after a hardened chunk of it is heated by flames and then submerged in cold water. Its coating on a building is said to cut fuel consumption as much as 30 per cent. Though a bit more expensive than other building materials, it eliminates lathing, plastering, and special insulation.

Durability is unknown so far, though observation of completed projects indicate that it will probably equal that of cement.

This Rambler Employs New Tricks



ONE LONG SIDE of the living room is almost entirely glass from floor to ceiling. If the home faces south, the large windows will be in front, and where the lot faces north, the openings will be in the rear. The large eave overhang keeps out the summer sun and permits the low winter sun to enter

THE so-called "ranch" or "rambler" house plan is rapidly gaining favor in this area. Local architects report many requests to design this type of home which originally gained its fame in California and the Southwest.

High costs involved in such homes have curtailed construction somewhat. Moreover, current Government regulations prohibit construction of homes of more than 1500 square feet in floor area.

Architect Alexander Richter, 1507 M st. nw., has designed a five-room house, which could classify as an "abbreviated" rambler. His plan circumvents most limitations commonly associated with a five-room bungalow.

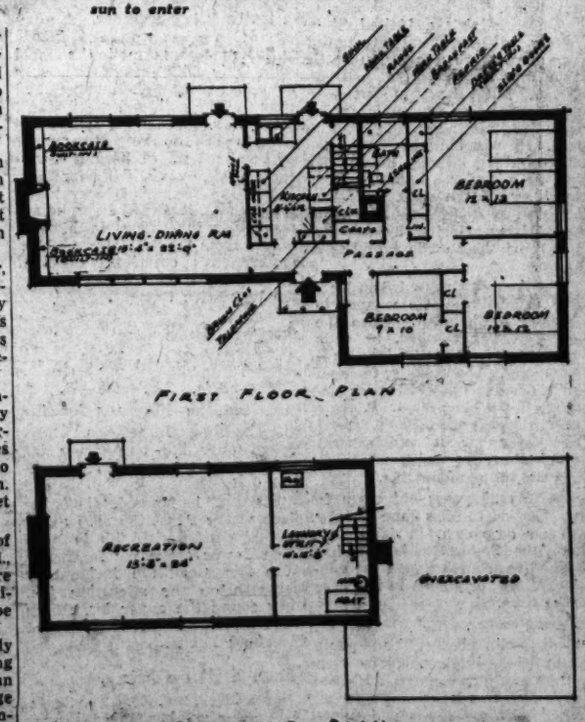
The living-dining room is spacious (15 by 22 feet) and is closely related to outdoor terrace and garden. Front and service entrances are so located that there is no through traffic in the living room.

Bedrooms are in a separate quiet zone and all are cross-ventilated.

The house is one of a group of 12 to be built in Garret Park, Md., on approximately one-quarter acre lots. Price, including lot, architect's fee, and all utilities, will be $12,000, Richter said.

The dwelling features unusually large closets, a built-in dressing table in the master bedroom, an unusual amount of kitchen storage space, and, as an aid to the perennially overcrowded bathroom medicine cabinet, a series of shelves on one wall of the bathroom. The living room fireplace is flanked by built-in bookcases.

The dining table is planned adjacent to the kitchen wall. There is a pass-through opening above the work table so that food and dishes can be passed directly between the two spaces.



Though in reality a small house, the unusual length, 56 feet, plus the open plan, produce a sense of dignity usually associated with larger buildings.

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The Washington Post

AMUSEMENTS *Radio—Travel—Schools* | SECTION III

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PORTRAITS
—Old and New

Dimitri Photos.

DIGGING into the past, Miss Jean Marshall (left) and Miss Betsy Graves come up with some charming old prints to be hung for the portrait tea and fashion show at Collingwood-on-the-Potomac on March 22. Proceeds

PROVING that the new is not so different from the old, Miss Betty Arnold—in a taffeta frock as modern as tomorrow—looks at the picture her sister, Emily, makes, wearing her grandmother's ball gown of cross barred dimity. The daughters of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Arnold will model these gowns at the fashion show and tea at Collingwood next Saturday

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

ONE problem which the new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Lewis W. Douglas, won't have to face up to for some time is that old one, to wear or not to wear knee breeches when attending court or the King's levee. Ambassador Douglas could, if he wished, follow the time-honored custom of knee breeches at court without a qualm, as he is known to have a "very good leg."

But he won't have to decide that one for some time to come. The British aren't going in for formal courts this year. Any Britisher will turn pale at the mere mention of the gorgeous dresses in pastel or white, with 3½-yard trains, the long, white kid gloves, and the three small ostrich plumes that are among the requirements for ladies' court costumes. Where, they will ask, would the men get the requisite black silk stockings, knee breeches, and dress shirts—with the clothing shortage still going strong?

Of course, not every man who wore knee breeches to court or to a levee before the war owned his fine raiment. Many a young diplomat or guards' officer rented his court-going apparel from "good old Moss Bros." They will tell you that, in retrospect, what they liked best about Moss Bros. outfits, after the economy, was knowing that they were correct in every detail. Those who weren't correct to the last button when they arrived at the palace would be tactfully sent back for a fresh start by an eagle-eyed court official who stood at the top of the stairs.

THIS year there will be no long line of sleek limousines waiting in the Mall in front of Buckingham Palace while their beautiful, beplumed passengers fortify themselves from picnic baskets, read magazines, or just stare back at the crowds who stare at them. There will be no classes in the spring to teach young lovelies how to curtsy, and how to kick their trains out of the way when they step backward. Or if there are classes in court procedure, they will be much simpler.

Presentations this year, and there is a six-year backlog of them delayed by the war, will be made at a series of royal garden parties in the summer after the royal family returns from South Africa.

At a royal garden party there is a magic chalk line on the grass beyond which only diplomats, members of the court, and those who are being presented, pass. The line is probably put there in the same way as the lines on the royal tennis courts, but it is as effective as a stone wall. Beyond it one sees the royal tea tent (more like an awning to give the lesser guests a view) with the magnificent gold service plainly visible.

BEFORE the war it was quite the thing to wear a lace or print evening dress with matching jacket and a picture hat to a royal garden party, though more and more women were going in for day-length frocks. I have seen every type of shoe, from dainty satin slippers to out-and-out tennis shoes, the latter peeking from under the flowing skirt of an old lady who obviously didn't intend to be hampered in getting around to all her friends.

Everyone is gay and informal and perfect strangers help you to strawberries and cream from the buffet, or show you the Prime Minister going through the crowd.

A SALUTE to youth is given by Hopkins, doorman at Collingwood, as he watches Miss Frances Dear and Miss Joyce Higgins stream off in pedal pushers for a tour on their tandem bike over the Potomac River estate, once the site of the George Washington farm

MRS. CHARLES DeKAY tacks Mrs. John Davis Lodge's portrait to the wall for the photographic exhibition which will be a feature of the tea for the benefit of the National Symphony Orchestra on Saturday. Next to go up will be the portrait ofRepresentative Jack Kennedy, already in the hands of Miss Ann Boone Powell

Juniors Make Their Own For Spring Fashion Parade

By Peggy Preston

This is the fourth of a series of articles on what Washingtonians will be wearing in the spring fashion parade.

GIRLS at Leland Junior High School believe in getting their spring clothes together the hard way. They're making them, or at least doing a good job of learning how.

In the home arts department at this Chevy Chase school, the sub-teen-ager is given an all-around course in housekeeping. At the ages of 13, 14 and 15 they learn about food and nutrition, family relationships, social usages and etiquette. But the most generally popular class on the curriculum is in clothing.

Here these young lassies turn their minds to the matter of what to put on their backs. They receive instruction in care and selection, line and design, color and finally, actual construction. A few of the more ambitious have tried their hands at suits. But for the most part the girls prefer to make the kind of loose, easy-to-get-into clothes that they themselves habitually wear—blouses, with big, flowing sleeves; skirts, cotton or wool frocks and, of course, tube or sack dresses which are the current rage in their set.

SCHOOL clothes remain the big factor in the Junior High School student's wardrobe. Most of her interests and activities center around her school and the friends she has there. Party dresses, the kind that her slightly older sister of 16 finds enchanting, leave the sub-teen-ager cold. She wants her clothing simple and as boyish as possible. In fact, no wardrobe is considered complete without some item of men's wear. Father's loudest shirt is a coveted garment and the girl is considered truly fashion-right who owns a U. S. Navy pear-jacket, especially one that has seen sea duty.

As a whole these young seamstresses have very decided fashion tastes. Once they embrace a certain vogue they are reluctant to

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Clubs, Travels Of Interest To Leesburg

LEESBURG, Va., March 15.—Mrs. Robert S. Pickens was hostess to members of the Leesburg Garden Club at her home, Janelia Farms, near Leesburg, on Friday afternoon. This was the regular monthly meeting of the group. Slides on historic gardens and homes of Virginia were shown. J. R. Lintner, county farm agent, gave a talk on "Pest Control."

The Fauquier-Loudoun Garden Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. William F. Rust at her home in Leesburg.

Mrs. W. Otis Bailey, assisted by Mrs. J. R. Lintner, entertained members of Section B, Woman's Auxiliary of St. James Episcopal Church, at her home on Friday afternoon. Miss Alice Davis led the devotional service. The program was in charge of Mrs. Festus Foster.

Mrs. John F. Kincaid and Mrs. John F. Kincaid, jr., left Saturday by train for Mexico City. They will motor through Mexico and will go to Acapulco on the Pacific Coast before returning to the United States in April.

Mr. and Mrs. Innes T. Saunders left Tuesday for a 10-day trip to Sarasota, Fla., and other Southern points. Mrs. Florence R. Harrison left Saturday for Hartford, Conn., to attend the funeral of her uncle, William C. Russell. Miss Elizabeth Saunders is spending a week with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Rawleigh Taylor, at Woodbury Forest, Va.

McRea Parker and McRea Parker, jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, are guests of the former's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. W. Otis Bailey. Mrs. Lucy D. Brooke of Englewood, N. J., who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Robert S. Pickens, returned to her home Monday. Mrs. Thomas W. T. Bauchman of Arlington is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. C. K. Howser.

Students Visit

Miss Nancy Musgrave, a student at Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa., spent the weekend with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Musgrave. George J. Durfey, jr., who is enrolled at the University of Virginia, was a weekend guest at his home here. Miss Mary Porter Evans, student at Winston-Salem College, N. C., spent the weekend in the home of Mrs. Alfred di Zerega. Also visiting Mrs. di Zerega was her daughter, Lucy, who is taking a laboratory technician's course at the Graduate Hospital, Philadelphia. S. Fred Perkins, Virginia Tech student, spent the weekend at his home in Leesburg. Melvin Ryon, pharmacist mate, 2/c, USNR, Norfolk, is spending a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Ryon.

Miss Christine Wildman left

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Down Virginia Way

By Nina Carter Tabb

MRS. WILLIAM FITZHUGH RUST, entertained members of the Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club Wednesday afternoon at her home in Leesburg. After the business meeting, Mrs. Duncan Read gave a talk and tea was served.

McKinney Arrives

Rigan McKinney of Baltimore arrived in Middleburg early this week to stay for six weeks while schooling his string of horses for the spring hunt race meetings. His horses are stabled at Burrland, the estate of William Zigler. Mr. McKinney is staying at the Middleburg Inn.

When Loudoun Hunt met the past week for the first hunt since snowdrifts have been getting smaller, a large field was "raring to go." Hounds moved off and everyone expected to start a fox any minute. Suddenly the hounds were off in a rush and the astonished riders discovered they were running a deer up hill and down. After giving the riders a good run, the fleet animal disappeared.

Mrs. James McCormick and her son, William Herron, have joined Mr. McCormick at their home, Dover House, near Middleburg, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Herron, in Connecticut.

Gerald B. Webb, jr., of Middleburg, has returned from a trip to California. Enroute back he stopped at Colorado Springs to visit his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Webb.

Dinner Hosts

Mr. and Mrs. Edward G Altemus entertained at a dinner party a few evenings ago at their home, Maizemoore, near Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mulford of New York, who recently leased from Mrs. Archibald Cary Randolph her place near Halfway, entertained a few friends at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cochran Skinker entertained at a buffet dinner party this week at their home at The Plains.

Miss Marie Merrill Hubbard has left for the University of Virginia, where she is enrolled. She returns to Middleburg each weekend to visit her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Furness.

Miss Margueretta F. Turner of Westwood, Middleburg, and Miss Elwyn Turner of Palmerstone, The Plains, have left for Alexandria to visit Mr. and Mrs. De Treville Lawrence.

To North Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cox and their daughter, Betsy, have left for Charlotte, N. C., to visit Mrs. Cox's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hill Wellford.

Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse of New York is expected in Virginia this week and will be at her summer home near Halfway. She will be joined later in spring by Mr. Whitehouse.

Remodeling Home

Mrs. Barrett Dudley of Birmingham, Ala., has been staying at Red Fox Tavern, Middleburg, while supervising the remodeling of her home, Cleremont, near Upperville.

Herbert Shaw of Boston is visiting in Middleburg this week and hunting with Orange County Hunt.

TRICKS FOR TEENS

By Nancy Pepper

ONLY a teen-ager could have started these strange customs; only this column with its 2000 teen-age hi-style scouts could have discovered them. We pass them on to you for what they're worth. You can pay us in bubble gum.

CAMPAIGN COATS—At last you've found a real use for your tan raincoats. Instead of littering them with Jive and Nonsense, you're using them as campaign signs in school elections. In one city, the teens carried on a raincoat campaign for the right to vote at 18. What's your platform?

POSTCARD CLUB—This pen pal business has resulted in a big fad for postcard collecting. The idea is to get postcards from as many cities and countries as you can. The Calling All Girls Club of a San Francisco store has started an international postcard exchange. Want to join?

RIGID RULES—In an effort to stamp out Smooching, one group of teen-agers have started a "N. K." Society. When their dates plead for that Five Minutes More, they simply tell them they're members of the "N. K." Club. The Wolves beat a hasty, if disappointed retreat, because they know that "N. K." stands for "No Kissing."

CAFE SOCIETY AT HOME—The newest fad is a "Cafe Society" party, complete with impressive invitations, formal dresses and Night Club Fixin's. Clear out your Rumpus Room or living room; arrange little tables night club fashion around the dance floor, have a Floor Show of local talent, and get one of the local Shutter Bugs (camera fiend, to you), to circulate around taking flash pictures. More fun than a night at the Stork Club—and so much cheaper.

Film Fan-Attics

If you teen-agers ever stop going to the movies, there are plenty of handsome Joes and glamorous Jills in Hollywood who can start looking for jobs. For you, movies are more than entertainment; they're as much a part of your lives as high school, dating and eating. All right, we'll prove it!

REQUIRED READING—You're always running columns of movie title nonsense in your school papers. Here's a typical example. "Scared Stiff" is Five Minutes Before Exams; "Without Love" is the way you do your Latin assignments; "Cockeyed Miracle" is the fact that you've Passed Your Finals; "The Big Sleep" is what you do every morning in assembly. See what we mean?

ON THE VAN-STAND—Used to be the Sinatra-Crosby debate that was heard on every high school campus; now it's what to do about Van Johnson, now that he's up and married.

SCREEN TEENS—You like to see yourself when you go to the movies, and that's why two of your favorite films this season have been "Holiday in Mexico" and "Margie." You like your movies to be By the Teens, For the Teens and Of the Teens!

SINISTER STUFF—For a long time now your movie favorites have been the wholesome boy-next-door type like Johnson, Lawford, McAllister and Drake. Now, along comes that Mason Menace and "James" has become one of your favorite names. Is it a trend?

ODD-DITTIES

We find rhymes like these in all your high school papers. Who said that teens have no poetry in their souls?

Peanut sitting on a railroad track,
His heart all a-flutter
Along comes the 5:15—
Toot Toot—PEANUT BUTTER!

I'm a little acorn,
I fell out of a tree;
Along came a big man,
And he stepped on me.
Diddle-um; Diddle-dee—
(I'm cracked!)

Hey diddle, diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon so high;
Along came a plane and cut her in twain,
And that's why we have Ole Buttermilk Sky.

SACK-WHACKY

That's you, that's you—ever since you discovered that you could sew up a piece of tubular jersey into a date dress in less time than it takes to listen to a Sinatra album. We've already told you how some of our nimble thimbles are trimming their sack dresses; now we'll report how they're wearing 'em.

SIMPLE ADDITION—Just add a dickie to your sack dress and you have a crisp, white collar fashion. Add a long-sleeved white rayon blouse and you have an important looking costume.

SCARF TRICK—The best way to show off your scarf is to fold it into a triangle and wrap it shawl-fashion around your shoulders. Cross the ends in front and stick them under your belt. You'll never recognize your sack dress with such disguise. Or slit the neckline of your dress in center front and tuck in a colorful ascot scarf.

WAISTLINE WHIMSY—It's easy to make buttonholes around the waistline of your sack dress with the buttonhole attachment on your sewing machine. Thread a ribbon through them for a new drawstring waistline effect. Or, instead of your usual wide belt, wear two narrow belts of different colors.

INITIATION NONSENSE—Sack dresses are so popular that they have become a sorority initiation. Pledges must come to school wearing their sack dresses WITHOUT belts on certain days. They look like something that should be filled with potatoes.

How To Be Head Strong

Just to prove that you've got more on your minds than tomorrow's homework, we're reporting some of your newest hair and hat fads. You can take it from there.

BARRETTE BUSINESS—We hear that lots of you have made your own stick barrettes by using a math protractor as the buckle and a pencil as the "stick." Well, if you can't carry figures IN your head, carry them ON it.

BANGS BLACKOUT—We thought that bleaching your bangs was bad enough, but we didn't know you were going on from bad to worse. We've had the report that you're dyeing your bangs black. Oh, say it isn't true!

BERGMAN BERETS—Ever since those publicity photos of Ingrid Bergman in "Arch of Triumph" started circulating around the magazines and newspapers we've noticed the beginning of a beret revival. They look kind of arty when you slant them over a long bob with bangs. Anyhow, on Bergman they look fine.

Report On Richard

Richard hasn't opened the door yet, but he's certainly opened a brand new field for teen nonsense. In addition to all the recordings of this alleged song (have you heard the Pied Pipers' version or the one by the Three Flames with "Tiger" Haynes on the vocal?), there is now an "Open the Door Richard" pin that you will find in your favorite teen department. If you're careful, last one to wear it is a Kilroy!

Junior Fashions

Continued from Page 1

part with it until they are good and ready to do so. For instance, several students assured us that blue jeans are here to stay, despite adult pressure to get rid of them.

"Slacks will never win out over the blue jeans," they stoutly maintain. Neither are they willing to tuck in their big, droopy sweaters at the waist as the older teen-age girls are doing.

BUT THESE juniors are not adverse to new ideas and trends, provided they catch their fancy. Helen Emery, 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Emery, outlined what she and her friends consider "good" this spring.

1. **The straight, slim skirt** is beginning to be favored over the wide, multipleated numbers. It is also permissible to have a skirt that fits snugly around the waist.
2. **Accenting the waistline** is proper when wearing blouses or sack dresses, but it is never done with sweaters.
3. **There is a decided preference** for blouses with wide, push-up sleeves, a concession to the "feminine" school of thought.
4. **Belts should be wide** and heavily studded.
5. **Stockings are absolutely taboo** for school, should be worn only to church. It has to be socks or nothing.
6. **An occasional "date dress"** of lightweight wool, rayon or cotton is a good thing to have, provided it is simple and plain. But no one considers it an essential wardrobe item.
7. **Black suede sling-back pumps** for dress and brown loafers for school continue as the best shoe fashions in their set.
8. **A single sports hat,** matching a spring suit or coat is the only kind acceptable. Flowers, etc., are considered utterly nonessential.

All agreed that the important things to have are sweaters and skirts—and the more the better. Their minimum requirements; six skirts, eight sweaters.

FOR big moments in their lives, the junior set dresses up a bit. For an after-the-movies snack at home, Jane Swanger wears a date dress of light weight blue wool which she made in class. Its best feature are changeable collar and belt. Cost, about $4. Thirsty male with her is Billy Ward, [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ward, eighth grade student at Leland Junior High

PAT LACEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lacey, wears her favorite sack dress, of nile green jersey, which she made in an hour. Uneven hemline is measured by Classmate Helen Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Emery, wearing skirt and blouse with push-up sleeves, popular with Junior-High students this year. Pat added a wide red leather belt to her sack dress. Total cost was around $3.75

Post Staff Photo

MAYBE yes, maybe no, seems to be the general thoughts of these Junior Teen-agers at Leland School, as they criticize an Easter ensemble made by a classmate in their home arts class. Modeling the suit is Barbara Schreiner, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Schreiner. Costume, including matching hat is of red, gray and black check, and cost its wearer $6 or $7. Pondering the situation are Peggy Brumbaugh, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Brumbaugh, and Virginia Thomas, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thomas. Virginia is wearing her father's wool sports shirt with pleated skirt and Peggy wears the old standby, yellow sweater with matching socks

Mary Haworth's Mail

Slapped and Kicked by His Mother-in-Law, Man Whose Bride Left Him Six Times This Year Begins to Feel Hopeless; Asks Help

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 30 and have been married 13 months to a girl 10 years my junior. I thought we had a lot in common and a good understanding, as we never once quarreled before marriage.

Immediately after the wedding we had our first argument. It was originated by our respective parents but after the honeymoon we were drawn into it and as a result my wife returned to her mother. I went to see our religious adviser, who brought us face to face and although my wife told him at first that she was through with me he was able to patch things up—temporarily.

Two months later she was back with her mother, basically because I didn't agree with her mother's version of the very first family dispute. We patched this up, but two months later she left again. All in all, she's left me about six times since we married, for varying periods of five days to six weeks.

Father-in-Law Died Recently

SIX MONTHS ago her father died and she insisted we go to live with her mother. We were expecting a child and in view of the fact that I didn't get along with her mother, and her mother didn't need financial aid, I felt we shouldn't break up our home. However, she brought up the subject nearly every night and neglected to do my essential laundry, saying that if I wouldn't do anything for her, she wouldn't do anything for me.

One month before the baby was born we moved to her mother's, but thank God I didn't give up my apartment. Frequently her mother cast aspersions on me in a sugar-coated way, and once in the presence of my wife and her younger brother, she told me I didn't make enough money. My salary is $65 a week.

Newborn Baby Storm Center

WHEN the baby was 10 days old, her mother brought him downstairs at 11 o'clock at night, into a room where a party of 20 women were giving my wife a gift-shower. I realized this was no place for a baby so young, because of the smoke and the possibility of germs that he couldn't throw off,—and said so to my wife. But her mother objected. After the party, her temper astonished me.

One word led to another and finally she slapped me on both sides of the face and when I tried to stop her she used her feet to advantage. I left the house in disgust but returned next day for my wife and baby. My wife refused to leave. At this point I have given up hope. I have seen our religious adviser again and he thinks the case is hopeless, too. Do you?

If so, can't I have my baby? I can provide for him and I don't want my son subjected to the neurotic influence and arbitrary will of my mother-in-law. I shall be grateful for your advice. W. D.

Infant Needs Mother-Care

DEAR W. D.: Don't be absurd. Of course you can't have the baby. What on earth could you do for him at this stage of his development, when breast-feeding and mother-cuddling are his chief forms of security?

It's unfortunate that you blundered into this mesalliance and begot a son. Obviously two small-minded women have ganged up on you and are behaving very badly; but on the other hand there must be certain things wrong with you, too, or you wouldn't be associated with such people.

It strikes me you're all pretty infantile characters, and possibly your father-in-law died prematurely of exhaustion, due to his trials and difficulties on the home front. If your religious adviser sees the case as hopeless, I'm prepared to respect his verdict as final.

Time to Call Women's Bluff

IN YOUR narrative I can't find a shred of a clue to indicate that the marriage might be pulled together and saved. However, I do recognize in you a feeling of urgent need to assert yourself against the women in some way, to relieve your moody conviction of ignominious defeat.

And the best way to turn the tables on them is to call their bluff, by washing your hands of the whole feuding mess and getting a superior-type lawyer to represent you in negotiating a dignified settlement. That's the manly thing to do in the circumstances; it's the way to redeem your self respect.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Ask Anne

Your Questions On Etiquette And Homemaking

We are going to have a small, formal wedding at 8 p. m. Is it permissable for the bridegroom to wear a tuxedo? My parents will be unable to attend our wedding. How should the invitations be worded? L. E. B.

At a small semiformal wedding it is permissible for the bridegroom to wear a tuxedo, although full dress is preferred if the bride is wearing a long gown with trais. Some authorities frown on the wearing of tuxedos for a church ceremony, although it is being done.

If your parents are giving the wedding, the invitations are worded exactly as though they would be there. If they cannot be present because of distance or illness the invitations are still worded as though they could be there. However, if a relative is giving the wedding and reception the invitations would be issued in his or her name.

Will you please tell me how a young widow should wear her wedding ring? A. S.

Exactly where her bridegroom placed it years ago. The wedding ring is so worn until the widow remarries. If she doesn't remarry, she wears the ring and uses her husband's name for life.

I used cleaning fluid and water to get a piece of Scotch tape off a fur coat. Does cleaning fluid harm fur? Also, I spilled some food on this coat and didn't know it until it dried. Again I used water sparingly. It is clean but needs a little better cleaning as it still feels a little stiff. Please advise me. E. J.

You can freshen a fur coat by rubbing with a cloth wrung out of soapy water or by moistening corn meal with cleaning fluid and rubbing the mixture well into the fur. Brush out when dry. Cleaning fluid does not harm fur so you followed the correct procedure in removing the tape. Wipe the food spots with carbon tetrachloride or another good cleaning fluid and brush when dry.

I cooked an oyster stew containing much butter on my electric plate. The stew boiled over and now the plate smokes badly when I use it. How can I clean it? A. B. C.

Whatever you do don't immerse the element in water. Rub exposed parts with steel wool and brush off crumbs with a brush. If the food penetrated down into the unit you'll need professional assistance in taking it apart and cleaning it. Don't attempt to dissemble it yourself.

Please tell me how to dye yarn that is now khaki colored so that I could use it in an afghan. Is it necessary to remove the color first? How can I make a musty-smelling clothes closet and dresser drawer have a pleasing odor? What should I do to be able to use old silk and nylon hose in a crocheted rug? I would like to dye them but must I first remove the old color? R.W.H.

Buy a good quality dye and follow instructions on the package. Be sure to immerse yarn in enough water to cover it and allow plenty of space in the kettle to avoid streaking. If the yarn is to be dyed a dark color it won't be necessary to remove the original color. However, if it is to be lighter, you must remove the old color first and redye.

You can use an air purified in your closet or pomander balls, sachet or a new product, scented lacquer. This is especially good for dresser drawers. It is applied just like paint and gives a long-lasting fragrance. It must be applied on unpainted surfaces, dries quickly and can be removed by washing with soap and warm water. It comes in six scents and is available at two department stores and two specialty shops.

You can dye the silk and nylon hose with all-purpose dye. If dyed darker you won't need to remove color. If lighter, use stripping compound and redye.

Anne answers questions on homemaking and etiquette through her column only. Address Ask Anne, Room 408, The Washington Post, Washington 4, D. C.

HOME DYEING can be successful if you know how to go about it. Follow instructions of the manufacturer. Use a porcelain enamel kettle large enough to immerse all the fabric to be dyed. Remember there are both tints and dyes. Tints aren't permanent, dyes are

Shamrocks, Carnations Add Color and Decoration to Gay St. Patrick's Day Buffet Party

By Charlotte Adams

FOR THE WEARIN' O' THE GREEN . . . Shamrock Salad

GIVE a buffet party for St. Patrick's Day. The decorations can be shamrocks cut from green cardboard, scattered over the table—and green carnations with plenty of green leaves for the center-piece.

Here's a menu which will tie in well with the suggested decorations:

MENU
Cream of Pea Soup
Avocado Ham Spaghetti
Shamrock Party Salad
Hot Rolls
Pistachio Ice Cream with Creamy Almond Slices

AVOCADO HAM SPAGHETTI

2 cups avocado cubes
1 large slice smoked ham
¼ cup finely chopped green sweet pepper
2 tablespoons flour
1 2/3 cups milk
8 ounces spaghetti, cooked
¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Paprika

Cut avocado into halves lengthwise and remove seed and skin. Cut fruit into cubes and sprinkle with salt. Cut ham into cubes and fry until well cooked and brown. Add pepper and cook about one minute. Add flour and stir to blend. Add milk and cook and stir until mixture is thick. Add Worcestershire sauce, salt to taste and spaghetti and heat to boiling point. Pour into serving dish and sprinkle with paprika. Arrange avocado cubes over spaghetti.

SHAMROCK PARTY SALAD

3 tablespoons unflavored gelatin
¾ cup cold water
1½ cups pineapple juice
½ cup lemon juice
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
Green food coloring
2 cups creamy cottage cheese
4 slices canned pineapple, diced
1 medium cucumber, peeled and diced
½ cup celery, diced
Greens

Soak gelatin in cold water. Mix fruit juices with sugar and salt and heat to boiling point. Add to soaked gelatin and stir until dissolved. Chill until sirupy. Add one cup of the gelatin mixture to the cottage cheese and diced pineapple. Add cucumber and celery to remaining gelatin and pour into a deep 8-in. round cake pan. When gelatin is firm, spread cottage cheese mixture over top and chill. Spread on mayonnaise in shamrock pattern.

CREAMY ALMOND SLICES

1 cup seedless raisins
1 cup brown sugar (packed)
1 cup white sugar
¾ cup water
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
½ cup chopped unblanched almonds

Rinse raisins, drain and dry on a towel to remove all moisture. Combine sugars, water and cream of tartar in a saucepan and boil to 240 degrees or until mixture will form a medium hard ball when tested in cold water. Turn out on wet platter and cool. Add flavoring and stir until creamy. Knead in raisins and nuts. Roll, slice.

By the Associated Press

Between Meals

The child who is allowed to nibble at pretzels, crackers, etc., through the day cannot be expected to eat a good balanced dinner. It is a pity to feed children between meals as this always means a battle at mealtime to get them to eat the things they require for body building.

Good Flavoring

Citrus rinds, grated and sometimes thinly sliced, make good flavorings for cooked fruits, cakes, pies, puddings and cooked cereal.

"WE work together in our daytime jobs, so why shouldn't we work together at home?", declare the William Fergusons. Both are artists employed in creative departments of a local specialty shop and are currently finding fun restoring a former "rooming house" on G Place which they recently purchased

MRS. WILLIAM B. BLACKBURN voices no objections because her Government-official husband prefers to fool around with his hunting equipment while she toils with the dishwashing. Each is master of his own department with no heckling from the sidelines, and that's the way they like it!

HELPING with the children is Dale Miller's special forte around home. Here he tries to telephone while Dale Jr., 2, and Marta, 5, beg for a "bedtime story". "My husband is tops around the house," says Mrs. Miller

It May Start a Rebellion, But—

Some Husbands LIKE Home Chores

By Marjorie Binford Woods

SHOULD husbands help around the house?

Some say "yes." Some say "no." Some say "maybe so."

"I'm dead-set against it," boldly asserts a Navy officer, whose wife failed to take him up on his dish-washing offers when he was a bridegroom nine years ago. Now it's too late.

"My wife and I work together in our jobs, why shouldn't we work together at home?" retorts a career-girl's better-half who finds nothing sissy about sharing housework.

"Dunking Junior and putting the youngsters to bed is part of my daily routine," happily declares a busy businessman.

"Why be 'a bull in a china shop' when your wife is as efficient in the kitchen as mine is?" argues a Government official who prefers to putter around home, cleaning his guns and doing masculine odd jobs. (He WILL wield the vacuum cleaner, however, when pressed.)

Luckily, the wives of the "anti-group" interviewed prefer to run their own departments without male interference. Likewise, the masculine home helpers who bundle into bungalow aprons look equally good to their spouses.

Served His 'Term'

"I SERVED my term of dish-washing, furnace-firing and emptying ashes when I was growing up," maintains Lieut. Comdr. Fred B. Gary who, as the youngest of five children, served as "mother's little helper" in his North Carolina home. When he married capable and attractive Betty Flynn, he resolved to renege on kitchen duties, buy a house with automatic heat and enjoy the comforts of home.

Now in their snug little Alexandria home, there's never even a wifely murmur when, after meals, husband Fred heads straight for his favorite chair to stretch out and catch up on current reading.

"He was polite enough to offer to help me with the housekeeping chores when we first married, but I foolishly declined—and now the dye is set," Mrs. Gary explains. "Anyway," she adds, "I like it this way for he watches the children for me while I'm busy in the kitchen—and that keeps everyone out of my way.."

The three moppets—Linda Carolyn (nicknamed "Tippy"), 7; Frederick Branan (Branny), 4, and 2-year-old Noel—invariably look to their dad as Mr. Fixit when a skate needs repairing or a dollhead tumbles off.

"It takes a bit of prodding before the spirit moves him to do any home jobs, but there are no complaints afterward, for he's a real perfectionist in anything he does," brags Mrs. G., as she shows off the freshly painted red and white kitchen which she "lured" her husband to try his hand at "just for fun."

"Originally I was inveigled into painting only the window sill, but before I knew what was happening I had done the complete job. That's always the way it goes," the commander smilingly complains.

Husband Serves Coffee

SOME WIVES get all the breaks!

Every morning Mrs. William Ferguson wakes up to the fragrant odor of bubbling coffee permeating her servantless house. And that isn't all. Before she arises there's invariably a steaming cup at her elbow, served in person by her thoughtful husband.

"A man like that could turn out to be a wifebeater or a villain of the worst sort, but no woman would ever denounce him," remarked a friend whose own husband is of the "non-helping" variety.

"Yes, Bill can do anything there is to do around the house—and do it with ease and accomplishment," nods career-girl Mrs. Ferguson, who is known in the Washington fashion world as Sue Boteler. Her husband received his housekeeping training in the Navy, where he served 4½ years.

One glimpse at the Fergusons' newly restored 12-room (3-bath) house on G pl. shows up this versatile couple as hand-in-hand working partners. Both are artists with a flare for the unusual. Besides being associated together professionally at Frank R. Jelleff's, where Sue is fashion coordinator and Ferguson is a display department expert, the pair pitches in to make home a place of beauty and a work of art. Only a few months ago the impressive big four-story edifice which they recently purchased was a run-down rooming house with scaling walls and chopped-up rooms.

"We have had the time of our lives tearing out partitions, refinishing, painting, upholstering and doing everything ourselves," the Fergusons announce. There's no dividing up of jobs into the "woman's department" and the "man's department."

"If Bill feels inspired to make a lamp shade or cook dinner while I hammer or paint, there are no hecklings on the side. It's all part of the fun of home-making!" And that's the way this clever wife and her combination "carpenter-cook" husband happily meet this controversial marital question, "Is housework woman's work alone?"

Share Enthusiasms

"EVERYONE to his own opinion," says William B. Blackburn, Federal Housing chief placement officer. "But—I feel that my wife has a right to rule over the housekeeping department without any interference from me; and I, in turn, try to be master of my domain."

Not that the Blackburns don't share each other's enthusiasms. They definitely do. When Mrs. B. comes home with a rare antique or he arrives from a West Virginia trip with a freshly-killed deer, each ogles appreciatively and listens to the tall tales told.

"Bill is a natural gun lover," explains Mary Janet Blackburn. "He is a direct descendent of the 'feudin' Hatfields and McCoys of the Kentucky Mountains—and is a hunter at heart." That's why she never has insisted that her former Navy man preside over the dishpan when she knew he was itching to clean his guns or read his hunting magazines. She is quite content to reign supreme in her pretty little kitchen without any stumbling blocks around, thank you.

Even when cooking the venison which her husband brings home, Mrs. Blackburn tackles the task all by herself. "Though Bill usually gives me a few hints on his favorite campfire recipes," she confesses.

To prove the efficacy of a 50-50 marriage arrangement such as theirs, Blackburn confides that he's never yet come home to find anything but a spic and span household, a spic and span wife—and a whopping good dinner in the making. He recognizes that his sparkling-eyed Indiana-born wife is a "natural" at gracious homemaking and hostessing, so why interfere?

This discerning wife never yet has asked to go on a hunting trip with her husband, though she once did ask him to teach her how to shoot. Before he got around to it, however, he discovered that she had sneaked off to a rifle range and made a perfect score with five bullseyes out of five shots.

"After that I never dared take her along for fear she would beat me at my own game," chuckles Hunter Blackburn, "and now we're each satisfied to stick to our own departments."

Husband Minds Children

"MY husband is tops around house—taking care of the children," testifies Mrs. Dale Miller, who aids and abets him by relinquishing the two small fry to his care on all possible occasions.

"Virginia made me hep to all the fine points of baby-tending from the beginning—like testing the bath water with my elbow and dripping milk from the bottle on my wrist," points out Mr. Miller.

"I guess it's all in the way you start training a husband," ventures his wife.

"Because my wife sleeps so soundly and I waken at the drop of a pin, I've always taken over night duty in the nursery," confides Miller, who is Washington representative for the Texas Chamber of Commerce.

"With baby-sitters and nurses so difficult to find it's handy to have such a proficient one right in the family," Virginia Miller points out.

Daddy daily walks 5-year-old daughter, Marta, to kindergarten at Holton Arms School near the Millers' home at 2500 Que st. and often stops to play with the other children before going to work.

Two-year-old Dale, jr., is having a bust made by Felix W. de Weldon, sculptor of the famous Iwo Jima flag-raising—and it's another of the senior Miller's duties to transport his youngest to the artist's studio for daily sittings.

"Dale has a way of knowing just how to handle youngsters and they always seem to behave well for him. But," she adds, "it's no hardship to admire the 'helping' traits in any husband, and heaven help the woman who doesn't encourage them to the nth degree."

Alligator Bag Becomes Rare In Louisiana

New Orleans—If you've been salting away $10 bills to buy a Louisiana alligator bag you had better buy it quickly. The Louisiana alligator business is falling off, although tanners and manufacturers seem to agree that Louisiana alligators furnish the best skins for purses and luggage.

In the bayou country the 'gators slither about the swamps and soft grasses easily and avoid too much wear and tear on their valuable hides. In tropical habitats the reptiles quarrel more and tear their scales and scratch them in many trips across sharp rocks and briars.

Thousands of baby 'gators are sneaked out of their homelands to become pets in Illinois, Arizona or Maine. Alligators are slow-growing and not prolific reproducers and the deportation of those little ones has greatly reduced the number of potential hides for manufacture.

For nearly 45 years, alligators have been hunted so relentlessly for their skins that few live to reach the reproducing age. Also the 'gators have been thinned out as being a hazard to bayou-dwellers, trappers and small fur-bearing animals.

Be Smart

AS WHITE and refreshing as the first lillies-of-the-valley—weskits of cotton pique or rayon sharkskin! Choose them with their own ties, for wear with scarfs, or for the rich effect quilting can give—all new ideas!

"CAN'T a fellow ever rest in peace at home?", queries Commdr. Fred B. Gary as his wife and family gang up on him with toys and gadgets to be fixed. "Tippy", 7, begs to have the wheel put on her wgaon, Mrs. Gary pleads for cord repair on her hand-vacuum cleaner, Branny, 4, has a skate that needs the master's touch, while Noel, 2, seems resigned to caressing an armless dolly. "Such is life," says the Commander, who is opposed to men helping with household duties, but likes to take care of the children

Four Performances Scheduled

Annapolis to See 'Blithe Spirit'

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 15.—Miss Susan Tillson will play one of the leading roles in "Blithe Spirit," the Navy Relief Society's annual charity show to be given for the public on April 18 in Mahan Hall, the Naval Academy auditorium. Miss Tillson attended Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va. Her father, Capt. Elwood M. Tillson, USN, formerly executive officer of the Post Graduate School, is now on duty in Washington, but he and his family reside in Annapolis. Mrs. Tillson has appeared in and directed a number of Navy Relief and Navy Women's Club plays.

Comdr. H. A. Lamar is director of this year's Navy Relief Show in which Professor Elmer B. Potter will play the male lead.

In addition to the performance on April 18, other presentations of the show for midshipmen and Naval personnel at the Academy will be staged on April 11, 12 and 19.

British Visitors Feted

A highlight of Annapolis social activities during the week was the party given Tuesday by the officers and cadets of the British cruiser HMS Frobisher, on the eve of departure from Annapolis Roads, where the English visitors spent a week. A buffet supper for 300 guests Tuesday was followed by dancing on the quarterdeck of the British ship.

Officers of the Probisher were present at the informal "at home" held Sunday afternoon by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, jr., and Mrs. Holloway, who also had entertained for them at a large formal reception on Thursday of last week.

A stag dinner at the North Severn officers' mess was given Friday night in honor of the skipper of the Probisher, Capt. D. P. Evans. Capt. Harold E. Parker, president of the mess, was host and Capt. Ruppert M. Zimmerli was the senior officer present.

Members of the department of English, history and government at the Naval Academy and their wives and guests held a cocktail party at the North Severn officers' mess Wednesday afternoon. About 80 persons were present, many of them remaining for dinner and the usual Wednesday night dance at the club, while others adjourned to the Town Club for the academy bridge tournament. Capt. George P. Hunter heads the department and Capt. J. A. Robbins is executive officer.

Ensign Jay McKie, shortstop and captain of last year's Navy baseball team, returned recently to Annapolis from the West Coast and has assumed his duties as assistant to Max Bishop, head baseball coach. He also will coach the plebe team. Ensign McKie has quarters in Hubbard Hall and will remain in Annapolis for three months.

Wrights Arrive

Capt. J. M. P. Wright, new executive officer at the Post Graduate School, who has been staying for the past several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. John H. Griffen, has brought his wife and their three sons to Annapolis to occupy quarters on Bowyer rd. on the Naval Academy reservation. Mrs. Wright is the daughter of Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith of this city and the late Rear Admiral Smith, USN.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Felix Johnson spent last weekend with Mr. and Mrs. John Rich of Ferry Farms. On Sunday, the Riches entertained at a luncheon, other guests including Governor and Mrs. William Preston Lane, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson Brown of Port Deposit, Md. Preceding lunch, the group had cocktails with Admiral and Mrs. Holloway at the Superintendent's Quarters.

The marriage of Miss Aroonstine Riddle, daughter of Capt. Frederick Riddle, USN, recently on duty at the Naval Academy, and now at sea, and Mrs. Riddle, to Ensign Elmer H. Kiel, son of Mrs. Elmer Kiel of Washington and the late Captain Kiel, took place today in San Francisco. The ceremony was to have been performed in June, but because of a revision in the orders for the USS New Jersey to which Ensign Kiel is attached, the date was changed. The Riddles are residing at the Park Merced.

Lieut. Thomas C. Schumaker, USA, and Mrs. Schumaker have returned from Germany and are the guests of the former's parents, Capt. and Mrs. T. L. Schumaker. The lieutenant has been with the Aviation Engineers in Frankfort for the past year.

Carter Bays, son of Rear Admiral John W. Bays, USN (ret.), and Mrs. Bays, celebrated his seventh birthday Tuesday with a movie party for a few of his friends. Refreshments were served later at his home.

Men Keep Mouths Shut Better

Gossip Can Turn 'Peeve' Into a Major Disaster

By Iris Ashley Knowles

SOMETIMES it seems a pity that anger and love cannot change places. To keep the flame of love burning, much careful nursing and attention is needed. But anger seems to feed on itself. In no time at all, a little anger can grow big enough to hurl reason, tolerance and common-sense clean out of the window. Another word for the more usual form of ire is "peevish."

Of course almost everyone gets mad at times. It's a nuisance wasting so much energy in fruitless emotion. The real danger with this business of angry irritation is that so few of us can keep it to ourselves or save it to vent only on the object of our wrath.

Men, for once, are excluded from this accusation. Mostly, a peeved male prefers to keep his mouth shut. But women like to confide in a friend; they want sympathy and are not entirely averse to a little banking of the fires of fury.

Unfortunately, this sympathetic encouragement is easy to obtain. The friend who will turn around and tell us to our face that we are talking like a fool and making mountains from molehills is a courageous character seldom to be found.

That Easter Bonnet

Let me tell you a true story. This actually happened, only the names are changed:

Ruth noticed that spring was already in the newspapers and therefore would soon be in the air! She had seen an enchanting little Easter bonnet but she had to ask Bill before she could buy it. Being a nice kind of husband generally, she was sure he would say "yes" if only she could catch him at the right moment. Not when he was tired at night; not in the middle of his favorite program.

After two days, feeling she could wait no longer, she finally threw it at him just as he was leaving for the office in the morning. "Darling I saw the cutest little hat . . ."

The reaction was swift though with only half his mind, the other half was pulling on a coat and noting the time. "Heavens sake Ruthie! What do you want with another hat?" Then he saw that she had turned away and wasn't going to kiss him goodby. He had no time to make an issue of it: "By dear . . . " he said pleasantly enough, grabbed his hat and was gone.

Ruth soon was in a tizzie. She had worked herself up to believing Bill a selfish monster who neither understood nor cared for a woman's moral needs. Things she knew perfectly that they could not afford to buy had become things Bill "refused to give her." She called up her sister and talked for half an hour over the telephone. Her voice even broke a little as she spoke of her mean-minded spouse.

In Comes Momma!

BY THE time she replaced the receiver she felt much, much better. She went out to the market and, forgetting how she disliked him, bought Bill's favorite foods as usual. About 7 o'clock when Ruth had just done the dishes and Bill was lighting his pipe, the atmosphere was peaceful and cozy as could be.

Nothing more had been said about the hat. The doorbell rang. Bill opened it. It was Ruth's mother and sister. They looked as if they had come to a funeral and their "hellos" to Bill were about 30 below zero.

"Darling child," said Mom folding the surprised Ruth to her bosom. "I heard how upset you were so I came over. If your husband can't buy you a hat, Mother would love to give it to you!" And she waved a check toward her daughter.

Bill rose to his feet, his face scarlet, his hands digging deep into his pockets. This gesture brought his fingers into contact with the little roll of folded notes that he had intended to give to Ruthie later in the evening. "Why don't you take your little daughter home and keep her altogether?" he said.

It Gains in Telling

WELL, it came out all right in the end, but not before there had been a high class row. And I suspect it left a patch on the pattern of their marriage.

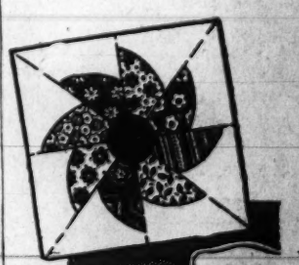
I think we should only confide our troubles when they are really too big for us to handle alone. And then we should be very sure that we go only to those who are qualified to help us.

The petty irritations are far better kept under control. Most people would like to forget these once the first annoyance is past. But when they have been given gossip's wings the forgetting is not so easy. After a few flights around the town your little peeve becomes a major disaster because as we all know, since tongues could wag the tittle-tattle tale of "What she said to he, and he said to she," has never lost anything in the telling.

Prepared in Advance

If it is convenient for you to mix the cake batter a while in advance of baking, do so, but pour it into the greased tins, cover with waxed paper and place in the refrigerator until ready to bake. This will keep the batter in the same condition during the period before baking.

Made Bit by Bit



7101

By Alice Brooks

Now that more materials are on the market it's time to go to quilt-making again. Of all quilts Pinwheel is a first choice.

Just four pattern pieces. Pattern 7101 has pattern pieces complete directions.

Our improved pattern — visual with easy-to-see charts and photos, and complete directions — makes needlework easy.

Send twenty cents in coins for for this pattern to Washington Post 102 Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th st., New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly name, address and pattern number.

Post Staff Photos by Goodwin.

WASHINGTON'S air-minded lassies pooled their enthusiasm at an all-women's aviation banquet, Monday night at the Mayflower Hotel. Local chapters of the 99's, WASPS and Women Flyers of America were hostesses at the event. Chapter presidents exchanging views are (left to right) Mrs. Robert F. McFadden of the WASP; Miss Celia H. Kaler, Women Flyers of America and Miss Jean Howard of the 99's

COMDR. TOM DAVIES, pilot of the famous record setter, "Truculent Turtle" chats with Mrs. Robert M. McFadden, president, Washington chapter of the WASP at the reception preceding the all-women's aviation banquet, Mon-

WHEN aviation experts get together talk turns to airplanes and flying. So it's easy to guess the topic of conversation of (left to right) Welch Pogue, president, National Aeronautic Association; Mrs. Blanche Noyes, airmarking specialist of the Civil Aeronautics Association and Miss Jacqueline Cochran, famous aviatrix. Occasion was a joint banquet and reception given by the Washington chapters of Women Flyers of America, WASP and 99's,

The Weeder's Guide

Adventures With a Seed Flat

By Kate Perkins

Pound Ridge, N. Y.—If I could only stop reading and getting new ideas, life would be very pleasant. The most recent fiasco is the result of a little article on the sterilization of soil to be used in seed flats.

The article pointed out in a friendly way that one could buy sterilized soil, or could sterilize it oneself by baking it in the oven with a heat of 120 degrees. The other alternative was to treat the soil with 6 per cent formaldehyde dust.

Be it known that I am an ardent opponent of trying to grow vegetable from seed if the gardener is strictly an amateur, as heaven knows I am. But every year there seems to be some fascinating reason I have to go to all the fuss and bother of preparing flats, getting the soil just so and then watching the thing like a baby. This year the reason is a packet of celery seed someone gave me, a new variety of tomato and some muskmelon seed.

Anyway, Sunday I decided to sterilize my soil by the baking method. It probably worked beautifully, but the stench which occurs during dirt-baking can only be compared to that of a burning glue factory, and two thorough airings so far haven't gotten it out of the house. From here on, despite the poison danger of formaldehyde or the disgrace of actually buying soil, I'm for it.

Now I'm ready to plant my seeds, figuring about 60 days from planting to their final transplanting into the garden. The experts say that spagnum moss is simple and successful, but I'm sticking to a half-and-half mixture of sand and soil. I have a few real professional flats and make up the difference with wooden cheese and car boxes. The trick is to make sure that there's space for drainage—a healthy bottom layer of pebbles does the trick.

PLAN YOUR WORK, says Kate Perkins, preparing seed flats in the kitchen

The best way to water them is to set the flats in a tray of water, removing them when capillary action brings a single wet patch to the seed bed surface.

I start the seeds out covered with a newspaper until they get going. I do everything the books say about shallow planting, and later keep them in a sunny dining room window.

Always something dreadful happens. One year I overwatered the plants and they started keeling over like toy soldiers. Another year they got too much heat and grew fast and spindly and useless. The real tragedy was the year when I was getting really swell seedlings, and the cat became annoyed at the family and kicked out the dirt and plants in each box out of pure spite.

Meanwhile I'm fussing around doing odds and ends on my weekends. The bird feeder near the house has been fun, and I feel like the poor man's St. Francis. I saved all the sunflower seeds from last year, and bought extra pounds of it to mix with the regular bird seed.

The place abounds with chickadees, and they love sunflower seeds as much as the bluejays do. I found that if I threw out bread crumbs at the same time as the sunflower seeds the bluejays would make a rude dive for the bread, and give the chickadees a shot at the sunflower.

There has been a flock of about 20 bluebirds around all winter long—which surprised me—but I've seen only one big, brave gentleman appear in the feeder.

This year I will save and dry all my squash, cucumber and melon seeds—thereby saving maybe 50 cents—for the birds and feel very thrifty.

By the Associated Press

CAPITAL CLUB CALENDAR

TODAY

AAUW—Tea dance, 5:30 to 8:30 p. m.

Pi Beta Phi Junior Alumnae Club—Supper, 6 p. m., Mrs. William Berry, 4 West Washington st., Kensington, Md.

Women's Clubs Emma Lazarus and 528 of the International Workers Order—International Women's Day Celebration, 7:30 p. m., 901 Rhode Island ave. nw.

Curtis Club—Supper, 4 to 6 p. m., Christ Child House, 606 Massachusetts ave. ne.

National League of American Pen Women—Fiction group, tea, 4 to 6 p. m. Studio. Mrs. Amos Willoughby, author of "I Was on Corregidor," speaker.

TOMORROW

AAUW—Tea, 4 p. m.

Eastern Xenos Club—2 p. m., Mrs. Tom Trauty, 1833 Park rd. nw.

Ellen Spencer Mussey Tent No. 1, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War—8 p. m., 2015 Mass. ave.

DAR, Deborah Knapp Chapter—8 p. m., Chapter House.

League of Republican Women—Political study group, 11 a. m., club room.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—3 p. m., Washington Club.

National Genealogical Society—8 p. m., Mount Pleasant Branch Library. Dr. J. Manuel Espinosa, State Department, speaker.

National League of American Pen Women—Craft group, 2 p. m., Mrs. Edna Webb Miles, 3907 Jocelyn st., Chevy Chase, Poetry group, 8 p. m., studio.

Democratic Women's National Council—8:15 p. m., Washington Club.

FEO, Chapter J—8 p. m., Mrs. E. Michael Norton, 4134 Lorcom Lane, Arlington, Va. Mrs. Guilford Jameson speaker on "Manchuria."

Creative Arts Club of Arlington County—8 p. m., Miss Virginia Harrison, 1404 North Hancock st., Arlington. Mrs. J. B. Calkins, National president of YWCA, speaker on "The Outlook of European Women During Postwar Era."

Petworth Woman's Club—Civic Education section, 8 p. m., Mrs. H. O. Graver, 118 Varnum st. nw.

Tau Phi National Sorority—8 p. m., YWCA.

Woman's Club of Lyon Village—Literature and international relations departments, 1:15 p. m., Mrs. Carville D. Benson, 3176 N. 18th st., Arlington.

Takoma Park Woman's Club—Garden Department, 10:30 a. m., Miss Harriett E. Converse, 612 Aspen st. nw.

Woman's National Democratic Club—Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Joseph H. Rush, Federation of Scientists, speaker on "Political Implications of Atomic Control."

Women's American ORT—12:30 p. m., Jewish Community Center, Col. Gustav Alel, Polish Embassy, speaker.

TUESDAY

Takoma Park Woman's Club—Art department, 12:15 p. m., luncheon, Josup Blair Community Center.

Petworth Woman's Club—Philanthropic section, 12 noon, Mrs. C. W. Lellew, 620 Quincy st. nw.

AAUW—International relations dinner, 6:15 p. m.

National League of American Pen Women—Radio group, 8 p. m., studio.

Washington Club—Panel discussion, Role of Women in Eastern Mediterranean Countries, 11 a. m.

Bethesda Woman's Club—Literature group, 11 a. m., clubhouse; music group, 1 p. m., clubhouse.

Silver Spring Woman's Club—Arts and crafts group, 9:30 a. m., Mrs. W. R. Mehring, 9405 Cedar st., literature group, 1 p. m., Parish Hall of Grace Episcopal Church.

DAR, Constitution chapter—8 p. m., Chapter House.

Pilot Club—6:15 p. m., Burlington Hotel.

DAR, President Monroe Chapter—8 p. m., Miss Cornelia Hamilton, 3016 Langley Court, nw.

DAR, Capital Chapter—Supper, 6:30 p. m., Mrs. A. Y. Casanova, 7915 13th st. nw.

Veterans D. C. League of Women Voters—1:30 p. m. YWCA; international relations committee, "Displaced Persons and the U. S. Immigration Policy," neighborhood discussion group, 8:30 p. m., Naylor Gardens, Mrs. Max Bloom, 2901 Eris st. se.

Special Libraries Assn.—Biological sciences group, dinner, 6:30 p. m., Dodge Hotel.

Kappa Kappa Gamma—Dinner, Army-Navy Town Club, Mrs. Nora Waln, guest speaker.

Twentieth Century Club—Art section, 2:30 p. m., National Museum. Roel Tolman, Smithsonian Institute, speaker.

AAUW, Arlington branch—8 p. m., Lyon Park Community House, Representative Georgia L. Lusk, speaker.

Alpha Delta Pi, North Arlington-Falls Church Alumnae Assn.—8 p. m., Mrs. Edward Everett, McLean, Va.

Soroptimist Club—Reception in honor of Hazel Markets, 5 to 7 p. m., Washington Hotel. Silver Medal Award Luncheon, 1 p. m., Washington Hotel, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, speaker; Sibyl Baker, guest of honor.

Wanderlust Travel Club—8 p. m., Miss Alice Matthews, 1658 Irving st. nw.

DAR, Louisa Adams Chapter—8 p. m., Chapter House.

WEDNESDAY

National League of American Pen Women—Art group, 8 p. m., studio.

Petworth Woman's Club—Hospitality section, 1 p. m., Mrs. W. H. Conway, 4130 8th st. nw.

Law Librarian Society—Dinner, 6:30 p. m., Parrott Restaurant. Judge Ellen K. Raedy, Municipal Court of D. C., speaker.

DAR, Marcia Burns Chapter—8 p. m., Chapter House.

DAR, Sara Franklin Chapter—2 p. m., Chapter House.

National Society of New England Women—1:30 p. m., Miss Flora Whitney, 1818 Newton st. nw.

Alexandria Woman's Club—International relations department, 2 p. m., Mrs. Oscar Ryder, 803 Prince st. Paul Spurmak, speaker on "The Rebuilding of Warsaw."

Beta Sigma Phi, Epsilon Chapter—Dinner and fashion show, 7 p. m., Washington Hotel.

Credit Women's Breakfast Club—7:45 a. m., Willard Hotel.

THURSDAY

AAUW—Poetry group, 11 a. m., lounge.

National League of American Pen Women—Fiction group, 10:30 a. m., studio.

Alexandria Woman's Club—3 p. m., Cameron st., auditorium.

Twentieth Century Club—Literature section, 11 a. m. YWCA.

Zenia Club—Dinner, 6:30 p. m., Dodge Hotel.

Beta Sigma Phi, Alpha Chapter—8 p. m., Wardman Park.

English Speaking Union, Junior group—8 p. m., Woman's City Club.

Massachusetts Society—Dance, 9:30 p. m., Wardman Park.

Writers League of Washington—8 p. m., 1351 Columbia rd. nw.

YWCA—World fellowship luncheon, 12:30 p. m., YWCA, Mrs. Lydia Van Zandt, speaker.

FRIDAY

Twentieth Century Club—Garden section, 2 p. m., YWCA.

National League of American Pen Women—Fiction group, 8 p. m.

Petworth Woman's Club—Home section, 1 p. m., Mrs. George Campbell, 40 Hamilton st. nw.

AAUW, Arlington branch—11 a. m., creative arts group, Phillips gallery.

Takoma Park Woman's Club—12:30 p. m., Mrs. W. J. Schtrumpf, 809 Butternut st. nw.

Mississippi and Tennessee State Societies—Cotton Ball, Statler.

California State Society—Party, 8:30 p. m., Walsh Center.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College Alumnae—Dinner, 6:30 p. m., Pierce Hall.

SATURDAY

Tau Beta Phi Sorority—Luncheon, 2 p. m., Water Gate Inn.

Iowa State Society—Dance, 10 p. m., Shoreham.

DDA, Court No. 212—8 p. m., St. Joseph's Hall.

Decorative Ensemble

OLD AND NEW often combine to make attractive, decorative ensembles. On a polished blond mahogany table is a lamp base made of an old wallpaper roller. Old blacksmith's tools may also be fashioned into interesting lamp bases. Spice grinders, shaving mugs, whale-oil lamps and other odds and ends of interest may be used to make lamp bases

Thinner Hangers

Where closet space is limited it pays to buy the wooden hangers that are made of a very thin bar of wood. You can use about three of these in a place where just one of the sort with the wire bracket allowing for collars can be used.

Last Longer

When you open a can of cleaning powder, punch through four of the holes instead of eight. You will find plenty of powder will sift through when shaken but the box will certainly last longer with the smaller flow of material.

TOPSY TURBANS

. . . They're Tops on the Budget Hat Parade

By Dorothy Roe

Neatest trick of the season is a thrifty little knit or crocheted turban which any smart girl can wear half a dozen different ways, to fit her various moods.

You may wear it upside down or right side up, tie a scarf around it, ornament it with a jeweled clip or a feather, tilt it forward or push it back. It hugs the head, has that important neat look of the season, and sells for pin-money at department store hat bars throughout the country.

It comes in plain knit styles or in a slightly more elaborate crocheted version, with a shining plexon thread to give a shell pattern to the texture. And you may buy half a dozen, if you like, in colors to match each outfit, and still have change back from the price of one average spring hat.

UPSIDE-DOWN TURBAN . . . Wear it right side up, as shown at left, or turn it upside down and tie a bright scarf around it, as pictured at the right

TWO WAY TOPPER . . . Neutral or pastel knit pin-money turban to add a finishing touch to spring suits. At left it is worn upside down, with a scarf added for color accent. At right it is right side up. Both are designed by Glenedar

Coleslaw De Luxe

A touch of sophistication to coleslaw is achieved when the cabbage is cut in long fine shreds and ripe olives cut in wedges are added to give color and flavor. Use favorite dressing and dust paprika over for extra color.

Different Kinds of Bread

When making many sandwiches for the party, by all means make them of different kinds of bread. Use white bread for the more delicate pastes and whole wheat or rye bread for the cheese or fish pastes.

Graded Beef

Approximately 90 per cent of all the beef, veal, lamb and mutton sold during the war years was federally graded.

Handy Tool

Slip a cotton bag over the broom and you have a handy tool for sweeping down walls and ceilings.

EARMARKED . . . *For Charm*

By Betty Clarke

SHELL-LIKE EARS . . . *If they are the concha, snail, oyster, scallop or agate variety, m'lady has a problem.*

American girls are fad mad. That's why the current trend of piercing the ears, which hasn't been revived since grandma used the burnt cork and needle method on mom, may take hold like wildfire.

Soon after that, when the girls get used to the idea of having holes punched in their skin, you may walk down Fifth Avenue or Main Street and see your favorite redhead wearing a ring in her nose or with her head wired for a halo.

Few girls have pretty ears. Those who do can get the swains to give out with poetry about their shell-like protuberances. But it is a sure bet that the romantic lad won't say: "Oh, you've the loveliest 'pierced' ears, m'dear."

If mother had let Susie's head sprout ear-wings in the cradle, daughter would have a problem. She wouldn't be able to "let her hair up" or sport unique or ear revealing earrings.

Why should any girl with lovely—or unlovely—ears wish to mar her beauty? All a girl must do to charm a man in this generation is to be natural. If she wants to cultivate the beauty of grandma's day, she might concentrate on the blush instead of the cork and needle method.

Instead of emphasizing their ears, the poor little girls with not-so-pretty ears must be clever and cute in concealing their misfortune. Some girls do a smart job of this. A popular model has ears like a bunny but no one would ever suspect because she shuns the upsweep in favor of long tresses which cover her ears—and she never wears earrings.

So if mom didn't pin your ears back when you were a tyke, or if your ears are small and out of proportion to your face, don't make the mistake of falling for the pierced-ear fad. After all, you may think your ears are shell-like but if they are of the oyster, scallop or concha shell variety, you won't do yourself proud by exposing them.

If you have pretty ears, by all means show them. You can brush your hair behind your ears, wear an upsweep hair-do and lovely earrings. And, if you must wear granny's antique earring jobs, you don't have to pierce your ears to do it. Any good jeweler will replace the old fashioned fastening that was designed for pierced ears for a new modern fastening which will serve the purpose without marring your ear lobes.

By the Associated Press

Nylon Hose

When examining Nylon or silk hose to see if any darning is required, double the fingers into a fist with the fingernails turned into the palm before thrusting the hand through the stocking. Then you will not start a "runner" with your sharp nails.

Leesburg

Continued from Page 1

Wednesday for a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Allen White in Charlottesville.

Among those who came to Leesburg Tuesday for the funeral of Dr. John Aldridge Gibson, Leesburg physician who died Sunday night, were Mrs. James H. Fraser and son, James, jr., of Georgetown, S. C., the former a sister of Dr. Gibson; Mrs. William Long of Charlottesville, a sister of Mrs. Gibson; the Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn and Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Matthew of Baltimore, Dr. W. O. Bailey, jr., Miss Mary Lillington Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Pere A. Wilmer, Mrs. Donald McNeale, Mrs. Elmon A. Miller, Thomas H. Claggett and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Stanley White, all of Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Winthrop G. Sands of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Daniel of Charlotte, N. C., and Capt. John A. Gibson, jr., USMC, Quantico, are guests this week in the Gibson home.

Love in Berlin Has Its Date Bureau

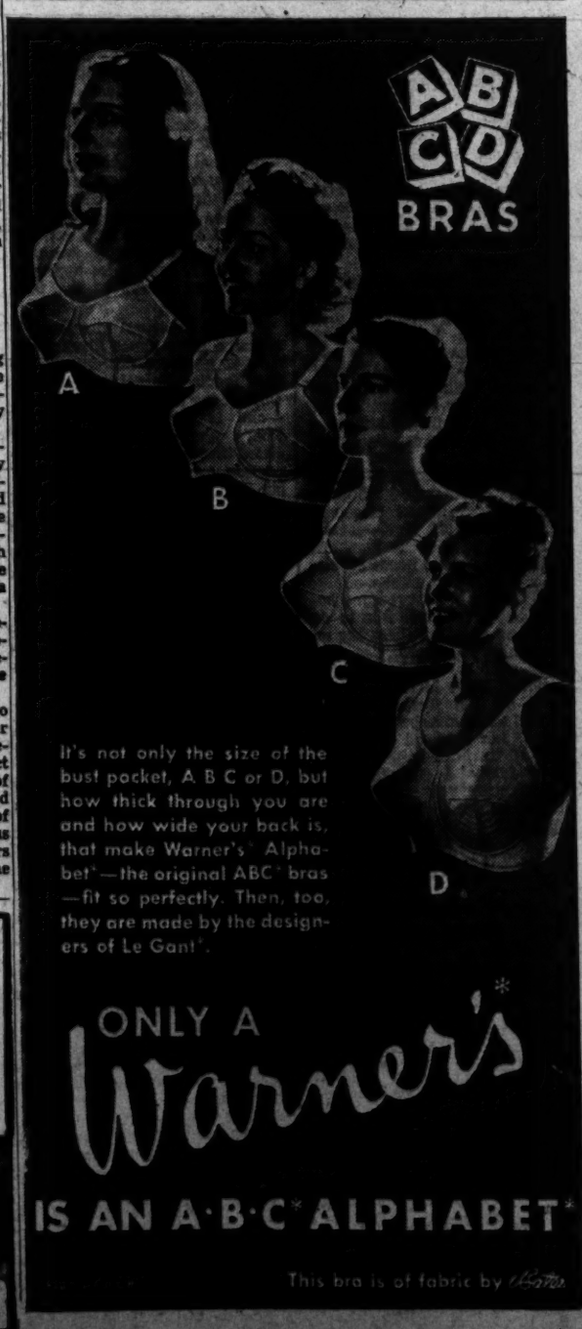
Berlin (AP).—The once-glittering Kurfuerstendamm, called the "love kiosk," is a busy little date bureau doing its best to bring lonely hearts together.

Before the bombs fell, Kurfuerstendamm—Berlin's Broadway with its open-air restaurants, coffee houses, theaters, clubs and dance halls—had no need of a love kiosk. But nowadays, with restaurants rare and expensive and with a preponderance of women in the population, date bureaus are a great aid to romance.

Applicants at this one are requested to bring a personal photograph, a "wunschzettel" (date request) and 20 marks ($2 by the military exchange rate).

They are confronted by two albums, one for men and the other for women, into which they deposit their own photos and select a prospective partner. Ages of women applicants have ranged from 18 to 45 years and those of the men from 20 to 50. Numerous British and American soldiers have selected dates from the kiosk's albums.

A "NEW FACE"
—a new future!
How Plastic Surgery takes years off the prematurely aged face, beautifully reshapes a badly formed nose and corrects other facial blemishes is explained in a fascinating book, recently published.
YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE, written by a famous Plastic Surgeon, is ILLUSTRATED with 88 before-and-after photos, answers the questions most often asked about Plastic Surgery. Send POSTPAID in plain envelope—only 25c.


A
B
C
D
BRAS
It's not only the size of the bust pocket, A B C or D, but how thick through you are and how wide your back is, that make Warner's* Alphabet*—the original ABC* bras—fit so perfectly. Then, too, they are made by the designers of Le Gant*.
ONLY A
Warner's*
IS AN A·B·C* ALPHABET*
This bra is of fabric by

Exploring Hollywood's Timidity, Dr. Inglis Concludes:

Catering to Mass Taste Stymies Film Freedom

By Richard L. Coe

THE winds of criticism that swirl around the movies often annoy but seldom affect the Sleeping Giant of the Arts.

Most impressive of recent winds comes from the lively University of Chicago Press, which has just published "Freedom of the Movies" by Ruth A. Inglis.

Although it is professionally "Dr." Inglis and her immensely informative book is based on a report by a weighty group of Ph. Ds. known as "The Commission on Freedom of the Press," Hollywood's set-up remains its wildly improbable self. How the report will affect the subject remains to be seen.

Almost an Apologia

These folks make some suggestions from their Plastic Towers that the movies might well take to heart, but the curious fact remains that, having attempted to understand some of the problems of the movie-makers, they understand them too well. For all their intentions, their report becomes almost an apologia.

Dr. Inglis traces the self-regulation by which the movies have chained themselves into the vacuum of the present. Fear of outside censorship drove Hollywood to its self-imposed code and resultant timidity. By the time you've digested Dr. Inglis' five chapters leading to her suggestions, you've been generated into substantial sympathy.

HUTCHINS

Apart from governmental control, what movie-makers fear most is economic boycott by pressure groups. Religions, nationalities, professions, fraternities, businesses must be placated. The overwhelming financial set-up being what it is, each epic must have something in it for everyone and still must offend no one.

Dr. Inglis introduces one strong argument which the commission officially neglects. She points out:

"A major cause of stereotyped and empty films is that they are made for the mass audience . . . The possibility of films for smaller, selected audiences has never been explored. It is encouraging that the Motion Picture Production Code includes a statement by Father Lord (one of the Code's instigators) that the same moral restrictions would not apply to limited audiences.

"On the other hand, an opportunity to create films for people of culturally developed taste and discriminatory appreciation would relieve a good deal of the pressure now felt by artists and critics. It would constitute an experimental proving-ground for new ideas and new film techniques.

Public Must Insist

"It is astonishing that nothing of this sort exists already. In no other medium of mass communication, except possibly radio, do we have the total product directed to maximum, mass audiences."

More power to Dr. Inglis for this solid, intelligent suggestion. The commission's brief introductory paragraphs tackle the facet by urging that "the public itself insist upon the highest attainable accomplishment by the movies" and goes on to make laudable yet generalized suggestions as to how this might be done. There is nothing new in their suggestions.

But it remains for Dr. Inglis to make the point that must be dinned again and again if some of the discerning minority are to be brought back to the movie-going public.

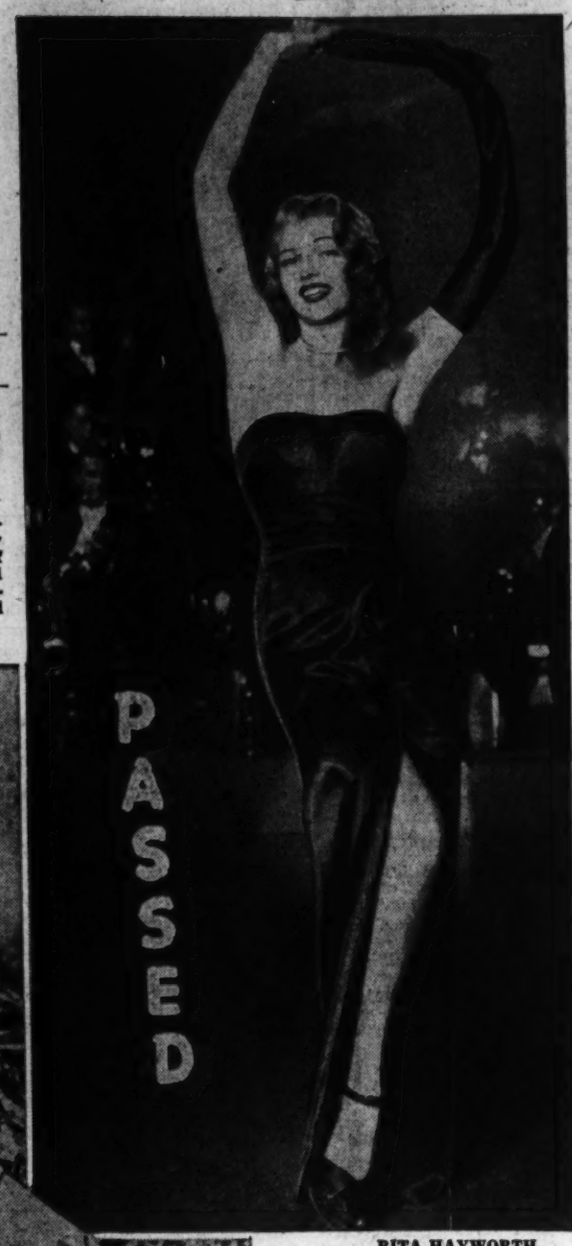
The commission, headed by Chicago's Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, does make one strong point: "The Government should use its antitrust powers to destroy monopolistic control of production, distribution and theatrical outlets. A healthy competition within the industry conduces to that variety and quality of service the public interest requires."

For another view on censorship, see Adolphe Menjou's story, Page 2.

Monopoly Explains It

This monopolistic tendency has resulted in the code's being administered by the major studios, whereby the seal of approval was withdrawn from Howard Hughes' "The Outlaw" because of its advertising copy. Hughes claimed, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



RITA HAYWORTH
. . . got by in "Gilda"

'Eagle' Opens

Broadway's Newest Bet Is Tallulah

By Jack O'Brian

New York, March 15 (AP).—One of Broadway's most colorful actresses, Tallulah Bankhead, returns to the West Forties this week as star of "The Eagle Has Two Heads," a Ronald Duncan adaptation of a Jean Cocteau drama known in Paris, where it has been playing previously, as "La Mort Ecoute aux Porte."

BANKHEAD

Opening Wednesday evening at the Plymouth Theater, Tallulah will have as her leading man a movie import, Helmut Dantine, who will play a liberal poet in this drama about a queen—Tallulah, of course—whose consort is murdered.

Last seen in Philip Barry's "Foolish Notion" last season, Miss Bankhead this time will have as producer one of Broadway's busiest managers, John C. Wilson, whose producing mitts also are in several other of this season's plays, including the smash hits, "O Mistress Mine" and "The Importance of Being Earnest," and in Noel Coward's "Present Laughter."

Supporting the stars will be Clarence Derwent, Kendall Clark, Eleanor Wilson and Cherokee Thornton. Benjamin Britten composed incidental music, Donald Oenslager designed the sets. Aline Bernstein did the costumes.

'Brigadoon' Clicks

NEW YORK (INS).—When, just a night or two ago, Cheryl Crawford brought "Brigadoon" skirling scottishly into the handsome Ziegfeld Theater, there was no bright outstanding star.

Here on Broadway, only "Annie Get Your Gun" and "Sweethearts" are dependent on their starlit performers and Ethel Merman and Bobby Clark are remarkably robustious.

The remaining Broadway song-and-dance shows are as starless as theyre successful. "Call Me Mister" and "Finian's Rainbow," "Street Scene" and Oklahoma," "Carousel" and "The Chocolate Soldier" boast no singing-actor displayed celestially high above his fellows. Their entire casts could die of yellow jack (or boredom) and no casual customer would really care. The Theater Guild started this starless trend with "Oklahoma!" and then with "Carousel." Other producers followed.

Thus, for better or for worse, or somewhere in between, "Brigadoon" came into being. It is the catch-as-cast-can type of song and dance show in its finest flower. It has, in a manner of speaking, pretty nearly everything—except, of course, what still are known as stars. But if it gets the bonnie breaks it deserves, it should be on view when the Avenue of the Americas becomes Sixth Avenue again.

British Humor Flops

NEW YORK, (U.P.).—A British comedian dropped a couple of 'haitches'—and England's first effort to challenge Hollywood's monopoly in technicolor musicals almost took a three-million-dollar nose dive.

The audiences at three disastrous American sneak previews didn't understand Sid Field. Ironically, he was the favorite of thousands of GIs in England and even General Eisenhower, at the urging of his staff, flew back from the Normandy beachhead soon after D-Day to guffaw at his inanities.

But it developed that Americans in London, attuned to cockney and other English dialects, aren't like Americans at home. At Montclair, N. J., for example, almost the entire sneak preview audience walked out before the film had finished.

Both the J. Arthur Rank organization, which underwrote the film in England, and Universal, which had planned to distribute it in America, were discouraged. Bob Hope, Irving Berlin, Mike Todd and innumerable other show folk visiting wartime England had raved about Field as one of the great comedians of our time—a sure hit anywhere. Yet much of the humor that convulsed them and the royal family registered not at all here.

Only Wesley Ruggles, the American who directed the picture, had any faith left. At the moment he stepped in Anglo-American executives were reportedly considering whether to take a loss that would probably establish a record in film history in order to safeguard the rising prestige of British-made pictures.

The word today is that Ruggles, by remaking some scenes and cutting and recutting the others, "saved" the picture. But among scenes eliminated were some showing Fields in stage skits which earn him $4000 a week in England. In Britain the picture was called "London Town." In America it will be known as "My Heart Goes Crazy."

Ruggles shot the film under heartbreaking difficulties at the partly blitzed Shepperton studios just outside London.

The Poor Gals' Sinatra

Look What's Cookin' Now—Russell Sprouts!

By John Crosby

THIS column, which falls asleep on its feet now and then, didn't become conscious until about a month ago of a person named Andy Russell, a singer who has been burning up the bobbysox set. Then a missive arrived urging me to become a member of the Russell Sprouts, an Andy Russell fan club of impressive proportions. Enclosed was a booklet entitled "Simpatico Andy," which means—and I quote—"Andy's sharp yummy out of this world nothing in comparison with." Well, that's what the booklet said.

Among other things in this pamphlet was a "Close-up On Our Swoon Boy," which contained the information that Andy it 26, prefers a shower to a bath because he doesn't like to linger in the tub and he knows how to prepare enchiladas. Further along was the "Poet's Corner," the poetry, of course, being devoted exclusively to a single subject.

BOBBY SOXERS' ANDY
. . . silky, but not Sinatra

"Your voice does something to my brain.

"I guess you think I'm a dizzy dame," sang one girl.

Another, heart-broken because Andy moved to Hollywood, wrote:

"My heart cries out: 'Oh, bring him back, 'My life is dark. I'm dead inside'."

Gets in His Gag

CLEARLY, anyone who inspired such devotion deserved investigation. I caught up with Russell on "Duffy's Tavern", where he appeared as guest star. Ed (Archie) Gardner's opening went like this: "Hello, Duffy's Tavern, where the elite meet to eat. Duffy ain't here. Oh, hello, Duffy . . . Yeah, Andy Russell is coming over and the place is crawling with dames."

Right here the dames tested their lungs with a low, preliminary squeal.

"No, the guy can't sing," continued Archie. A long, distressed o-o-o-o-oh came from the audience, which sounded as if it were almost entirely composed of 16-year-olds. "He's a crooner," shouted Arch, whose timing was thrown off badly by this yelping. This brought forth another o-o-o-oh.

"What's the difference between a singer and crooner?" yelled Arch, doggedly finishing the gag, although the point had largely been lost. "Only about $1000 a week."

"Ee-ee-ee-eeh," went the audience, a sound somewhat like the smoke traveling farther in a Raleigh 903, only louder.

"What is there about this guy Andy Russell which makes you dames act like fruitcake?" inquired Arch, irritably I thought.

Just then young Russell blew in. The wail that greeted him started as an "oh," picked up an "ee" sound somewhere and almost broke my loudspeaker. This was nothing compared to the screech that went up after he finished singing. If there is a bobbysox set in banshee circles, that is the sort of noise they probably make, and I bet it drives the older banshees wild.

No Good at Laughs

THERE is considerable doubt in my mind whether Andy Russell is a proper guest performer for "Duffy's Tavern" or any comedy program. For one thing, the girls don't appear to have mastered the art of laughter. They put their seal of approval on the jokes by a series of squeals, which had the effect of choking off any laughter the listener felt welling up in him. The pause between the joke and any response at all was rather longer than usual, as if the girls were not entirely sure what reaction is expected in the case of non-singing entertainment.

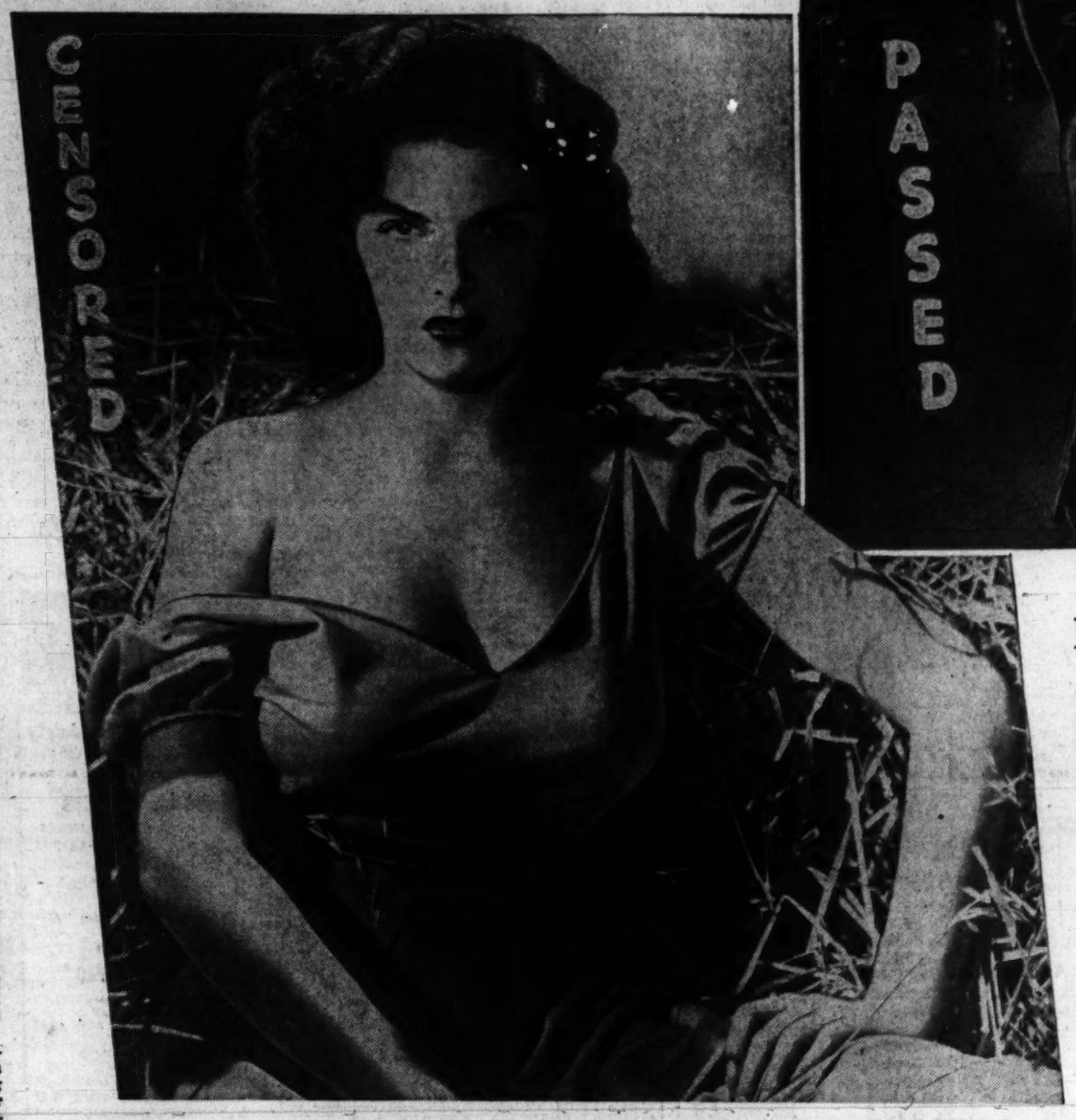
All in all, it was a weird but interesting experiment by that old scientist, Ed Gardner, but I don't think it ought to be repeated very often.

Russell, in case you never heard him, sings like Frank Sinatra but not quite so ably. He hasn't yet mastered Frankie's celebrated glissando, but he's trying hard. However, like Frankie, he sounds unrequited, which is one of the characteristics of all singing idols. The more girls they have swooning at their feet the more love beats them over the head. Anyway, it's a nice, silky voice but distinctly an imitation.

Better on Parade

RUSSELL'S regular beat is "The Hit Parade," that hardy perennial of the air waves. The squealing is less noticeable over there, as if the bobbysoxers were admitted in only limited quantities. Incidentally, "The Hit Parade" is in the process of shedding its old, tired skin and emerging in shiny, streamlined raiment.

That familiar musical style—fast, loud and on the beam—is gradually, very gradually, being discarded in favor of a slower beat, muted brass and an emphasis on pretty chords rather than the bass drum.



HERE'S THE PICTURE OF JANE RUSSELL THAT HELPED GET "THE OUTLAW" BANNED BY THE CENSORS
. . . See Richard L. Coe's story on movies and result of censorship at top of page, Column 1.

Ray's Weekend Almost Lost On Parisians

By Herbert Kupferberg

PARIS, March 15 (NYHT)—The French, as befits a hard-working race, have no word in their language for "weekend." This had made things a bit difficult for "The Lost Weekend," Hollywood's latest arrival in Paris. Exhibitors have solved the problem by retaining the English title and also calling it "Le Poison."

MILLAND

Either way, curious crowds are jamming the three theaters showing the picture. Most Frenchmen heard for the first time of "The Lost Weekend" when it won a prize at the Cannes Film Festival. This honor is somewhat less lofty than it may appear, because every nation represented got some sort of a prize.

Hollywood, which has been exporting 3-year-old pictures to France, rushed "The Lost Weekend" over in a year and it is the most up-to-date example of American cinematic art on view.

Milk Intrigues Them

One may see "The Lost Weekend" spoken in English with French subtitles or with sound dubbed in so that the cast speaks French while their lips form English.

Audiences are taken aback by the problem in "The Lost Weekend." Drinking is more of a science than a sport in France, and no one—no Frenchman, at least—gets drunk the way Don Birnam does. Consequently, moviegoers regard the young man with more curiosity than sympathy.

Most laugh—a bit nervously, to be sure—during the delirium tremens and they eye the two bottls of milk outside Birnam's door with more eagerness than the whisky bottles in his apartment. Milk is hard to get in France. Alcohol isn't.

All Like That?

Nat, le barman, also is a bit difficult for the French to understand. French bartenders (male and female) are more given to discussing politics with customers than personal affairs. The sympathetic type, such as Nat, is a decided rarity.

The artificial ending offends the French sense of logic. No one can tell a Frenchman Don Birnam is going to lay off the stuff as easily as all that. And the French are puzzled by another question: Do all Americans drink like that?

Hollywood Stars Are Still Going Places

'Caballero' McCarthy Follows Truman South of Border

By Louella O. Parsons

HOLLYWOOD, March 15.—Joan Fontaine and William Dozier are back from their 13-day trip. "In that time," said Bill, "we visited five countries: Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and the United States. Not bad."

Bill went right to work on the new Rampart Productions, which he and his bride are heading.

JOAN FONTAINE AND BILL DOZIER
. . . five countries in 13 days

Here's what Bill tells me: just before they left on their trip, he bought "Possession," an original by Sheridan Gibbony, which Gibbony will produce. "That picture," says Bill, "will star my wife and Dana Andrews."

The other picture is "Letter From an Unknown" by Stefan Zweig, which John Houseman will produce.

Cinch to Be Paged

ONE OF THE year's most sensational boy actors is 14-year-old Richard Tyler, who wrapped up Moss Hart's Broadway show, "Christopher Blake," and stole all the thunder.

He was a cinch to be paged for the movies and so here he comes, under contract to Brynie Foy, to star in "Catch Me Before I Kill." This story is based on a magazine article by Albert Deutsch that has stirred up much controversy among juvenile delinquency authorities.

Deutsch contends that the drastic punishment given boy delinquents practically puts them on the road to crime with their first offense and that they are treated as hardened criminals rather than as wayward youths.

Bob Bets on Own Games

BOB HOPE swears Bing Crosby never would have exposed his legs in "Emperor Waltz" if his (Bob's) gams hadn't been so glamorous in "Monsieur Beaucaire." Now Bob's slicking back into the silken stockings again in another costumer, "Clown of Fortune," in which he'll play a court jester of the sixteenth century. Perhaps I shouldn't have used the word "now" on account of he ain't gonna make this one until he's had six months in which to rest and roam in the direction of South America.

"Clown of Fortune" is set against the times of the Spanish attempt to unseat the King of France. It's written by a Russian named Mikhail Rykoff and is being adapted by Marion Parsonette.

Lana's Not Coquette

LANA TURNER will not make "Coquette," she told me when I talked to her a few days ago. "The studio isn't pleased with the script," she said, "so they've decided against making it. That gives me time off."

When she said, "That gives me time off," I picked up my ears. "Time off to go anywhere you want to?" I asked.

"Yes," she said, "but I don't know where I'm going."

At this moment, it might mean that she and Tyrone Power will marry sooner than anyone expects, although Annabella, who went East Monday, said that she is not getting her divorce until she returns from Paris in the fall. Tyrone called on Annabella to wish her bon voyage before she left. He'll live in the house until Millicent Rogers, who rented it, comes West in April.

Weismuller to Wed

SOL LESSER, who's made a fortune with the Edgar Rice Burroughs Tarzan stories, is planning to celebrate 30 years of Tarzan pictures by spending nearly two million dollars on the next one—"Tarzan and the Mermaids." Johnny Weissmuller will be completely surrounded by girl swimmers from all parts of the country.

As soon as Mrs. Weissmuller's divorce is settled, he'll marry Allene Gates, golf champion.

The Charlie Chaplins gave a big party for nearly 100 people to see the first showing of his movie, "Monsieur Verdeoux." Everyone was sworn to secrecy so that whether it's good or bad no one is saying.

Charlie Goes Whole Way

THE WHOLE Edgar Bergen contingent headed for Mexico with Margaret Ettinger along to spread good will. Charlie McCarthy took with him a whole Mexican wardrobe—sombrero, chaps and kerchief. They broadcast from there Sunday.

Alexis Smith's house was robbed and her jools taken.

Greer Garson has written a story in which her mother, Mrs. Nina Garson, is the heroine. It was written in Pebble Beach, where Greer went immediately after her marital breakup with Richard Ney.

Mrs. Garson's work in Burma as civil administrator and the efforts she made to acquire an education are told, Greer says. At one time Nina took a civil service examination and received a higher mark than any of the men.

McCARTHY AND MEXICAN FRIENDS
. . . the muchachos got mixed up

The Johnston Office is keeping a weather eye open on anything Laraine Day does in "Tycoon," the movie she's now making at RKO. All the love scenes she had with John Wayne were shot from about 15 different angles. The studio wanted plenty of spares in case some of the scenes might be deemed objectionable.

BOB STERLING and Ann Sothern can't get together on their marriage—but they can't keep apart on their contracts. He bowed out of M-G-M when he and Ann broke up because he felt he would do better on a lot where his former wife wasn't a star. So what happens?

Bob has just signed a long termer at RKO, where Ann is completing "Indian Summer" (on loan-out) and where she is set to start another movie in six weeks!

When our spy asked Ann whether propinquity might reconcile them, she said, "Not a chance." Bob's first will be "The White Swamp," with Liz Scott and Burt Lancaster.

Rooney's Rookey Days Over

MICKEY ROONEY is permanently out of the "Andy Hardys." The last one proved the popular old family series is tottering and that Mickey has outgrown the adolescent hero.

He's grown up in "Summer Holiday." But now M-G-M has decided to try Rooney in something entirely different from anything he has done. I mean, a really tough kid. He'll play a two-fisted young prizefighter in "Killer McCoy," who becomes involved in a bribery scandal. Sam Zimbalist will produce it.

Hedy Lamarr, whose baby arrived last week, and John Loder have been asked to costar in "Joan of Lorraine" in Salt Lake City for Utah's centennial. Hedy would like very much to accept.

IT WAS JUST a couple of years ago that Paul Lukas won the Oscar for "Watch on the Rhine." Yet his roles following that honor didn't keep pace. That may all be changed when Paul leaves in May for Switzerland to play in "The White Tower." RKO Boss Dore Schary said Lukas was the one star he MUST have for the picture.

I hear through the grapevine that David Selznick has signed Lucienne Boyer, who received sensational reviews after her appearance at Cafe Society in New York.

Menjou Lambasts Movies' Cowardice

Oldtimer Says Films Used to Have 'Guts' But 'Sniveling' Now

By Ralph Dighton

HOLLYWOOD, March 15 (AP).—From his lofty perch among the long-time movie greats, dapper little Adolphe Menjou views the current Hollywood scene and holds his nose.

That's with his left hand. His right hand's busy penning his memoirs.

"Not only are movies worse than they used to be," snorts Menjou, "one might even say that now they are no good at all."

That isn't sour grapes. Menjou has been working in one of the biggest-budget pictures of the year, "The Hucksters," with a nice fat part at a nice fat salary.

HOLLYWOOD'S DAPPER STAR
. . . clothes hide a real thinker

"Actors in the old days," he concedes, "weren't as polished as they are now. But the movies themselves had some guts to them. Not enough, but some. They weren't afraid to try to tell a story that needed to be told.

"Producers today are afraid. Of what? I don't know. Censorship, I guess. Censorship ought to be fought, not feared. There's too much of it already. The production code is sheer cowardice."

Menjou has been fighting this verbal battle for years. With the publishing of his memoirs, the battle will be carried into print.

No Mere Clothes Horse

This may seem out of character. For years Menjou's publicity has fitted his screen type—a suave man of the world. Actually, Menjou is a thinking man—not a clothes horse.

"I started this best-dressed-man business as a deliberate stunt when I came to Hollywood in 1920," he says. "In those days everyone was typed. Bill Hart was the big, Western he-man. Rudolf Valentino was the handsome sheik. The only type left that I could fill was the debonair habitue of drawing rooms."

Menjou set out after those roles with the tenacity of his French-Irish ancestors. He spent a small fortune on his wardrobe. He kept the illusion alive because it was good business.

Around Hollywood, Menjou is known as outspoken—and long-winded.

"You think they are making great pictures today?" he asks rhetorically. "They are not. They spend millions, buy the press, buy radio, buy everything to exploit their sniveling product. But the public isn't fooled."

(Although the gross revenue of the industry is rising because of higher prices, the number of people attending movies has dropped. The number of tickets sold each week in 1945 averaged 90 to 93 million. In 1946 the total dropped to around 80 million).

Few 'Greats' Now

"The 'Three Musketeers,'" recalls Menjou, "was a great picture. 'Birth Of a Nation' was another. People stood up in the theaters and cheered because it told a story they knew and loved.

"Nothing like that happens these days. And it's not that the public is too sophisticated. It's the movies—they have nothing to say. We censor and censor and censor until there is nothing left."

Why, demands Menjou, doesn't the industry at least try to make a picture about Russia? He believes it would be a "terrific" movie—"on the greatest topic of the day."

"But of course they won't make it. They're afraid."

Although he's writing one, Menjou doesn't think much of a book's ability to reach the majority of the public. "You can't depend on people to read them."

"If you're going to try to reach any great portion of the public, the only way you can do it is through the movies."

"When I was in England recently," he recalls, "I interviewed George Bernard Shaw. (Shaw has signed a contract to produce movies in Hollywood.) Shaw feels the movies are the greatest medium the world has ever invented. I agree. The power of the films has never been touched. The morals, politics and economics of the whole world could be affected if movies were to use their potentialities!"

T/SERGT. FREDRIC MARCH gets a warm welcome from his wife, played by Myrna Loy, in one of the three stories so appealingly told in "The Best Years of Our Lives" at RKO-Keith's. The film has just been honored with the year's Academy Award, while March has received the coveted "Oscar" for the finest male portrayal. Altogether the film received nine honors

$2250 a Week at 20

Haver's First Job Paid $2 And Quarts of Ice Cream

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD, March 15 (AP).—June Haver, whose beauty and vitality inspire in older persons a reminder that gosh, ain't it grand to be 20, says, "I've gone only about an eighth as far I want to."

Singer, dancer, and now budding dramatic actress, the movies' "glitter girl" got her professional start at 10 by whipping together and conducting a Saturday variety program on on WHBF, Rock Island, Ill. She went out and sold it to a sponsor, by heck, who paid her $2 a week and all the ice cream she and her friends could eat.

JUNE

Now a decade later, June has a $2250 weekly salary and an imposing white Colonial mansion.

June burst in, pink of cheek, from a hurried shopping trip. The brisk air had heightened her naturally rosy complexion. She wore a raspberry red wool dress and had a white silk scarf tied over her blonde hair.

June said she is enjoying her first real vacation in three years during which she has made seven movies, her latest, "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now." Shortly she starts "Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay," playing a half-bad, half-good wench and, for the first time, neither singing nor dancing.

Her vacation began with a triumphal return to Rock Island—flowers at the train, an open-car procession, keys to the city from the mayor.

Paints, Makes Hats

June finds recreation in oil painting, in making her own hats (small, off-the-face numbers) and in watching dental operations. Her own dentist once let her don mask and gown and witness the extraction of a young woman's upper teeth.

June, who at 7 played a piano recital with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, planned at one stage to be a doctor—to wit, a gland specialist. Instead, she toured as vocalist with Ted Fio-Rito's and other orchestras.

His Own Story Tops McLaglen Movie Roles

Hollywood, March 15 (NYHT).—Not all of the fan mail sent to Hollywood goes to heroes and heroines. The villains get some, too. A notable case is that of Victor McLaglen, veteran screen "menace," who gets probably more fan mail than any other cinema bad man, and as much as many leading men.

McLAGLEN

McLaglen, former soldier of fortune and circus strong man, once athletic instructor to an Indian rajah, has one of his celebrated villain roles in Universal's "Michigan Kid," a Cinecolor production.

Off the screen, McLaglen operates a ranch in Fresno County, equipped with an aviation landing field, race track and blacksmith shop.

McLaglen's personal history is sufficiently colorful to make not one but a series of action films. He left home at 14 to serve in the King's Life Guards of the British Army. His father was a minister in Tunbridge Wells, England.

No Stopping Him

After three years in the army, Victor's right age was discovered and he was sent home, only to leave for Canada shortly after and take part in the Cobalt gold rush. Failing to strike pay dirt, he took odd jobs, painted signs and afterward turned prize fighter and wrestler.

He boxed a six-round draw with Jack Johnson, world's champion, and then traveled with a circus and played in vaudeville.

It was his athletic ability that brought him into motion pictures. After having fought in World War I, he entered films in such productions as "Call of the Road," "The Glorious Adventure" and "Beloved Brute,"

Mill Owners Not So Rank!

Hollywood, March 15 (AP).—Director Edward Dmytryk is not easily abashable, but admits he was slightly so when he had to show a rough cut of his new film to J. Arthur Rank, his current boss.

You see, the picture depicts an English mill owner as a very undelectable character. And Rank, in addition to his movie pursuits, happens to be an English mill owner.

But the Briton received the film pleasantly.

"Maybe he knows all about English mill owners," Dmytryk observed.

'Mass Taste' Helps Limit Film Freedom

Continued from Page 5

Dr. Inglis tacitly agrees, that his ads were no worse than those used by Columbia Pictures, for "Gilda."

This points up the interlocking strength of the more powerful studios, which more or less directly control most of the Nation's theaters. With no showcases for their releases, the more adventurous independents are stymied. And, naturally enough, the major studios wish to maintain the status quo and movie-going as a habit.

Dr. Inglis rightfully inserts the thought that this is not meant as condemnation of our musicals, westerns and purely entertainment fare. They are welcome relaxation. It is the lack of social and moral force in the movies that raises the question.

Finally, an advisory body is suggested "to produce a realisitc code in which obscenity is prevented and which at the same time allows the screen to realize its full potentialities.

Why Not Truth?

"Why should the consequences and social implications of the white-slave trade, venereal disease or miscegenation not be depicted in the movies? Why should judges or the clergy receive blanket protection against indirect censure or ridicule? Why must script-writers invent compensating moral values in films, when often they are lacking in real life? Should history be perverted, as it was in the case of the movie 'Conquest'? (Napoleon and Marie Walewska). Is it not a fraud upon the public to release movies bearing the same titles as plays such as 'The Voice of the Turtle,' or novels like 'Forever Amber' but with the contents drastically altered?"

Yes, "Freedom of the Movies" does attack increasingly vital points. It crystallizes what many of the films' critics have been trying to stress. Yet, it also makes clear the economic structure of the empire (Did you know for example, that reliable statistics on the numbers of moviegoers are "closely guarded trade secrets?"). And in doing so, the fault of vacuous movies is thrown off onto the public.

Although neither the commission nor Dr. Inglis admit it in so many words, they strongly infer that the weak position of the movies as a civic and international force, is the fault of a nondiscriminating public.

Radcliffe Club Presents
HARVARD GLEE CLUB CONCERT
Tuesday, April 1, 8:30 P. M.
Hotel Statler
Price: $2.00
Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G St. N.W.
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Prices: 60c, 90c, (tax incl.)
Tickets at Symphony Box Office, Kitt's
1330 G St. N.W. NA. 7332

Constitution Hall, Sun., March 30, 4 P.M.
C. C. CAPPEL Presents
DON COSSACK CHORUS
27 SINGERS 27 DANCERS
Tickets 90c to $3.00
CAPPEL CONCERT BUREAU in the HECHT CO., RECORD SHOP, RE. 3503

TONIGHT AT 8:30
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE! MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED
ONLY WASHINGTON ENGAGEMENT
Two Performances Daily—2:30-8:30 (Inc. Sun.)
THEATRE GUILD presents
LAURENCE OLIVIER
in William Shakespeare's
"HENRY V"
In Technicolor
PRICES: Tues., $2.40, $1.80, (1st 4 rows). Mats. $1.80, $1.20 (1st 4 rows), tax incl. Seats at Box Office for all performances. Box office open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. All seats Reserved. Mail Orders Accepted.
LITTLE THEATRE
9th St. Between F & G
MET. 1326-7
19th WEEK
SEATS NOW!

PIX 13TH AT H N.W. DOORS OPEN AT 12:30
STARTING TUESDAY
"KING OF VIRTUE"
FERNANDEL

Washington Choral Society
LOUIS A. POTTER, Conductor
Presents
Beethoven's
"Missa Solemnis"
"Greatest Work," Beethoven
April 29 . . . . . 8:15 P.M.
Constitution Hall
Agnes Davis
Soprano
Lydia Summers
Contralto
Irwin Dillon
Tenor
Burton Cornwall
Basso-Cantante
TICKET SALE STARTS ST. PATRICK'S DAY
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00, $3.60 Incl. Tax.
Snow Concert Bureau
1108 G ST. N.W.
(In Campbell Music Co.)
REpublic 4433 Hours 10:00-5:30

PIX 13TH AT H N.W. DOORS OPEN AT 12:30
JIMMY (SCHNOZZLE) DURANTE
RICHARD TAUBER
JUNE CLYDE DIANA NAPIER BERNICE & BARRY
Presented by OSCAR STRAUS
Forbidden Music
BEN HECHT'S
Specter of the Rose
JUDITH ANDERSON • MICHAEL CHEKHOV

Increased Prices for This Engagement Only. "The Best Years of Our Lives" will not be shown in any other theatre in this area this season . . . at lower admission prices.
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
"THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES"
RKO KEITH'S 18th at G
Come At Any Time
Doors Open 8:45 A.M.,
Sunday 12 noon Midnight
Show Every Saturday Night
Performances Are Continuous
No Reserved Seats
starring MYRNA LOY • FREDRIC MARCH
DANA ANDREWS • TERESA WRIGHT
VIRGINIA MAYO • HOAGY CARMICHAEL
CATHY O'DONNELL • HAROLD RUSSELL
Directed by WILLIAM WYLER
Screen Play by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
Released thru RKO Radio Pictures

NATIONAL • LAST 8 TIMES!
Evgs., 8:30. Mats., Wed. & Sat 2:30
Tickets sold by this Theatre are not transferable, and are sold subject to compliance with the known policy of the Theatre as to persons entitled to admission. If presented by any person not conforming to that policy, admission will be refused and no refund made.
Third Play of the Theater Guild and A. T. S. Subscription Season
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
INA CLAIRE
in George Kelly's Gay Comedy
The Fatal Weakness
Directed by MR. KELLY
with
JANE SEYMOUR • HOWARD ST. JOHN
Setting designed and lighted by Donald Oenslager
Production under the Supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn
2 - WEEKS - 2 BEG. MONDAY, MARCH 24TH Matinees Wed. & Sats.
Fourth Play of the Theater Guild and A. T. S. Subscription Season
The Theatre Guild presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
"The Iceman Cometh"
CARL BENTON REID E. G. MARSHALL
NICHOLAS JOY FRANK TWEDDELL
Directed by EDDIE DOWLING
Production designed and lighted by ROBERT EDMOND JONES
—PROMPT CURTAIN!—
Evenings at 7:30 Matinees at 2:00
—SEAT SALE THURSDAY—

TODAY'S NEIGHBORHOOD MOVIES

WARNER BROS.' THEATERS
All Time Schedules Given in Warner Bros.' Ads Indicate Time Feature is Presented.
For Additional Information Phone Theaters Direct Or Call REpublic 6800
MATINEES AT ALL THEATERS

AMBASSADOR 19th & Col. Rd. N.W. CO. 5595 Mat. 1 P.M.
Ann Sheridan, Kent Smith, Bruce Bennett in "Nora Prentiss" at 1:00, 3:08, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Cartoon.

APOLLO 624 H St. N.E. FR. 5300 Mat. 1 P.M.
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, John Payne, Anne Baxter in "The Razor's Edge" at 1:00, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05.

AVALON 5612 Conn. Ave. N.W. WO. 2400 Mat. 1 P.M.
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield in "Blue Skies" (in Technicolor) at 1:00, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. Cartoon.

AVE. GRAND 645 Pa. Ave. S.E. LI. 2400 Mat. 1 P.M.
Lawrence Tierney, Barton McLane in "Bad Question" at 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:15, 9:55. Bugs Bunny Cartoon.

BEVERLY 15th & H N.E. LI. 3300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "The Shocking Miss Pilgrim" (in Technicolor) at 1:30, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35.

CALVERT 2324 Wis. Ave. N.W. WO. 2345. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "The Shocking Miss Pilgrim" (in Technicolor) at 1:05, 3:10, 5:30, 7:25, 9:30.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. ME. 2841 Mat. 1 P.M.
George Raft, Lynn Bari in "Nocturne" at 1:30, 4:00, 8:15. Red Skelton, Marilyn Maxwell in "The Showoff" at 3:00, 6:30, 9:40.

COLONY 4935 Ga. Ave. N.W. GE. 6500 Mat. 1 P.M.
"The Time, the Place and the Girl" (in Technicolor) with Dennis Morgan, Jack Carson, Janis Paige, Martina Vickers at 1:00, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

HOME 1230 G St. N.E. TR. 8188 Mat. 1 P.M.
Robert Cummings, Michèle Morgan in "The Chase" at 1:00, 2:50, 6:40, 9:30. Mona Freeman, Richard Denning in "Black Beauty" at 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

KENNEDY Kennedy Nr. 4th N.W. RA. 6800. Mat. 1 P.M.
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, John Payne, Anne Baxter in "The Razor's Edge" at 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

MacARTHUR 4859 MacArthur Blvd. N.W. OR. 4600
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Free Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Ruth Warrick, Bobby Driscoll in "Song of the South" (in Technicolor) at 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40.

PENN Pa. Ave. at 7th S.E. FR. 5300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Ruth Warrick, Bobby Driscoll in "Song of the South" (in Technicolor) at 1:35, 3:35, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

SAVOY 3030 14th St. N.W. CO. 4968 Mat. 1 P.M.
William Elliott, Vera Ralston in "Plainsman and the Lady" at 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring SH. 2540. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
William Elliott, Vera Ralston in "Plainsman and the Lady" at 1:00, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Barbara Reed, Frank Albertson in "Ginger" at 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

SHERIDAN Ga. Ave. & Sheridan RA. 2400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield in "Blue Skies" (in Technicolor) at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30.

SILVER Ga. Ave. & Colesville Pike SH. 5500. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield in "Blue Skies" (in Technicolor) at 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45.

TAKOMA 4th & Butternut Sts. GE. 4312. Parking Space
Matinee 1 P. M.
"The Time, the Place and the Girl" (in Technicolor) with Dennis Morgan, Jack Carson, Janis Paige, Martha Vickers at 1:00, 3:10, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. Bugs Bunny Cartoon.

TIVOLI 14th & Park Rd. N.W. CO. 1800. Mat. 1 P.M.
Ruth Warrick, Bobby Driscoll in "Song of the South" (in Technicolor) at 1:35, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN Conn. Ave. & Newark WO. 5400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Ruth Warrick, Bobby Driscoll in "Song of the South" (in Technicolor) at 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40. Cartoon.

YORK Ga. Ave. & Quebec Pl. N.W. RA. 4400 Mat. 1 P.M.
Henry Fonda, Linda Darnell in "My Darling Clementine" at 1:05, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.

HIPPODROME N. Y. Ave. at 9th N.W. ME. 9694
Doors Open 1:45—American Prem.
"The Woman I Love Most"
French Dialogue—English Titles

CHEVERLY Defense Highway at Landover Rd., Md.
Union 9100—Free Parking
Today and Tomorrow—2 Days
Wallace Beery
"MIGHTY McGURK"
At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:50.

HYATTSVILLE Wash.-Balt. Blvd. Hyattsville, Md.
Today, Tomorrow and Tuesday—3 Days
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes
"SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM"
At 1:40, 3:45, 5:55, 8, 10.

KAYWOOD Eastern Ave. Nat. R. I. & Mich Aves., WA. 5800
Free Parking. Across from Theater
Today and Tomorrow—3 Days
Henry Fonda, Linda Darnell
"MY DARLING CLEMENTINE"
At 1, 2:56, 4:52, 6:48, 8:43, 9:30.

CAMEO Mt. Rainier, Md. WA. 9746
Today and Tomorrow—Double Feature
Last Complete Double Show 8:41
Gary Cooper, "CLOAK AND DAGGER"
Eddie Dean "WILD WEST"

BETHESDA Out Wisconsin Ave. just past East-West Hwy.
Free Parking. WI. 2565.
Today, Tomorrow and Tuesday—3 Days
Bette Davis
"CORN IS GREEN"
At 2:16, 4:37, 6:58, 9:19.
Enjoy our Retiscope screen—the finest in America

MILO Rockville, Md.
Free Parking Rockv. 2434
Today and Tomorrow—2 Days
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire
"BLUE SKIES"
At 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

HISER-BETHESDA 7414 Wisc. Ave. Wisconsin 4340
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM" in technicolor. Music by George Gershwin.
At 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50.

CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W. RE. 6154
Matinee 1 P. M. Cont.
"BLUE SKIES" (in color)
Bing Crosby, Joan Caulfield, Fred Astaire
At 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

GREENBELT — Greenbelt, Md.
Alan Ladd, Brian Donlevy
"TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST"
At 1:12, 3:15, 5:19, 7:23, 9:27.

LIDO Hearing Aids WI. 9300
3227 M Street N.W.
Today and Tomorrow—Two Hits
"GENTLEMEN WITH GUNS"
Plus
"JUST BEFORE DAWN"
Comedy, Cartoon

DUMBARTON 1349 Wis. Ave. N.W. Mich. 1184
Today and Tomorrow, Doors Open at 2:30.
Claudette Colbert, John Wayne in "WITHOUT RESERVATION"
From the Novel
Plus
"GENTLEMAN JOE PALOOKA"
with Leon Errol, Joe Kirkwood, Jr.
Mighty Mouse, Comedy, Cartoon

LUST THEATERS

ANACOSTIA Good Hope Rd. at Minn. Ave. S.E.
Matinee Daily—1 P. M.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM" in technicolor
At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

ATLANTIC LI. 7662. Atlantic St. & So. Capitol St. S.W.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM" in technicolor
At 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:45.

CONGRESS 3021 Nichols Ave. S.E. TR. 6700
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire in "BLUE SKIES" in technicolor
At 1:10, 3:15, 5:30, 7:35, 9:50.

FAIRLAWN 1343 Good Hope Rd. LI. 9195
Double Feature
Billy Halop in "GAS HOUSE KIDS"
At 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.
Jean Porter in "BETTY COED"
At 2:20, 4:55, 7:30, 10.

HIGHLAND 2533 Pa. Ave. SE. AT. 7311
James Mason, Margaret Lockwood, Patricia Roc in "WICKED LADY"
At 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

LAUREL LAUREL, MD. LAUREL 113
Joan Crawford, John Garfield in "HUMORESQUE"

HOWARD 620 F St. NW. Open 12:30 P. M.
Randolph Scott, Lynn Bari in "HOME SWEET HOMICIDE" and "BLACK BEAUTY"

LINCOLN 1215 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney in "THE RAZOR'S EDGE"

REPUBLIC 1343 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
Joan Crawford, John Garfield in "HUMORESQUE"

BOOKER T 1432 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
Dan Duryea, Ella Raines, William Bendix in "WHITE TIE AND TAILS"

LANGSTON 24th Benning Rd. NE. Open 12:45 P.M.
Joan Crawford, John Garfield in "HUMORESQUE"

Fairlawn Amusement Co. Theatres

District Theatres

STATE Falls Church, Va.
"MAGNIFICENT DOLL"
David Niven, Ginger Rogers

LEE A Treat for the Entire Family East Falls Church, Va.
"HER SISTER'S SECRET"
Nancy Coleman, Margaret Lindsay

WILSON 1720 Wilson Blvd. Phone OX. 1450
"MAGNIFICENT DOLL"
David Niven, Ginger Rogers

ASHTON 2106 Wilson Blvd. Phone OX. 1120
"SONG OF THE SOUTH"
Walt Disney's Story of Uncle Remus

ARLINGTON Col. Pike & S. Fillmore St. OX. 2200
"THE RAZOR'S EDGE"
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney

BUCKINGHAM Glebe-Fergh. Rd. Phone OX. 0444
"BLUE SKIES"
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire

GLEBE Arlington, Va. OX. 4200
Alexandria Free Parking
"THE RAZOR'S EDGE"
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney

ARLINGTON-FALLS CHURCH, VA.
Information: Phone OX. 1120—F. C. 1565

REED Hearing Aids 1723 King St. Phone ALexandria 3455
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon
"THE SECRET HEART"

RICHMOND Phone ALex. 9220
819 King St.
Margaret Lockwood, James Mason
"THE WICKED LADY"

CENTRE (Fairfax Gen), TEmple 1000
"THE RAZOR'S EDGE"
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney

SHIRLINGTON Park Fairfax OVerlook 2550
"BLUE SKIES"
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire

ALEXANDRIA (DEL RAY)

NEW PALM 2402 Mt. Vernon Ave. Alex. (Del Ray) OV. 2560
Merle Oberon, Turhan Bey
"NIGHT IN PARADISE"
Cont. From 2 P. M.

VILLAGE 1307 Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone Mich. 0237
"THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM"
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes
Matinee at 1 P. M.

NEWTON 12th & Newton Sts. N.E. Phone Mich. 1839
"BLUE SKIES"
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire
Matinee at 1 P. M.

JESSE 18th nr. Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone DUpont 9261
Double Feature
"BLACK BEAUTY"
Mona Freeman, Richard Denning
"THE BRUTE MAN"
Tom Neal, Jane Adams
Matinee at 1 P. M.

SYLVAN First & S. L. Ave. N.W. Phone North 9880
Double Feature
"BLACK BEAUTY"
Mona Freeman, Richard Denning
"VACATION IN RENO"
Jack Haley, Anne Jeffreys
Matinee at 1 P. M.

ACADEMY 535 5th St. N.E. LI. 9618
Double Feature
"HOME SWEET HOMICIDE"
Randolph Scott, Lynn Bari
"RAINBOW OVER THE ROCKIES"
Jimmy Wakely, Lee White
Mat. at 1 P.M.

STANTON 913 G St. N.E. Phone LI. 4547
Double Feature
"RAGE IN HEAVEN"
Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman
"SONG OF THE SIERRAS"
Jimmy Wakely, Lee White
Matinee at 1 P. M.

VERNON 1707 Mount Vernon Ave. Alexandria, Va. AL. 2434
"LOVE LAUGHS AT ANDY HARDY"
Mickey Rooney, Bonita Granville
Matinee at 2 P. M.

APEX 4813 Mass. Ave. N.W. WOodley 4600
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM" in technicolor
At 1:25, 3:20, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45.

ATLAS 1231 N St. N.E. Atlantic 8300
Cont. 1-11 P. M.
Louis Hayward in "RETURN OF MONTE CRISTO"
Kay Francis in "WIFE WANTED"

PRINCESS 1119 N St. N.E. TR. 9300
Cont. 1-11 P.M.
Gene Autry in "MAN FROM MOUNTAIN MUSIC"
The Hoosier Hot Shots in "SINGIN' ON A TRAIL"

SENATOR Minn. Ave. at Benning Rd. N.E. TR. 2525
Wallace Beery in "MIGHTY McGURK"
At 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.

NAYLOR 22nd & Alabama Ave. S.E. ATlantic 7270
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM" in technicolor
At 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:50.

K-S Theatres

BERNHEIMER'S THEATERS

CAPITOL F at 13th
TODAY . . . Doors open 12:15
JAMES CAGNEY in 13 RUE MADELEINE with ANNABELLA
STAGE
JOHNNY WOODS
The Originator of Radio Satire
ALPHONSE BERGE
The Great Drops
THURSDAY
"LADIES MAN"
EDDIE BRACKEN • CASS DALEY
On LOWE, HITE & STANLEY Stage
TERRY & RALPH RIO

PALACE F at 13th
TODAY . . . Doors open 12:15
"Filmed the Way It Happened"
"A New Kind of Motion Picture"
DANA ANDREWS
Boomerang!
with
JANE WYATT
LEE J. COBB
THURSDAY
BOB HOPE • DOROTHY LAMOUR
"MY FAVORITE BRUNETTE"

COLUMBIA F at 12th
TODAY . . . Doors open 12:30
M-G-M's PICTURE OF PICTURES!
"The BEGINNING OR THE END"
BRIAN DONLEVY • ROB'T WALKER
TOM DRAKE • BEVERLY TYLER
AUDREY TOTTER • HUME CRONYN

"ONE OF THE YEAR'S TEN BEST!" N. Y. Times
"Brief Encounter"
NOEL COWARD'S
COMING!
SIDNEY LUSTS HIPPODROME
N.Y. AVE. at 9th—ME. 9694
OPEN 1:45

National Symphony
HANS KINDLER, Conductor
TODAY, MARCH 16—4 p. m.
EFREM ZIMBALIST
VIOLINIST
CONSTITUTION HALL
Prices: $1.20, $1.80 $2.40 (tax incl.)
Constitution Hall box office opens 1 p.m.

PATRICK HAYES Presents
First Washington Appearance!
TAGLIAVINI
Sensational New Metropolitan Opera Tenor
". . . the critics called him the greatest Italian tenor since Gigli."
LIFE MAGAZINE
WED., APRIL 9, 1947—8:30 P. M.
CONSTITUTION HALL
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3, $3.60
Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G St. N.W.
(Campbell Music Co.) REpublic 4433

NEWS TRANS-LUX NEWS
TRUMAN WARNS OF TRADE WAR
MT. ETNA ERUPTS
LILIENTHAL CONFIRMED
GOLDEN GLOVE BOUTS
WMAL—Hourly Newscast

Constitution Hall, Mon., Apr. 7, 8:30 p.m.
San Francisco Symphony Orchestra
MONTEUX • Conductor
Tickets $1.20 to $3.00
CAPPEL CONCERT BUREAU
In The Hecht Co. Record Shop, RE. 3503

MADAME BUTTERFLY
Presented by
PHILADELPHIA LA SCALA
★ First Performance Here Since 1940
with
Nino Martini
Norina Greco
Lillian Marchetto
GIUSEPPE BAMBOSCHEK, Conductor
One Night Only
CONSTITUTION HALL, MARCH 27
Tickets $2.40, $3, $3.60, $4.20, $4.80
SNOW CONCERT BUREAU
(Campbells) 1108 G St. N.W. RE. 4433

NOW PLAYING
AL JOLSON
The HEART of NEW YORK
GAYETY— 9th Bet. E-F
MET. 8662
CONT. DOORS OPEN 10 A.M.

Constitution Hall, Mon., March 24, 8:30
LAUGH HIT FROM CURTAIN-TO-CURTAIN
S. HUROK presents
TRUDI SCHOOP
and her COMIC BALLET
THE FUNNYBONE OF THE DANCE
FIRST TIME IN 3 YEARS!
Tickets 90c to $3.00
CAPPEL CONCERT BUREAU
In The Hecht Co., Record Shop, RE. 3503.

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION
The Coolidge Auditorium
GREGOR PIATIGORSKY
Violoncello
and
REGINALD STEWART
Piano
Saturday evening, March 22
at 8:30 P.M.
Tickets distributed by Cappel Concert Bureau from Hutner's Music Store, 736 13th Street N.W. beginning Monday, March 17 at 8:30 a. m.
For telephone reservations call REpublic 3473. Tickets so reserved must be picked up at the Cappel box office in Hecht's Department Store, Record Dept.
No more than two tickets to each person.
Service charge for each ticket, 25 cents (tax included).

Constitution Hall, Next Tuesday Eve., 8:30
Greatest of Russian Pianists!
HOROWITZ
Only Washington Appearance This Season
In Recital—$2.40, $3, $3.60, incl. tax
Mrs. Dorsey's, 1108 G (Campbell's) RA.7151

Coming THURSDAY
JOHN WAYNE
GAIL RUSSELL
Angel and the BADMAN
A REPUBLIC PICTURE
Warner Bros.
METROPOLITAN

Warner Bros. Earle 13th
2nd & FINAL WEEK Doors Open 12:30 First Show 1 p.m.
ANN SHERIDAN
in the Warner Sensation
NORA PRENTISS
Kent SMITH ✶ Bruce BENNETT
Also Now Showing at Ambassador

Warner Bros. F Street 10th
METROPOLITAN
First OF THE BIG HITS!
Doors Open 12:30 • First Show 1 p.m.
Douglas FAIRBANKS, Jr.
in R.K.O.'s
'SINBAD THE SAILOR'
Maureen O'HARA ✶ Walter SLEZAK

American Premiere!
NOW!
Brilliant New French Satire On L'Amour!
"The Women I Loved Most"
FRENCH DIALOGUE ENGLISH TITLES
WITH
ARLETTY AND NOEL-NOEL
MATINEE 1:45
SIDNEY LUSTS HIPPODROME
N.Y. AVE. at 9th—ME. 9694
OPEN 1:45

Spring Brings More Musical Stars

Symphony Lining Up Guest Soloists for '48 But Season Isn't Over

THE Capital's music season is far from ended, with a galaxy of stars promised this month and next, despite the fact that National Symphony already is announcing its guest soloists for next year's Wednesday night subscription series at Constitution Hall.

HOROWITZ

This week a great Russian pianist, a noted French violinist and several others famous in the music world are scheduled. There's more opera coming, too, for those who like it and a special concert is scheduled by Washington's own Composers' Club tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in Phillips Memorial Gallery. This program will include the works of George Thaddeus Jones, Eric D. Bovet, Alba Rosé Vietor, Dorothy Radde Emery, Mary Howe, LaSalle Spier and R. Deane Shure.

Vladimir Horowitz, one of Russia's greatest pianists, will make his only Washington appearance this season at Constitution Hall Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. under the local management of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey. He will play Mendelssohn's Variations Serieuses, opus 54; Mozart's F major sonata; a new revision by the pianist of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," based on the original manuscript; a group of Chopin works and Liszt's Legend, "St. Francis of Paola Walking on the Waters."

Student Date Set

Zino Francescatti, the renowned French violinist, will appear in solo recital in Constitution Hall Thursday at 8:30 p. m. as a presentation of C. C. Cappel. Faure's "Sonata in A major, opus 13;" Ravel's "Berceuse" and "Tzigane," Bach's "Chaconne," three Kreisler works, "Scherzo-Caprice," "Caprice-Viennois" and "Tambourin Chinois," and the artist's own arrangement of Paganini's "I Palpiti" will highlight the program.

The final concert for students will be given by the National Symphony Orchestra at 11 a. m. Saturday, with Mme. Olga Samaroff-Stokowski acting as narrator.

Library Artists Named

Gregor Piatigorsky, violoncellist, and Reginald Stewart, pianist, will be heard in a special concert sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation of the Library of Congress at 8:30 p. m. Saturday. Works programmed include two sonatas by Brahms in E minor, opus 38, and in F major, opus 99, and the violoncello sonata, opus 40, by Shostakovich.

The Representative of the Republic of Uruguay on the governing board of the Pan American Union and Senora de Mora will present the Uruguayan pianist, Bettina Rivero, in recital at Pan American Union next Sunday, March 23, at 8:30 p. m.

First Time Since War

Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" will be heard in Washington for the first time since the war at Constitution Hall at 8:15 p. m., Thursday, March 27. Norina Greco, dramatic soprano, will sing the title role, and Nino Martini will impersonate the dashing American Lieutenant Pinkerton. Contralto Lillian Marchetto and Baritone John Ciavola also will be cast in major roles.

Eleanor Steber, prima donna soprano of the Met, will be heard in recital in Constitution Hall Tuesday, April 1, at 8:30 p. m., under the auspices of Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey.

Guest artists announced by the National Symphony Orchestra for its Wednesday all-subscription series next season include Artur Rubinstein, pianist; Erica Morini, often called "The world's best woman violinist;" Benno Moiseiwitsch, pianist; the duo-pianists, Vronsky and Babin; Juanita Carter, Washington soprano. Three all-orchestral programs are included so far.

METROPOLITAN SOPRANO AND PRETTY YOUNG AMERICAN RADIO STAR ELEANOR STEBER
. . . she'll sing in Constitution Hall Tuesday, April 1, under Dorsey auspices

ERICA MORINI, VIOLINIST
. . . to play here next season

Chess Members To Play Wives In Bridge Test

By Marian H. Barre

ANOTHER bridge battle of the sexes takes place tomorrow night at the Capital City Chess Club, when men play against their wives. There will be 14 teams in the field. As many members are bachelors, the seven feminine foursomes will contain an equal number of pinch-hitters, all of whom hold guest cards.

The movement will be similar to the one used in a recent match with the Women's Auxiliary. That battle was won by the ladies, but the margin being slim, their male opponents claim it was indecisive. In the coming engagement they expect to prove their superiority. (A Washington Post poll shows that 62 per cent of District males admit they are smarter than women!)

Mrs. J. B. Gregg Custis is chairman of the women's committee. The match will be directed by Dr. J. V. Waits.

For Members Only

Winners at the club's bridge masterpoint monthly for March were Mr. and Mrs. George Kathan, north-south, and east-west, Mrs. Alma Byrne and Dr. Custis. Mrs. E. R. Shepard and Miller Roberts, Miss Mary Ruhl and Mrs. Rebecca Crane, were runners-up. The Shepard-Roberts team was a first-time partnership. According to the late Wilbur Whitehead, the test of a player is his ability to play with different partners. Miller scores an A-plus in this test. In two Richmond tourneys he had two wins and two second places, playing with four different partners.

Only members and invited guests may participate in Chess Club bridge, a fact that had to be reiterated from the floor when several expired guest cards were presented. The club's quarters at Hotel Gordon will accommodate only a limited number.

Just two more chances to boost personal average percentages in the Washington Bridge League's master-point prize series! The next-to-last game will be played March 19 at 8:15 p. m. in Hotel Burlington.

In the league's monthly challenge match holders of the trophy won again, defeating their opponents by a narrow margin after a lead in the first half of 1340 points. The winning team played Mrs. Dora Schwartz, Mrs. Harold Young, Coronel Vandersluis and Leo Kershenbaum. On the challenging foursome were Mrs. C. W. Zimmer, Dr. Saxon, Edward Heim and John Moore.

To Resume Play

Leaders in pair sections on the same evening were J. L. Thomas, jr.-G. Edelin; Mrs. Margaret Fisher-Dr. C. C. McDonnell; Mrs. Paul Golden-Mrs. Rebecca Crane; Mrs. M. Boschan-Mrs. Bernard Rosson, the "big top" going to Fisher-McDonnell. Second place awards went to Mrs. L. L. Gibson-Mrs. K. Moorman; T. B. Westman-D. E. Davis; R. Kiser-Russell Mullen; Mrs. Edna Evans-S. Gerber.

After a month's hiatus Women's Auxiliary of Washington Bridge League will resume its open master point game March 22 at Euclid Studios under direction of Mrs. D. E. Stephan, play beginning at 1 p. m. Nonmembers may compete in these events to benefit the charity fund.

On the following Saturday the Eloise Bennett cup will go into annual competition for members only. Now held by Mrs. Dora Schwartz and Mrs. Rose Robins, the trophy was donated by Mrs. Jackson Bennett, now in Berlin with her husband.

Not the whole cast, but a few tourney troupers are now in Pittsburgh attending the annual western Pennsylvania championships.

Most frequent winner in the last week of February was Mrs. L. L. Gibson, who had four top scores, two in master point games.

Death has struck twice at the bridge world recently. The second victim was James Alfred Dearing, long a member of the matinee group.

'The Messiah' Demonstrates Britain's Best

By Paul Hume

The Record Player

HANDEL: THE MESSIAH. Huddersfield Choral Society, with Isobel Baillie, soprano; Gladys Ripley, contralto; James Johnston, tenor; Norman Walker, bass; Edward Cooper, organist, and Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, Malcolm Sargent, conductor. Columbia 666, volumes I and II. $23.50. Here is one of recorded music's great achievements. With very few cuts, a complete Messiah by Handel in a truly thrilling performance. There are no shortcomings in this fine recording, which is sufficient commendation. It is difficult to find an alive, sensitive performance nowadays and more difficult to place such a performance on records. It is to the great credit of the English engineers that they have done so with no flaw, but rather with immensely exciting effect.

The Huddersfield Society has given us truly imposing hearings of Walton's Belshazzar's Feast, Elgar's Dream of Gerontius, Holst's Hymn of Jesus, to which their Messiah is a significant addition. Significant because the other works are modern and do not require clear articulation in rapid passages, nor is the problem of style as acute. Malcolm Sargent is one of England's finest conductors and proves here the soundness of his musicianship, as well as his ability to evoke from those under his direction the maximum of diction, shading and feeling.

The soloists are even in their excellence, with Isobel Baillie making the soprano arias moments of sheer heaven. James Johnston, a tenor new to records, shows fine style and clear, sound singing. Norman Walker is one of the best basses in oratorio today and his delivery is brilliant. Gladys Ripley is not the ideal contralto for this music, her voice being a little light in weight and color, but she understands the music and projects her arias most intelligently.

But the glory of the Messiah is in its mighty choral ensembles, and here the recording leaves nothing to be desired. The Huddersfield Society commands the art of choral singing and the secrets of diction. Everything about their part is satisfying. And whom have we to thank? English engineers, who consistently give us finer engineering on English Victors, Columbias and Deccas than we can get in this country. Why is it that both surfaces, and in most cases, actual sound reproduction in England is finer than anything but our best?

The new Messiah is a fine example, for the surfaces, repressed in this country, are quiet. The engineers abroad have balanced chorus and orchestra remarkably well, with life-like resonance throughout and perfect clarity in the big choral moments.

KHACHATURIAN: Gayne Ballet Suite. New York Philharmonic under Efrem Kurtz. Columbia 664. $3.85. Khachaturian comes across here with a terrific set of dances much in the manner and no little in sound like the Prince Igor dances or Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice. The story of the ballet is, shall we say, sordid, but in no way affects the music. Kurtz is at his most exciting in music of this school and turns out a sensational reading. The New York Philharmonic under his guidance can stand with the great ensembles of the world for precision and beauty of tone. The engineering is good, but needs more brilliance in the high spots, which occupy the greater part of this set. This is one of the albums to which I refer in stating that English engineers still do a better job than we. But these surfaces are fine. A set will perk up your collection.

BLISS: BARAZA. Eileen Joyce, pianist, London Symphony Orchestra, with male chorus, directed by Muir Mathieson. Decca K 1174. $2.10. From a movie, "Men of Two Worlds" music of Latin leanings is done to a turn by competent forces. Rhythms are knockout and performance matches them. I have no idea what the chorus is singing about but it is fun listening. Again foreign recording techniques exceed ours for realism.

IRISH SONGS. James Melton, tenor. Victor 1090. $3.85. Well, Macushla, here 'tis. With a lush orchestra in the best Hollywood-radio tradition, Melton does himself proud on six favorite songs. In such songs Melton is at his best and right at home. The voice is for the most part free in delivery, his diction easy.

Debut Is Set For Gershwin Prize Works

New York, March 15.—When Leonard Bernstein conducts the New York City Symphony in the George Gershwin Memorial Concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, March 31, he will introduce the two compositions that shared the B'Nai B'Rith's award in the Gershwin Memorial Contest. They are Ulysses Kay's "A Short Overture" and Earl George's "Introduction and Allegro."

BERNSTEIN

Kay is a 30-year-old Negro, born in Tucson, who studied at the Eastman School of Music and received his masters's, then entered the Navy, and currently is taking postgraduate music at Columbia. He also won first prize in the orchestra division of a contest conducted by Fellowship of American Composers.

Earl George, 23, is studying for his master's at Eastman. An expert pianist, he appeared as soloist with the Wisconsin Symphony when only 17, playing Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto.

B'Nai B'Rith sponsors the Gershwin contest each year to preach tolerance through music. This is the third annual award. Previous winners were Peter Mennin and Sergt. Romeo Cascarinia, 1945; Harold Shapero, 1946.

Judges this year were headed by Honorary Chairman Serge Koussevitsky.

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Rachmaninoff Fund Offers New Contest

Philadelphia, March 15.—A second piano contest sponsored by the Rachmaninoff Fund, Inc., will be held during the 1947-48 season, it was announced today by Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, chairman of the fund's regional committee here. She also announced that the fund's national finals, scheduled this spring in New York, have been postponed until spring, 1948, to permit more young men and women pianists to take part in the competition.

Auditions for the first contest produced only two artists considered talented enough to participate in the finals. The finalists—Gary Graffman, 18, and Ruth Geiger, 23—competed in the Philadelphia regional, which comprises Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia and New York.

In recognition of his excellent pianism, Graffman has been booked to perform with the Philadelphia Orchestra three times.

Each contestant will be required to prepare 14 large and small works embracing the full range of the solo piano literature, as well as three piano concertos. Deadline for entering is September 1, 1947. The age limit, starting at 17, has been extended so that pianists not 27 by that date may enter.

Six Visiting Artists

Variety of Concerts Scheduled for Today

SIX VISITING artists will supply Washington with a varied musical diet both this afternoon and tonight.

At 4 p. m., Efrem Zimbalist, well-known violinist, will make his fifth annual appearance with the National Symphony, playing the St. Saens Concerto No. 3. Also a composer, the violinist will conduct his own "American Rhapsody."

The Couperin-Milhaud Adagio and Allegro from La Sultane Overture and Bizet's Suite from L'Arlesienne complete the program, which Dr. Hans Kindler will conduct.

The YWCA will present a program by Washington Alumnae Chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon at 4:30 p. m. in Barker Hall. Dorothy Russel Todd, pianist; Jean Heers, violinist; Suzannah Armstrong Coleman, pianist; Anne Haley, soprano, accompanied by Leland Bailey, pianist. Fannie Mae Henbest and Margaret Tolson, duo-pianists, will be guest artists.

Festival Continues

Third concert of the National Gallery's Fourth American Music Festival will be played by Jacques Gordon, violinist, and Carl Fuerstner, pianist, at 8 p. m. today, opening with "Partita," by Charles Martin Loeffler, and the first performance of a sonata for violin and piano by Burrill Phillips. The concert will conclude with the first Washington performance of Louis Gruenberg's Sonata No. 2.

EFREM ZIMBALIST, VIOLINIST
. . . with Symphony today

Jose Echaniz, pianist, originally scheduled for the recital, will be unable to appear because of an arm injury. Carl Fuerstner, who will substitute, is a member of the Eastman School faculty.

Vadim Hrenoff, Russian-American pianist who made his debut in September in Town Hall, will be presented by the Felicia Rybier Music Club at 8:30 p. m. He will include works by Beethoven, Brahms and Chopin.

Three Are Featured

A triple treat—Giuseppe De Luca, baritone; Mario Braggiotti, piano personality, and Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano—is being planned for "Italian Night" tonight at 8:30 p. m. in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler by the local committee for American Relief for Italy.

Miss Della Chiesa will sing arias from "The Marriage of Figaro," "La Forza del Destino" and "Tosca." De Luca's arias are taken from "The Marriage of Figaro," "I Puritani," and he will sing the duet "La ci darem la mano," from "Don Giovanni," with Della Chiesa. Braggiotti will present his own "Pictures at the Piano" and other selections.

John M. Wilson, baritone, and Mary D. Panzer, accompanist, will present the Tuesday night concert at 8:30 p. m. at the YMCA. Since the program will be broadcast, there will be no seating after 8:20 p. m.

Pianists Scheduled

Margaret Tolson and Fanny Ross Henbest, duo-pianists, will be heard in the Schumann Andane and Variations, opus 46, at Friday Morning Music Club's session at 11:30 a. m. at the YWCA. Marie Olive, mezzo-soprano, will be the soloist.

The Marine Band Symphony Orchestra will feature Schubert's B. Minor Symphony and the Bruch Concerto for violin and orchestra at the band auditorium, Marine Barracks, at 8:15 p. m. Wednesday. Band concerts also are scheduled for 12:30 and 1 p. m. on Wednesday and Thursday.

Chief Warrant Officer Richard E. Townsend will conduct the Friday evening concert by the United States Navy Band at 8:30 p. m. in the Departmental Auditorium. Concerts by the United States Soldiers' Home Symphonette in Stanley Hall are scheduled for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:30 p. m.

Bill Gottlieb's Swing Sessions Move Into Modernism

New Jazz: 'All or Nothing at All'

NEW YORK, March 15—There's a brief, incomplete phrase at the beginning of a Lennie Tristano Trio Keynote record that sounds like "I Can't Get Started," which, incidentally, happens to be the title given on the record label. After repeated listenings, sharp ears may be able to perceive, here and there through the slowly paced record, the basic structure—if not the basic melody—of the Gershwin-Duke tune that Bunny Berigan made famous.

TOUGH

This disc isn't a gimmick—like a parlor guessing game — by which Keynote hopes to make sales by challenging the listener to match wits against Tristano. It is, instead, an adroit, thoughtful and, to me, wistful piece of chamber jazz that is the ultimate (up to this week) in "popular" music's move towards so-called modernism.

Unless you've been initiated into the dissonances and near-atonality sometimes presented by the Raeburns and Kentons, the Gillespies and Parkers or, more often, by the Shonbergs and Bartoks, you'll probably have little sympathy for this amazing Tristano record.

Flattermate, "Out on a Limb," is a three-way merger of conventional jump music, modern harmonic experimentation and eccentrically phrased, rapid-noted be-bop.

Stimulating but Not Simple

MODERNISM and be-bop are the first stimulating influences in popular music since Benny Goodman began playing Fletcher Henderson arrangements in 1934. Though the former traces its influences to the modern classicists while the latter is a home grown result of experiments in virtuosity, both are supported by the same groups and are, in fact, inextricably bound by common flavor and sacrilege.

This new music is difficult, even for fascinated musicians. Last week I had a typical conversation on the matter with a fine singer named Dottie Reid. She works with Chubby Jackson, former Woody Herman bass man who owns the Club Esquire in Valley Stream, Long Island. Chubby, who calls himself the monster and has a "Monster Room" in his club, is a gone cat from the new school.

"Chubby" saw that dancers couldn't follow his complex rhythms," Dottie told me. "So, on the days the spirit moves him, he puts up a sign: 'No dancing'!"

Dottie continued: "I'm in a constant sweat trying to keep my mind on what to sing while those fantastic things are going on behind me. More than once I got hung up trying to figure out where I come in. Wish I sang like Sarah Vaughan. Never can tell what she's going to do next. If I could sing like that, I'd get right back at Chubby and hang him up."

Made to Order for Theorists

SOCIOLOGISTS and art theorists will find this music made to their order. It'll be so easy to correlate its negativistic qualities with the bewilderment that prevails among our people despite two tremendous wars that were to solve our dilemmas.

That this new music actually is negativistic is open to question, since there are no absolutes in art.

For practical purposes, though, a case can be made, since the new jazz (and the new classics) are such denials of norms that we were once willing to swear by. (Conventional harmony, for example.)

DAVE TOUGH, one of the few jazz musicians who can rationalize about jazz, once discussed this negativism with me.

"I can see the day," he said, "when we'll deny the verity of any harmony, form or meter. I'm working on a playlet right now in which music itself is denied by musicians.

"The scene takes place on a concert stage A string quartet is playing the most advanced music ever written. It's made up entirely of *rests*.

"The audience is thrilled by the brilliant silence. The action is moved up to a terrific pitch. Suddenly, the viola man jumps up in a rage and shakes his bow at the first violin.

"Lout," he screams, "you played that last measure wrong.'

"Curtain."

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WHILE other expensive radio shows are being dropped like confetti, Jack Benny has been signed by American Tobacco Co. for another three years. In a sudden burst of affluence Jack has hired a whing-ding quartet for tonight's broadcast at 7 over WRC-NBC. Bing Crosby, Andy Russell and Dick Haymes will sound their A's with Dennis Day.

Margaret Truman's debut has been rescheduled for tonight at 8 over WMAL-ABC with the Detroit Symphony under Krueger.

PLENTY-OF-JACK BENNY
. . . three years is a long time now

Other highlights for today:

Discussions

Financial considerations in building and remodeling—A. G. Brown of Bankers Association. **WTOP—8:30 a. m.**

Foster Children is subject of talk by Fred Kogod, chairman of Citizens' Committee on Finding Foster Homes. **WTOP—9:30 a. m.**

"Of Whom Is God Not Ashamed?"—Dean Charles W. Gilkey of University of Chicago. **WTOP—10 a. m.**

"Soldiers of Christ"—Monsignor Arthur Sawkins. **WMAL—11:30 a. m.**

Crisis Over Greece—Willard Thorpe and Loy Henderson of State Department on "Our Foreign Policy." **WRC—12:30 p. m.**

What Are the Consequences of American Intervention in Greece?—Dr. Harry Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College and Prof. Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia. **WTOP—1 p. m.**

Maryland Sales Tax. WBCC (1120 KC)—1:30 p. m.

Labor Legislation—Prof. Charles Gregory and Malcolm Sharp of University of Chicago and W. Willard Wirtz of Northwestern. **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

Headaches are discussed by Dr. James Gannon. **WOL—3:20 p. m.**

"General Lulu," story of a Chinese War Lord, is told by Don Bell. **WGAY (1050 KC)—2:30 p. m.**

Penal Systems in This Country—discussion by Georgetown students with FBI officials as guests. **WARL (780 KC)—3 p. m.**

Current District Legislation is commented on by Senator C. Douglass Buck, chairman of Senate District Committee. **WPIK (730 KC)—4:30 p. m.**

Is Radio Doing Its Job?—A. D. Willard of the NAB, Robert Richards, editorial director of Broadcasting Magazine, and Alan Barth, editorial writer for The Post. **WPIK (730 KC)—5 p. m.**

Atomic Energy and Mankind—Bertrand Russell. **WQQW—5:30 p. m.**

Drama

"The Sky Mystery"—drama about the stratosphere. **WOL—9 p. m.**

"Gold" by Eugene O'Neill with Raymond Massey in leading role. **WMAL—10 p. m.**

Variety

"A Good Man and His Wife"—story narrated by Carl Green. Also songs and games for children. **WQQW—9 a. m.**

Alan Hale plays lead in Stephen Vincent Benet's fantasy about an Irishman and a leprechaun. James Melton sings Irish songs. **WRC—2:30 p. m.**

Margo is guest in Mexico City of Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. **WRC—8 p. m.**

Bee Lillie and 9-year-old singer Bobby White visit Fred Allen. **WRC—8:30 p. m.**

Henry Morgan and **Phil Regan** are Hildegarde's guests. **WTOP—9 p. m.**

George Burns and **Gracie Allen** are Phil Baker's visitors. **WTOP—10 p. m.**

Lucienne Boyer, French singer, appears on "We, the People." **WTOP—10:30 p .m.**

Music

Rimsky-Korsakoff's Petrouchka, Philadelphia Orchestra under Stokowski. Gayane Ballet by Khatchaturian, New York Philharmonic under Kurtz. **WQQW—12 noon.**

Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6. WINX—2:05 p. m.

Robert Casadesus plays D'Indy's Symphony on a French Mountain Air with New York Philharmonic under Stokowski. Also Franck's Variations Symphoniques." The orchestra plays Debussy's "Soiree de Granade" and "Fete-Dieu a Seville" from Albeniz' "Iberia." **WTOP—3 p. m.**

All-Beethoven Concert ineluding "Pastorale" and "Consecration of the House," NBC Symphony under Toscanini. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Jack Berch joins Rise Stevens to sing Victor Herbert medley. **WTOP—5 p. m.**

Oscar Levant plays Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," "Perpetual Motions" by Poulenc and Chopin's "Revolutionary Etude." **WINX—6:15 p. m.**

Margaret Truman is soloist with the Detroit Symphony under Kreuger. **WMAL—8 p. m.**

The Show Must Go On—But Where?

HELEN HAYES BROADCASTING
. . . those Constitution Hall echoes!

HERE PAUL WHITEMAN GOES ON AIR FROM INTERDEPARTMENTAL AUDITORIUM
. . . this spot is a joy to behold, but a pain in the neck to radio producers

Some Broadcasts Are Open To Public, But—

Capital's Tough on Air Audiences

By Sonia Stein

ALTHOUGH Washington radio has such "good connections" that it can broadcast the tiniest whisper from any of its studios to people all over the world, it has to hire a hall to throw a party.

Like many a hospitable host, radio stations often run short of chairs. Except for WOL's studio D, which seats 100, and WRC's studio A, which can accommodate 60 people standing, sitting and leaning, local radio stations cannot handle great numbers.

MacKERCHER

But where to go for lebensraum? There is scarcely an auditorium in the city that hasn't been used.

Others Are Worse

Constitution Hall was built as a convention hall and has since been the subject of barbed jests because it is not all things to all men. In addition to not being a concert, theater, ballet or opera stage, Constitution Hall is definitely not a broadcasting studio. Its shallow platform offers no place for a control booth except plop center back where it is least useful and least decorative. It also is haunted with echoes, as are all auditoriums whose walls are not accoustically treated for radio.

But production men love it dearly compared to some other Capital auditoriums. The Interdepartmental Auditorium in the Interior Building is a vision of pure delight with massive columns encrusted with gold. It couldn't be more attractive to behold—nor more atrocious to broadcast from. Its walls and pillars are porous and give a "deep-in-a-well" effect to sound.

John MacKercher, WMAL's production manager, who handled the Paul Whiteman's show there a week ago, looked at the huge and gorgeous pillars in disgust and said, "They're so porous you could put your mouth against one side and blow clear through to the other."

The Hall of Flags in the Chamber of Commerce Building draws ohs and ahs from tourists, too—and ughs from radio producers. It's handsome, but my how the echoes fly.

George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium was designed with an ear to radio. In addition to being accoustically blissful, it has its own control booth. Other remote broadcasts require the use of a collapsible booth which is cumbersome to lug and not entirely adequate.

Also Use 'Gashouse'

A step worse than the collapsible booth is no booth at all. When WMAL picked up National Symphony broadcasts from local schools, it found most auditoriums too small for any booth. By retreating to an isolated classroom with a speaker tucked underneath his arm, Production man Harry Hoskinson managed to sound out the situation a bit before air time. But once on the air, the orchestra was on its own.

Regular audience shows for WMAL ("Wonderflame," "As the Wheels Turn," "Americana Quiz") are broadcast from Washington Gaslight Co.'s auditorium—known familiarly to the producers as "the gas house."

WMAL is particularly homeless. Until its own building is constructed at 12th and K sts. it must depend on the genial but crowded hospitality of WRC.

WMAL was severed from NBC during the war when construction problems made it impossible to build its own facilities.

The hotel auditoriums are not bad to work from—especially the Presidential Room of the Statler. WTOP gave up trying in its own studios and moved its audience shows ("Meet the Missus" and "You're the Top" to the Hotel Washington. Incidentally, WTOP discovered that Washington audiences, which are considered apathetic, will attend these things if they have a chance.

Rules Are Awkward

WINX uses the French Room at the Raleigh for its Monday night forum broadcasts and WOL moves into Almas Temple for "Quiz of Two Cities" and into the Shoreham for "American Forum of the Air." "Meet the Press," which is fed to the network from WOL quite frequently, is broadcast from studio D. Not exactly open to the public because the studio space is limited, it's not exactly closed, either.

WWDC manages to hold its daily "Open House" in its own quarters and WRC squeezes visitors into Studio A for "Washington Prelude," "Matchless Service Time," "Tin Pan Ballet" and "Consumer Time."

Although radio is a tidy visitor—picking up its picnic papers and expensive equipment when it goes—it runs into awkward rules—no tacks, no nails, no hanging mikes.

One of the major difficulties encountered, even in the better places, is poor public address systems, which create bad echoes. Often the stations hire special p. a. equipment for the occasion.

But whenever the boys get fretful they think about the really remote remotes from planes and ships and puddles of mud. News events take radio places it's never been before. A few weeks ago Ed Jorgensen and an engineer toted 300 pounds of field equipment a mile and a half up a railroad track in the middle of the night with trains and the wind whistling past.

On second thought these auditorium jobs don't seem so bad!

WINX Wins Variety Award

WINX has been given an award for fostering racial understanding in Variety magazine's 14th annual radio show management survey. One of two stations named, WINX was the only local station selected.

The award was given for the "Bright Tomorrow" series, specifically for Sol Panitz' script, "The Triple K."

This Corner Sets a Record For Collectors

The "Collectors' Corner" at WQQW doesn't deal in stamps or coins or buttons. As might be guessed frim WQQW's proclivities, it's a record collectors corner.

UNDERWOOD

The program, which is aired Saturday morning at 11 and Sundays at 1 p. m., originated with Miss Nancy Nimitz, readers' adviser at the Public Library.

She wrote to Music Director Pearson Underwood and said, "Maybe I have a recording or two your library doesn't own yet."

She did. Rare instruments on rare recordings were borrowed with enthusiasm for the new program.

James Morrison, an attorney in the Justice Department and well known amateur cellist and singer, also is a prolific source for rare records used by the station.

This afternoon's program will include organ music by Swedish Composer Dietrich Buxtehude and other early composers for the organ.

Commercials Really Stop Vox Poppers

For a long time Vox Poppers Warren Hull and Parks Johnson have been protesting that "commercials jack-in-the-boxing up" after each of their six or seven interviews per program seemed ludicrous, particularly to the studio audience. They asked that the commercials be piped in from the network studios for the radio listeners only. The sponsor said no.

Tempest in a tea pot? No sir. Vox Pop quit. Johnson and Hull are being released from their three-year contract with Lipton tea and soup as of May 20. On that date Arthur Godfrey's "Talent Scouts" becomes a Lipton product.

Congressman Sol Bloom is duly impressed by radio. When he was host to Bill Herson for the WRC-NBC "Coffee With Congress" show on the day before his 77th birthday, he mentioned George Washington's Rules of Civility and offered to send copies to listeners. Faced with over 5000 requests in two days, he hired an extra secretary and is having 50,000 more copies of the pamphlet printed.

WEAM, the Arlington station scheduled to go on the air March 31, has chosen "talent" as its trump card. Surrounded by "news stations," "music stations," and "community stations," WEAM plans to offer entertainment chiefly. Many of the people already signed are old favorites from other stations.

Ray Noble's orchestra couldn't go to Mexico with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen for tonight's show because Mexican rules specify that nine out of ten bandsmen on a radio show must be citizens of the state from which they broadcast.

TODAY'S MUSICAL EVENT
SYMPHONIC MASTERPIECES
2:05 to 3:00 P.M.
WINX
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ABC Crooner Doesn't Need Mike as Prop

Chicago, March 15.—Crooners generally are depicted as sad young gentlemen so undernourished that they cling to microphones to keep from utter collapse. They are "cute" rather than handsome and usually wear high-waisted "drapes," unconventional cravats and spectrum-hued sport jackets.

OWENS

Jack Owens, "Cruising Crooner" of ABC's Breakfast Club, (WMAL, 9 a. m.) is the antithesis of all this. He's robust, chronically cheerful, wears business suits, eats three full meals a day and never props himself up.

His title comes from the fact that he moves through the studio audience with a portable microphone, casually serenading feminine fans.

Jack serenades without regard to age or beauty, moving placidly from grandmothers to bobbysoxers, sometimes chucking a housewife under the chin, sometimes bounding into the lap of a flustered matron. Some women are shy and embarrassed. Others register cool indifference, but a few murmur frankly, "Oh, boy!"

She's Not Worried

On one occasion Owens was reprimanded by a husband. "I did not mind when you sang 'I Surrender, Dear' to my wife. But, brother, when you leaned over to gaze into her eyes and broke two cigars in my pocket, that's going too far!"

Mrs. Owens is not even remotely disturbed by the fact that her spouse sings love songs to strange women. She and the three Owens children sometimes listen to the Breakfast Club, but generally they're busy getting off to school.

Asked recently, "What do you tell your children when you hear your husband crooning?" Mrs. Owens thought a moment then replied, "I usually say, 'Hey, kids, here's your pop.'"

Jack Owens, cruising crooner, joined the Breakfast Club cast in April, 1934, not quite one year after it started. He left two years later for Hollywood, where he appeared in films and began his songwriting career. He returned to the club in 1944.

Line-Up Ready For Broadcast Of Nat Games

WWDC and WPIK will split the Nats' games again this summer, with WWDC taking all night and Sunday games. Both stations expect to have their FM facilities ready by then (WWDC plans to start interim broadcasting April 1) and will broadcast the games over both systems. Arch MacDonald and Ray Morgan will give the play-by-play accounts.

Les Sands, who comes from WNOX in Knoxville, Tenn., will take over as host on WWDC's "Open House" each day while Morgan bones up on batting averages.

Foys Reunite

The Seven Little Foys will be together again for the first time in 26 years when Eddie Foy's four brothers and two sisters appear on the Kraft Music Hall program Thursday night at 9 over WRC-NBC. Eddie is the only one of seven youngsters who formed a vaudeville team with their father who has stuck strictly to his last, although two brothers manage theaters, one owns a night club, one is production director for Eagle-Lion Films and both girls married theater men.

Arthur Gaeth, Mutual newsman who drew the prize assignment of covering the Nuernberg hangings for all networks, will be awarded the Headliner Medal of Merit for Outstanding Foreign Broadcasts for his able job.

Gets Into Record

Lou Brott, WOL newsman, got himself read into the Congressional Record when he pointed out in a broadcast that if Washington stayed on standard time much Washington wire copy would miss newspaper deadlines all over the country, since the news services will abide by daylight saving time.

Joby Reynolds, singing star of WOL's Thursday "Evening Serenade" program, will be on Arthur Godfrey's "Talent Scouts" program this Tuesday night over WTOP-CBS. Donald Staley, president of the Silver Spring Board of Trade, which sponsors "Evening Serenade," also will be on the broadcast as her talent scout.

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TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, March 16, 1947 — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6-8. News, 7, 8. Sunday Interlude, 8:15; Coffee Concert, 8:30.	News, 7, 7:55. Symphony, 7:01. Home is What You Make It, 8. Air Castles, 8:30. Gardening, 8:45.	Serenade, 7:30. Christian Science, 8:15. Sermons in Song, 8:30. News, 8, 8:45.	News, 7, 8 Tune Up Time, 7:15 Family Album, 8:05 " " "	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Voice of Army, 6:45. Musicale, 7. Singers, 7:15. Bibleway Church 7:30	Elder, Michaux, 7:30 Country Journal, 8:30
9	:00 Coast to Coast :15 On a Bus :30 (Milton Cross) :45 " "	News Story to Order Child Craft Waltzes of the World	Young People's Church of the Air Tone Tapestries " "	News; Songs of Faith Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater"	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope Bible School " "	CBS World News Garden Gate D. C. Dateline Labor News Review
10	:00 Hour of Power :15 Organ Reveries :30 Southernaires :45 "	National Radio Pulpit " " " " Circle Arrow Show " "	Bible Class " " Voice of Prophecy " "	News; Smoke Rings " " Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " "	Church of the Air " " " " Invitation to Learning " "
11	:00 Fine Arts Quartet :15 " " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Design for Listening Here's to Veteran's Solitaire Time	Bible Institute " " Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Church Service Luther Place Memorial Church " "	Rhythm Roundup Do You Remember? News; Centennial Baptist Church " "	News, Sweeney Wings Over Jordan Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
12	:00 News Summary :15 The Vagabonds :30 Modern Manners :45 Raymond Swing	News Music Salon Our Foreign Policy " "	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1947 " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody As Others See Us (Larry Lesueur)
1	:00 Bishop's Relief :15 (Pat O'Brien) :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " "	America United " " Chicago Round Table " "	News, Lou Brott Drama of Medicine Juvenile Jury " "	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites " "	" " " " " " News; Super Express Super Express	People's Platform " " Lyman Bryson News, Howard Smith
2	:00 Danger, Dr. Danfield :15 " " " :30 National Vespers :45 " "	Robert Merrill Show " " " " Harvest of Stars (James Melton)	Show Tune Time " " Warden Lawes Veteran Wants to Know	News; Symphony Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6 (Furtwangler)	Meet the Composer " " News; Musical Quiz " "	News Review " " Here's to Ya " "
3	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 " " " :30 Bits o' Hits :45 America's Future	Carmen Cavallero " " One Man's Family " "	Goldman Band News; Dr. J. Gannon Crimes of Carelessness " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	New Scores and Encores " " " "	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " "
4	:00 Are These :15 Our Children :30 This Week :45 Around the World	Quiz Kids " " " World's Most Honored Music	House of Mystery " " True Detective " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	Music of Manhattan " " News; Burl Ives Friendly Melodies	" " " " Hour of Charm " "
5	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " " :30 Counterspy :45 " "	NBC Symphony (Toscanini) " " " "	The Shadow " " Quick as a Flash " "	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " " " "	Confidentially Yours Salute to States Jimmy Tucker's Orch. Songs and Spirituals	Family Hour " " Hoagy Carmichael News, Wm. Shirer
6	:00 Murder at Midnight :15 " " " :30 Wayne King :45 " "	Catholic Hour " " Bob Burns " "	Those Websters " " Nick Carter " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert by Oscar Levant	Gospel Tabernacle " " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett " " Kate Smith " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 Monday Headlines :30 The Greatest Story :45 Ever Told	Jack Benny Show " " " " Phil Harris, Alice Faye " "	Mysterious Traveler " " Strange As It Seems Lou Brott, News	News; The Philharmonic Hour Brahm's German Requiem " "	Ave Maria Hour " " D. C. Catholic Hour " "	Gene Autry Show " " Blondie " "
8	:00 Detroit Symphony :15 (Margaret Truman) :30 " " :45 " "	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy Fred Allen Show " "	Mediation Board " " ; News Special Investigator Sumner Welles	News; Music of the Americas Nights at the Ballet " "	Metropolitan Baptist " " Church " "	Sam Spade " " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round " " " " American Album " "	Exploring the Unknown " " " Double or Nothing " "	News; Symphony Debussy's Iberia (Reiner)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " " " "	Hildegarde " " Eddie Bracken Show " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 "Gold" with :30 Raymond Massey :45 " "	Don Ameche Show " " Meet Me at Parky's " "	Brighter Tomorrow (Gabriel Heatter) Art Brown " "	News; Music by Frankie Carle Fireside Melodies " "	My Prayer Answered Songs You Love News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It (Phil Baker) We, The People " "
11	:00 Round the Clock :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Sports Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	Reflections Press Club Chorus Dance Music Sports; News	NEWS ROUNDUP Popular Classics " "	" " Americans All " " Sunday Vespers	Headlines, Bylines Report from U. N. Here's to Veterans Proudly We Hail

WQQW 570

7:00 a. m. Good Morning
8:45 a. m. Meaning of Religion
9:00 a. m. Children's Hour.
9:30 a. m. Band Music
9:45 a. m. Piano Interlude
10:00 a. m. Beethoven Quar.; News
11:00 a. m. Bach Concerto
12:00 noon Gayane Suite
1:00 p. m. Collectors' Corner
1:30 p. m. Theater, Alan Schneider
1:45 p. m. Folk Music
1:55 p. m. News
2:00 p. m. Music for Sunday
2:30 p m. Accent on Melody
3:00 p. m. Classics in Jazz, Parker
4:00 p. m. Opera
5:00 p. m. Michel, violinist
5:30 p. m. Bertrand Russell
6:00 p. m. News; Prevue

FM

WINX-FM 92.9 and 44.7
WINX-FM duplicates WINX programs between 9 a. m. and 11:15 p. m.
See WINX hourly schedule listed above.

WASH-FM 98.9
WASH-FM—Operates from 2:55 to 11 p. m. Weather at 2:55, 7:45, 11; "Lucia di Lammermoor," 3. Music, 7:30, 7:48, 9, 9:40. British news, 9:30.

Two Prints Are Chosen For Library

FROM THE Society of Washington Etchers' exhibit, which is now on view at the Arts Club, two prints were chosen for purchase. These will be donated to the Library of Congress for the permanent print collection.

TAYLOR

The judges, Alice Lee Parker, head of the library's graphic arts section, and Prentiss Taylor, the society's president, picked "Three Horses," by Loren Russell Fischer, as the choice from the Washington area, and George Constant's "Portrait of John Sloan," from works included in a portrait group.

They make a point of saying that they were not trying arbitrarily to designate "best in the show"—generally an impossible and almost always a dangerous enterprise. They chose the works deemed most suitable for the purpose.

Best Show So Far

And we doubt if anyone will want to pick a quarrel on that or any other score.

Our impression is that this is the best show the Society of Washington Etchers has held—that is, naturally, within our memory.

The loan portrait section includes works by Nanteuil, Durer, Van Dyck, Hogarth and Manet. There is a particularly arresting study of Renoir by Forain and a sketch of Marsden by Van Opffn.

Valuable Addition

The Constant print of John Sloan depicts the artists as a young man. Subject and rendering make it a valuable addition to any collection.

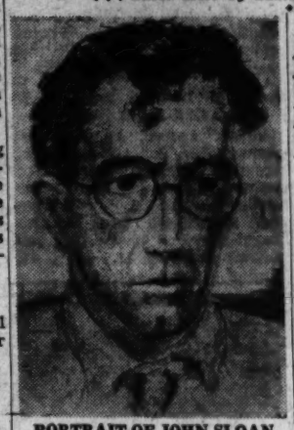
The other group includes not only etchings, but work in a variety of other media. It contains prints by veterans, such as John Taylor Arms and Armin Landeck, and by relative newcomers, such as Alexander Russo and Ezio Martinelli (both excellent in their way).

This is a small show, well worth seeing. J. W. C.

Medium? No Matter

ARTISTS can make pictures out of anything. At least three unusual materials recently have been used in exhibitions: glass, in Jean Crotti's New York show of "Gemmaux" imported from France; wool, or "fine art in rugs," by Lillian Mills Mosseller; and leather, at the Pan American Union, Washington, where there are Cuban Javier A. Montero's "leather portraits" of the Presidents of the United States.

NATIVE BOYS WATCH ARRIVAL OF AN ALLIED PLANE
. . . water color by Samuel Smith at Barnet Aden Gallery



PORTRAIT OF JOHN SLOAN
. . . gift to United States Library

Ballet's Real Sampler—What Not to Dance

New York, March 15 (AP).—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, half way through its six weeks at City Center, waited until just recently to present its first new number, "Virginia Sampler,"—and it would have been wiser to put it off indefinitely.

The one-act piece had colorful costumes and called on the services of such stars as Marie-Jeanne, Frederick Franklin, and Leon Danielian, but they could not overcome the double drawback of choreography by Valerie Bettis and music by Leo Smit.

The general idea of a ballet inspired by samplers was excellent, but the music was not inspired by much of anything and the dance patterns, broken up by some dull passages, were unimaginatively pseudo-modern.

One sequence with a scarf was a fine sampler of what not to do.
—BY W. C. R.

Art For Home Is Emphasized In Aden Show

AMERICAN water colors are featured in a well selected group show at the Barnet Aden Gallery, 127 Randolph pl. nw.

The New York artist, Milton Avery, is represented and the Phillips Memorial Gallery has lent George Grosz's "Street in Harlem." Local artists include Philip Bell, John Gernand, Prentiss Taylor, Herman Maril, Eliot O'Hara, Douglas Brown, Laura Douglas and Alice Acheson.

Cikovsky Represented

There is a small painting by the late Ed Rowan, known throughout the country for his generous promotion of other people's work. Nicolai Cikovsky, a former District resident, is particularly well represented. Included also are several small water colors by former Army artists.

There also is one work by Jacob Lawrence and a seldom seen work by William H. Johnson, the Negro artist, who has gone back to Denmark to live.

Primary intent of this little gallery is to show "paintings for the home" and there are many good examples here.

Exhibit Continued

Alfred Jonniaux, accomplished European painter, will continue to exhibit his portraits at the United Nations Club through March 18. Subjects include several well known figures in the Capital. Of special interest is the painting of the late Chief Justice, Harlan F. Stone. Foreword to the catalogue is written by Carlos Romulo of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations, and one of the subjects. Several portraits of women are included among works executed both in this country and abroad.

Don't Let Crowds (People and Paintings) Keep You Away

Novices Add Gay Touch to Water Color Show

By Jane Watson Crane

IN WASHINGTON there are many people who paint for the love of it. Some have had considerable training, others very little. Some can give only a few hours a week to it, others a good part of their time.

Washington Water Color Club's fifty-first annual contains work by many professionals, and artists from various parts of the country have contributed. It also includes work by many for whom painting is purely an avocation. A good part of the pleasure to be derived from the show comes from the fresh and spontaneous contributions of the latter group.

At first glance, one is apt to be overwhelmed by the sheer weight of numbers (more than 250), some hung one over the other, and all in a relatively small space at the National Museum. When the room is full of people, as it was continuously over the opening weekend, the sense of crowding is accentuated. The only recourse is to progress slowly in some kind of order, trying to segregate each entry from its jostling neighbors.

No. 1 is "Panorama," a second prize winner, a large and rather heavy painting by George Beattie, a house of the Burchfield kind. Next to it is a little human interest sketch by Mary Allen Hood, a young painter with a gift for delicate satire. In the corner of this alcove is a competent and impressive winter landscape by Paul Remmey and, further on, Bradford Voight's "But With the Coming of Spring," one of the very good ones. Prentiss Taylor's experienced touch with this medium is evident in his "From Shelton Derby Station," and down the line we note two paintings by women artists, Sally Osburn and Margaret Kazan.

Some Stand Out

Dee Oldham Joesting's "Alaska Range" is one of the few marked not for sale. Herbert Scheffel's "Improvisation No. 12" catches the eye. A popular favorite is John R. Maxwell's "Winter Near Fox Chase," an honorable mention.

There is an animated and charming water color, "From My Georgetown Window," by Marcella Comes and a graphic view of "Coral Pit, Guam," by Tracy Coleman. There is an airy and graceful Bermuda scene by Barbara Russell. A pen and ink with color by Josephine Danforth, which would be a good book illustration. Two honorable mentions stand out: Richard Collins' "Church in Okinawa" and Mary McBurney Green's "Deep Cove, Vinalhaven." Tom Dietrich's "Winter Imagery," we should think, would have been a prize contender. Norma Bose's "Pomeroy on the Ohio" seemed one of the best of hers we have seen. We also note Paul Chidlaw's "Flowers," George Schwacha's "Winter Evening" and Fritzi Morrison's "Low Tide." Frances McQuillan's "Blue Monday" is a rather washed-out paper (no pun intended) which appeals to us as a fitting comment on the subject.

The prints are a rather oddly assorted collection, with some excellent inclusions. First prize in this section went to Marion Cunningham of San Francisco, with a modest and notably successful silk screen print.

We had the feeling that the controversial first prize went to Robert Gates more for reputation than for achievement in this particular show. This did not seem a particularly fortunate choice, either from the point of view of the Water Color Club or from that of the artist. Gates, now teaching at American University, has a wide knowledge of the use of water color, as well as other media, but in our opinion has done a lot more interesting paintings.

All Types Represented

It is impossible to generalize about this show. Much of the work is conservative, but some is not. Some will be quickly forgotten, some not. But much of it, whether conservative or "progressive," is good. It does not aim so much at interpretation of ideas as reflection of human observation and experience.

Washington Water Color Club grew out of the Society of Washington Artists, the District's most venerable art organization. More than half a century old, it has a membership of 78, with some now inactive. It opens this show to all water color artists and is planning to increase its membership locally.

The annual will continue through March 30, with sales in charge of Mrs. Paul Smith, who has handled sales at the Cleveland Museum's local shows for years and came here for this exhibit.

The Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Gravers Society also is holding its fourteenth annual at the National Museum. Small size paintings and miniature portraits are included, as well as black and whites and tiny sculptures. This exhibit, previously held at the Corcoran, is as much a Washington institution as the Society of Washington Artists and the Water Color Club. The majority of contributors are Washington residents, but other works are submitted. Sales are always brisk.

Pictures Catch Spirit In Home

The Inhabitants, text and photographs by Wright Morris. Scribner's; $3.75.

This author-photographer writes about the American people and pictures their dwelling places. The photographs are admirable, and the brief prose passages are often a match for them.

But the esthetic and ideological continuity of the two mediums, text on one page and photo opposite, is not always clear.

PROVINCETOWN HURRICANE, A WATER COLOR BY HENRY GASSER, NOW IS ON DISPLAY
. . . part of fifty-first annual exhibit of Water Color Club at the National Museum

Bay Psalm Sale Still Thrills Bade

By Lester Grant

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYHT).—Anthony N. Bade, 56-year-old bachelor, has been hanging around auction houses since 1909 and has sold a sizable amount of literature and prints in the last 24 years as an auctioneer. Maybe 30 million dollars' worth. Maybe more.

ROSENBACH

He coaxed bidders who wanted the "Olive Branch Petition" up to a $53,000 level, sold a Gutenberg Bible for $106,000, a copy of "Alice in Wonderland" for $50,000 and peddled for $51,000 a fine historical letter signed by Button Gwinnett and five other signers of the Declaration of Independence.

He presided over the Jerome Kern sale in 1929, disposing of $1,750,000 worth of literary merchandise in 10 sessions, one of the biggest single sales of its kind.

But all these past auctioneering triumphs fade whenever he thinks of January 28 this year, when he called the bids at the public auction sale which saw the Bay Psalm Book disposed of for a record-shattering price of $151,000. The purchaser was Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

Still Impressed

Reflecting on this sale, which he can't seem to help talking about, Bade says, "The amazing thing is that now an American book (the 347-year-old Bay Psalm Book was the first book printed in the Anglo-American colonies) has topped the world's greatest book—the Gutenberg Bible. Of course, if a perfect copy of the Gutenberg Bible were to come up for sale now, it would probably go for $250,000."

Bade makes no pretensions to psychic powers, but he said that when he took the rostrum on January 28 he sensed an "electric atmosphere."

"There was something in the air over there," was the way Mr. Bade put it. The "something in the air," it turned out later, was a man by the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, who kept with the bidding through $150,000 before yielding to the persistence of John Fleming, Dr. Rosenbach's representative.

The Washington Philatelist

Effect of P. O. Deficit On Stamps Uncertain

By William M. Stuart

ALTHOUGH most collectors expected the Postoffice Department to issue many commemoratives, air mails and special stamps in 1947, announcement that the department was about 300 million dollars in the red and that the deficit could be met only by increasing postage rates came as quite a surprise.

New rates must be voted on and, although congressional postal changes usually call for new stamps, there is no certainty that new varieties will be issued, since millions of stamps already on hand might be used. It seems certain there will be no increase in the first-class postage rate of 3 cents. Postal cards probably will be increased 1 cent. Parcel post

CANADA'S NEW BELL STAMP
. . . centennary issued March 3

costs probably will be advanced, too, as will second, third and fourth class mail. Since just a few months ago reductions were made in foreign air mail, no new figures are expected there.

Iceland Flight Set

American Overseas Airlines will service first flight covers March 17 from New York to Iceland. Few collectors were able to send covers because of the short time of notification. However, covers may be secured at the philatelic section of the American Airlines, 1437 K st. nw., Washington, D. C. There will be a commemorative cachet. The rate to Iceland is 15 cents a half ounce.

The twenty-eighth edition of the Collectors Handbook, issued by Elmer R. Long, 112 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa., is a valuable book of 56 pages. Collectors may procure copies by writing Mr. Long.

The new 5-cent air-mail stamp to be issued first day on March 26 in Washington will be the size of the ordinary postage stamp, printed by rotary press, red, in sheets of 100. The design shows a DC-4 in flight. The stamp also will be issued in coils.

On April 1 air-mail service will be inaugurated on route AM-76 between Redding, Calif., and Medford, Oreg., via Yreka and Dunsmir, Calif. A cachet will be authorized at Yreka. Also on April 1 air-mail service will be resumed at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on route AM-7. No catchets but souvenir covers will be dispatched on first flights. Also on April 1 air-mail service will be inaugurated on a new extension of route AM-35 between Minneapolis-St. Paul and Huron, S. Dak., via Rochester and Mankato, Minn., and Brookings, S. Dak., and at Alliance, Nebr., as an intermediate point. Cachets will be provided.

Clubs to Meet

Woodridge Stamp Club will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m., with Lieut. Col. James L. Brewrink, 1929 Randolph st. ne.

The 1947 Easter Seal, issued by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., now on sale, may be procured from the Washington Society, 1767 Massachusetts ave. nw. The first seal was issued in 1934. The society's department of Easter seals, in Chicago, announces that seals of all issues are available. Also available are imperforates and sets of progressive color proofs for all years except 1934.

Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., Tuesday meeting new members was elected and business was unusually brisk in the course. Eight frames of the stamps of Estonia from the collection of Svend Yort illustrated his talk. This was the first of a new series of exhibits the club will hold each Tuesday evening. At the meeting in Pythian Hall, 1012 9th st. nw., next Tuesday evening an auction will be featured, with unusual material promised. All collectors are invited.

The Chicago Philatelic Society has elected the following officers for 1947: President, Charles C. Kirshbaum; vice president, Walter Strait; secretary, Robert H. Golden; treasurer, W. Lee Fergus. Directors are Steve M. Farndell, Ernest Dec Polachek, Henry Grimsland, Willis E. Potter, Anthony C. Russo.

Others Add Items

Albania has issued six stamps overprinted for the Assembly, with "Asanbleja Kushtetuese" and "10 Kallnuer 1946" in rather crude black lettering. Overprints are supplied to recent pictorials.

Italy has a new large sized adhesive, 100-lira, dull red, depicting blacksmith, woman and infant.

Most Germans Ignore Defeat In Art Exhibit

By Edwin Hartrich

Frankfurt am Main, March 13 (NYHT).—German art has been thoroughly demilitarized, if the first major exhibition of postwar painting and sculpture here this month is any criterion. Frankfurt's half-bombed Staedel Art Institute has organized the exposition, which is reported to reflect the current strength and inspirations of German painters and sculptors.

If one unconscious theme may be considered as dominating the show, it is the nostalgic attempt to revive "Gemuetliches Deutschland" ("Comfortable Germany").

Only the four strong ink drawings of Walter Hergenhahn capture the contemporary note of life. Hergenhahn's work is strongly reminiscent of that of George Grosz, whose violent antiprofiteer and antimilitaristic caricatures after World War I made him famous. Hergenhahn attempts, in rather amateurish fashion, to delineate the harsh and hopeless existence of returned prisoners of war.

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Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. at 6th st. Portrait exhibition. Permanent collection painting and sculpture, 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 5.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. National collection of fine arts. Fifty-first annual exhibition Washington Water Color Club. Fourteenth annual Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Gravers Society. Open daily, 9 to 4:30. Graphic Division, prints of Pietro Lazzari.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th and New York ave. Contemporary prints and water colors. Mondays, 12 to 4:30; Tuesdays through Fridays, 10 to 4:30; Saturdays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of art from Far East. Near East and Indies. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw., exhibit of John Marin. Artists of Washington and vicinity. Open weekdays, 11 to 5; Monday, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 2 to 7.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 9th and K sts. nw. Water colors by Joseph Teuber. Open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 6.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Society of Washington Etchers exhibit.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. Paintings by Lucio Lopez Rey.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, Massachusetts and Nebraska aves. Prints by Boris Margo, New Print Group, Graphic Circle.

BARNET ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. American water colors. Weekdays, 2 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 6.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, Modern architecture.

DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, 1703 32d st. nw. Byzantine, Roman and early Christian art. Tuesdays through Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

ARTISTS COOPERATIVE, 1230 M st. nw. First exhibition of paintings, sculpture, prints; 10-6 daily, Sunday 1-6.

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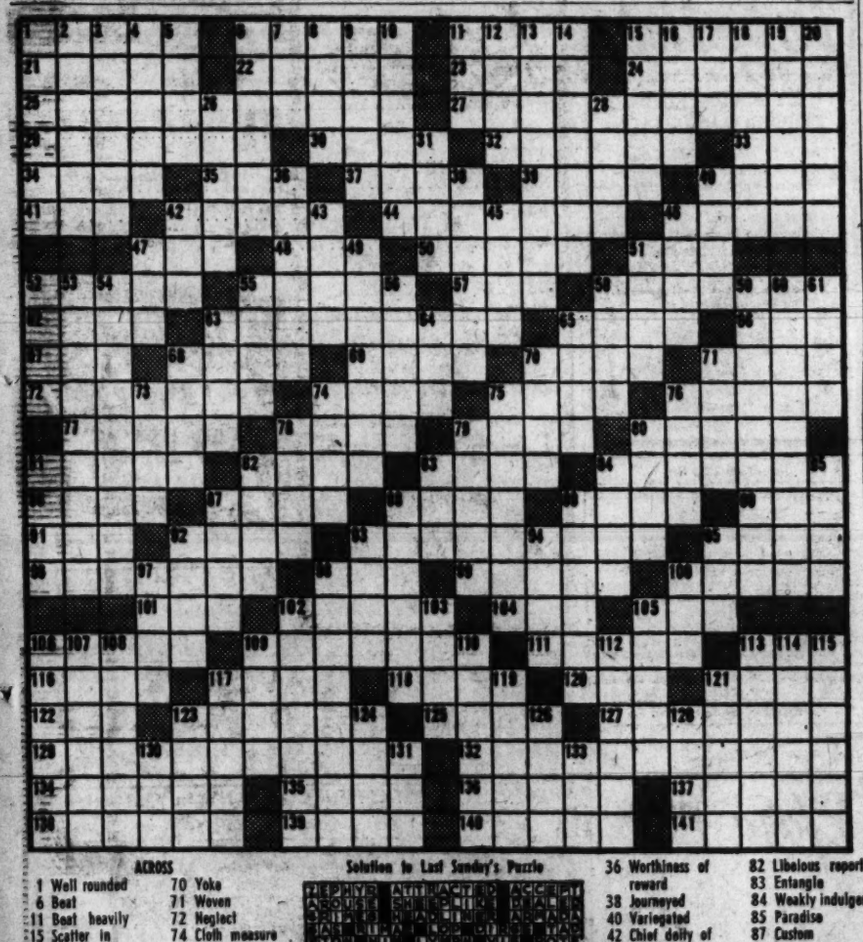
Pictures Catch Spirit In Home

The Inhabitants, text and photographs by Wright Morris. Scribner's; $3.75.

This author-photographer writes about the American people and pictures their dwelling places. The photographs are admirable, and the brief prose passages are often a match for them.

But the esthetic and ideological continuity of the two mediums, text on one page and photo opposite, is not always clear.



ACROSS
1 Well rounded
6 Beat
11 Beat heavily
15 Scatter in abundance
21 County in Alabama
22 Spinning
23 Tear
24 Division of a diocese
25 Fit
27 Outweigh
29 Yarn measure
30 Exclamation of contempt
32 Symbol of royalty
33 Artificial channel
34 Boundary
35 Connective
37 Breakwater
39 Social class
40 Gourd
41 Exist
42 Bishop's headdress
43 Platform
46 Apple juice
47 Transgression
48 Body of water
50 Roman official
51 Female
53 City in Georgia
55 Utter with effort
57 Letter
58 Arched bridge
60 Below: naut.
61 Yield
63 B'way sharpshooter
64 Postal
65 City in Germany
66 Land
67 Subversive
70 Yoke
71 Woven
72 Neglect
74 Cloth measure
75 Force
76 U. S. admiral: 1806-63
77 Speech
78 Prudent
79 Choice
80 Incline
81 Flogging twig
82 Air
83 Conceal
84 Lineament
86 Solemn appeal
87 Stride
88 Variety of carnelian
89 Facsimile
90 Cover
91 Indian
92 Rural people
93 Drawing
95 Labyrinth
96 Worldly
98 Entreat
99 Succumb
100 Warning device
101 Corrode
102 Liquid measures
104 Burmese demon
105 Impest
106 Escort
109 Combinations of two
111 Discolored
113 Malediction
116 Christmas carol
117 Father
118 Numbers
120 Feline
121 Dry
122 Delight
123 Position in parrying
125 Tibetan gazelles
127 Buckthorn tree
129 Secret organization
132 Excel in strategy
134 Short period of time
135 Singing group

DOWN
1 Fluid part of the blood
2 Folder
3 Judge
4 River in France
5 Incite to activity
6 Sire
7 Canton in Switzerland
8 Spring
9 Organization
10 Writ of execution
11 Back
12 Exist
13 To set aside or reverse
14 Relevant
15 Move quickly
16 Sound
17 Danish money of account
18 Swift
19 Pass unnoticed
20 Master of discourse
26 Broad stretch of land
28 Flexible sheet
31 New
36 Worthiness of reward
38 Journeyed
40 Variegated
42 Chief deity of Coptos: Egypt. relig.
43 Raise
45 Litter
46 Split
47 Plant
49 Moan
51 Lustrous fabric
52 Gray Scotch plaid
53 Soften
54 Long woolen tippet
55 Damage
56 Habituate: var.
58 Small aperture
59 Contrary
60 Sear
61 River in England
63 Working without assistance
64 Executed
65 Tight twist in rope
68 Of that kind
70 A trace of some characteristic
71 Carbon
73 Alloy of copper, zinc and iron
74 American nickname
75 Feeling of aversion
76 Censure harshly
78 Be gloomy
79 Avoid
80 Ancient Irish clan
81 Cachet
82 Libelous report
83 Entangle
84 Weakly indulgent
85 Paradise
87 Custom
88 Stone pillars
89 Scotch
92 Dismay
93 Old: dial. var.
94 To remedy or amend
95 Blend
97 Sway
98 Position of value with no active service
100 Afflictive
102 Strangle
103 Complacent
105 The sun personified
106 Wrongful
107 Nickname of a State
108 Time of greatest vigor
109 Layer
110 Equable
112 Idle
113 Rodent
114 In debt
115 Almost
117 Tokens
119 Forest people of India
121 Horny plate of a fish
123 Hurry
124 Feminine name
126 Gore
128 Bar of a soap frame
130 Letter
131 Wife's endowment Law
133 1002
136 Put in physical condition
137 Move furtively
138 Appointments to meet
139 Mahometan festivals
140 Mental constitution
141 Press together in ranks

Solution to Last Sunday's Puzzle

More Aid For Travelers

Carroll to Open Second Office

Carroll Travel Service will open its new ground floor bureau at 903 15th st. nw. tomorrow, it has been announced by Tom Carroll, president and general manager, who also operates a branch office in the Colorado Building lobby for downtown businessmen.

Carroll has had extensive travel background having served with the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Lines, Greyhound Lines, the War Department Travel Bureau. Since June, 1945, he operated his own agency. He is assisted by John E. Potter, formerly of the Maritime Commission; S. Jack Ingram, vice president; Frances E. Kolb, Norman Walberg, formerly with the armed forces, is in charge of the Colorado office, assisted by Miss Margo Jackson.

Dunnion Named By Colonial Lines

T. J. Dunnion, former vice president and treasurer of American Airlines, Inc., has been appointed assistant to the president of Colonial Airlines, Inc., according to Sigmund Janas, president. During the war Dunnion was in charge of all procurement for the Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore.

Shanghai Lil Pauses Often For an Essay

Look South to the Polar Star. By Holger Cahill. (Harcourt Brace. 554 pp. $3.00)

Kipling to the contrary, the East and the West have met and have been in bubbling, seething conflict for some years.

Holger Cahill, who has written monographs on Chinese art and a biography of war, the American who served as a general in the Chinese army during the troubles of the mid-nineteenth century, has chosen the amorphous setting of Shanghai and the surrounding countryside just before Pearl Harbor to illustrate what happens.

And his choice is a good one in terms of a story with sufficient action, problematic behavior, divided loyalties and assorted shenanigans to keep interest at a high pitch while passing on some widely diversified knowledge about China and the Chinese, their art and philosophy and the then Japanese invader.

With 'Little People'

Politically, Cahill, is with the little people who always get it in the neck in any war. As a humanitarian, he believes that ignoring individual suffering because of mass ditto is an untenable excuse. Knowing this you can plunge ahead in his melodrama with a practically clear conscience. (Well, you could give a few dollars to United Service to China.)

"Look South to the Polar Star" is primarily a story of high adventure in individual terms. There is a charming and far from cloying love interest in the relationship of Ailes, daughter of a missionary doctor, and a young American named Eric Ryall.

Beauty vs. Intrigue

There is intrigue in terms of smuggling, spying and counterspying. There is a fascinating blow-by-blow description of a minor engagement between a guerilla group and a Japanese task force. There are scenes of haunting beauty along the Yangtze River and its canal-drained floodlands.

Captious critics may argue that diversion for the delivery of short essays on pendant subjects makes this novel in poor balance. This reviewer approves heartily if the method is successful in creating a stronger bond between the United States and China. —By M. M.

This Week's Whodunits

Armchair Detectives Get More Good Leads

Another Woman's House. By Mignon G. Eberhart. Random House. 276 pp. $2.50.

Mrs. Eberhart gives a new view to the old picture of the woman pardoned after serving time in prison for a murder in which she was found guilty on perjured evidence. This angle is coupled with the problem of the conscientious young woman in love with the first woman's husband. So the reader gets a bonus both ways—a love story tossed in with a good whodunit.

MIGNON G. EBERHART
. . . *topnotcher this time*

It's good to notice, too, that Mrs. Eberhart is continuing to break away from her former tendency to be over-refined. Altogether a topnotcher this time.

He Dared Not Look Behind. By Cledwyn Hughes. A. A. Wyn. 159 pp. $2.

A horror story rather than a whodunit is this tale of a man who came to hate his wife and murdered her with fiendish efficiency. It is a story of progressive insanity and a persecution complex, which rises to a peak of interest on the scene of the murder and then follows the insane murderer as he tries to escape. There is no pursuit by the police, no puzzle for the reader to solve; just a peek into the mind of a killer.

Darned good too.

The Title Is Murder. By Hugh Lawrence Nelson. Rinehart. 189 pp. $2.

Because a book store is almost as subdued as a library, it's a pretty spot to pick for a murder scene and the pandemonium of police investigations. Braxton's book store in San Francisco is the scene of not one, but two brutal murders, although the killings and rough stuff don't confine themselves to the store alone. The pretty buyer of fiction is arrested for the murders, but Detective John doesn't believe it.

A neat puzzler, told at a fast pace.

Blood of Vintage. By Thomas Kyd. Lippincott. 246 pp. $2.50.

A group of decaying families of old American stock and tremendous family pride are involved in a killing of one of their most aristocratic colleagues. Because the local constable distrusts but is intimidated by his loftier neighbors, he calls for help. And Sam Phelan, that rugged diamond of "Blood Is a Beggar," comes riding to the rescue. It's pretty complicated, with lots of false clews and plenty of interesting character studies en route. Be sure to read the first few pages carefully if you want to solve it yourself.

Whiting Shows Photography As Language

Photography Is a Language, by John R. Whiting (Ziff-Davis; $4).

The art of photography as a means of universal communication has advanced so far that it is now on the same vital plane as printing, telegraphy and radio. It shows to man the appearance of things more accurately than vision itself. It transmits information to people of all nationalities. It sees and presents invisible objects, relates a sequence of events, and can preserve an instant of time. It goes beyond presenting mere facts and information, has become a social force.

These are some of the opening observations of editor-writer-photographer John R. Whiting in a beautifully printed book. "Photography Is a Language." He then analyzes the photographic field.

Faces of Destiny, portraits by Karsch (Ziff-Davis; $5).

Yousuf Karsch, an Armenian photographer, has climbed to international fame on the faces of the world's most newsworthy personalities. Take a look at his new book, and see why he is the most sought-after and most highly paid portrait photographer.

Lone Voyagers Sure to Like Marin-Marie.

Wind Aloft, Wind Alow, by Marin-Marie. (Scribner's; $3.50.)

The blue-water odyssies of a French artist-yachtsman, which caused their own specialized swirls of interest in the midthirties, are here recounted for the armchair sailor in the doer's own words.

MARIN-MARIE

War occasioned an eight-year delay between manuscript and printed page, but it's not every day that a man solo-sails westward across the Atlantic and then doubles the daring with a single-handed power voyage eastward.

It's a plain-told narrative, overlaid with an occasionally stiff-fisted translation, but it comes through free of barnacle and rust.

Some of the spirited seascape paintings of M. M.-M. Durand de St. Font (to give the author his full name) are reproduced in black-and-white, which is all very well, but leaves the viewer conjuring mental color. By A. P.

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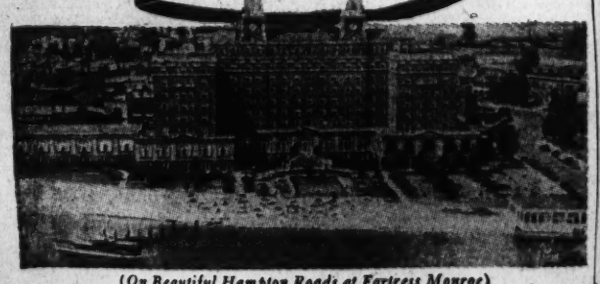

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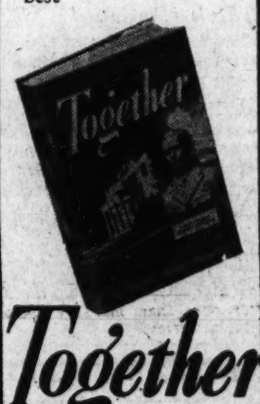

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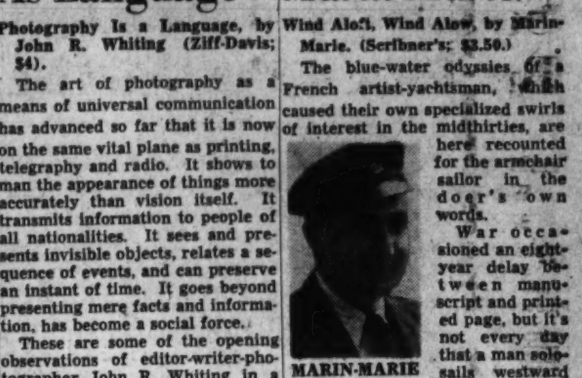

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This Week's Best Sellers
FICTION
1. LYDIA BAILEY, by Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday).
2. THE WAYWARD BUS, by John Steinbeck (Viking).
3. B. F.'s DAUGHTER, by John P. Marquand (Little, Brown).
4. THE MIRACLE OF THE BELLS, by Russell Janney (Prentice-Hall).
5. EAST RIVER, by Sholem Asch (Putnam's).
6. PAVILION OF WOMEN, by Pearl S. Buck (John Day).
NON-FICTION
1. INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC—1947. Edited by John Kieran (Garden City).
2. PEACE OF MIND, by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon and Schuster).
3. THE LINCOLN READER. Edited by Paul Angle (Rutgers University Press).
4. THE ROOSEVELT I KNEW, by Frances Perkins (Viking).
5. THE EGG AND I, by Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).
6. THE PLOTTERS, by John Roy Carlson (Dutton).

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DUELL, SLOAN AND PEARCE

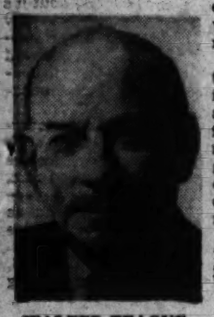
'Divided India' Also a Must

Teague's Sure to Draw Some Verbal Tomatoes But Idea's Provocative

By Sterling North

LAND OF PLENTY: A summary of Possibilities. By Walter Dorwin Teague. Harcourt, Brace. 319 pp. $3.

REMEMBER those postwar miracles we were promised: helicopters, streamlined gadgets for the servantless household, "living machines" of glass and aluminum, color television sets, teardrop automobiles equipped with radar—in fact, anything our materialistic, chromium-plated hearts could desire? All were to be cheap and plentiful, if I remember correctly, not later than 1947.



—WALTER TEAGUE

Well, here is the Dorothy Parker ending to that lyric. We're still going to get them in the not-too-distant-future unless the atomic bomb or a major depression gets us first. Walter Dorwin Teague, the most optimistic man since Pangloss, thinks we have gone only the first inch of the new mile. The electronic age just ahead promises to make our Nation, and eventually the world, a mechanized Utopia.

Teague, admittedly, is a rugged individualist. He thinks socialism "shares the poverty" instead of "sharing the wealth." He doesn't like totalitarianism, whether promoted by the extreme right or the extreme left. And he is completely scornful of the "Mature Economy" boys from Keynes to Dr. Hansen.

Back in the 1870's and '80's pontificating economists were already saying that the Industrial Revolution had just about reached a dead end. All major railroads (they believed) had been built. The world's industrial plant was "complete." These pessimistic prophets could not begin to envision the era of the internal combustion engine, vast electrification, airplanes, radio and finally nuclear fission.

Today 18 horses work for every American citizen (on the average) as against one-quarter horsepower per capita to relieve the drudgery in the 1890's. And the power available in the United States will shortly be doubled.

Sixty-three million Americans are now gainfully employed.

It now seems quite possible to maintain the national income at something over the 150 billion mark (in seriously inflated dollars, however).

We have the "know how," the industrial plant, the manpower and materials for a standard of living unimaginable to any but our best informed scientists and engineers.

How are we to find the purchasing power for all the new wonders our machines will turn out? Teague doesn't duck that one, either. It is impossible to outline the Keuls-Kenyon plan to stabilize employment and share profits in a brief review. But it is one of the most provocative ideas I have run across in years.

Dialectical materialists won't like this book. The scuttle-and-run and cradle-to-grave factions will throw verbal tomatoes. But Americans who prefer to maintain something like a free society can take new hope from this book. An industrial revolution, not a political one, will raise the living standards of America and eventually the world.

DIVIDED INDIA. By Robert Aura Smith. Whittlesey House. 259 pp. $3.

DO YOU want civil war in India? Are you ready to send in American troops and billions of dollars when England pulls out and Russia steps in? Then perhaps it might be wise for all of us to be a little less glib about our deep-seated scorn for the British, who currently at least are attempting to get out of India without leaving a political vacuum and chaos in their wake.

ROBERT SMITH

Certainly England has plundered and exploited the brightest jewel in her crown; has given concessions to the Indians which were too little and too late, and in the past, at least, has encouraged factionalism in the vicious old formula of "divide and rule." Currently, however, India is a liability rather than an asset to the hard-pressed, disintegrating British Empire. India has a Sterling balance in London of billions—enough to wipe out all British investments in India if the books were balanced.

Indian nationalism, growing constantly for decades, has reached an emotional pitch which makes further stalling by the British virtually impossible.

Robert Aura Smith, for many years New York Times correspondent and wartime information officer in India, is somewhat pro-British in his aproach, but he realizes the "get-out-of-India" demand poses one of the most complicated problems of our time.

For instance, the Hindus of the congress party lead by Nehru and Gandhi are telling the British "get out first;" a constitution and a government can be formed afterward. The Muslims under Jinnah are saying "split India first." They are demanding the wholly unrealistic Pakistan—a separate Muslim India: (P stands for Punjab, A for the Arghan border states, K for Kashmir, S for Sind, and Tan for Baluchistan; none of them wholly Muslim). The fabulous Rajas of British India are demanding "security for our thrones, first."

And the British, who know that they must get out not later than June, 1948, are insisting that the Indians write a constitution and form a solid all-Indian government first." They wish to turn over the sovereignty to a responsible and functioning authority.

Before you solve the Indian problem over your next cocktail, spend 10 or 12 hours really studying "Divided India." It isn't as simple as we have imagined.

ALL SOUL'S NIGHT. By John Kelly. Harcourt, Brace. 283 pp. $3.

OUR CURRENT danger in America is that if writers and publishers don't clean up their own product voluntarily, a culture-blighting censorship may be imposed from above.

"All Soul's Night," under the guise of "youth in rebellion," is the most self-conscious and indefensible package of obscenity and pornography which has been published in some years.

JOHN KELLY

As one of the characters in this book explains "A dirty mind is a perpetual solace." But whether or not this wallowing in homosexuality and various other major and minor perversions is a solace to the author, it is certainly of little solace to those of us who have been fighting for honest realism and now find ourselves burdened with books which could scarcely have been published in any civilized century.

Two "men" and a girl make up the curious triangle in this novel. They are presumably well educated, widely traveled and reasonably well bred. They make the usual allusions to Huysmans, Huneker and other demi-gods of the Decadents. They attempt to be shocking in polite society. They carouse and fornicate and dribble a constant stream of childish erotica from mouths that should be washed out with soap.

Writers (and critics) presumably have a function over and above merely writing readable prose. We also have a function more important than writing on board fences and on the walls of public washrooms. Conceivably we are influencing the mores and culture of one of the planet's great nations at a time when human dignity is widely challenged throughout the world.

Only pre-Nazi Germany could have matched "All Soul's Night" for cynicism or literary putrefaction. Books like these are an invitation to chaos.

BLACK FOUNTAINS. By Oswald Wynd. Doubleday. 374 pp. $2.75.

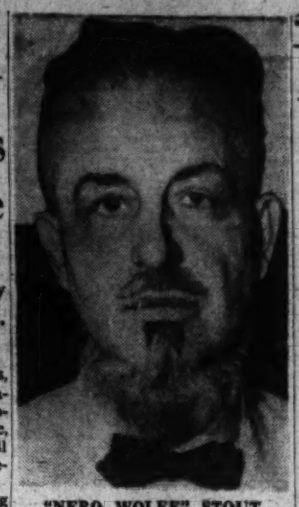
MOST Americans think Japs are "little yellow rats" (Halsey); Yum-Yum and the Lord High Executioner (Gilbert and Sullivan); poetic flower arrangers (Lafcadio Hearn); or the pitiful, innocent victims of America's atomic bomb (John Hersey).

That they are actually human beings not too unlike ourselves is the startling revelation made by Oswald Wynd, American-educated Scotchman, who as a British intelligence officer, was captured by the Japs in 1942. Wynd has written the best novel about Japan to come out of the war. None of his Japs are "types." Each is a distinct, believable individual with deep-seated motivations, virtues, vices and not-too-abnormal human hungers.

Wynd has not oversimplified his caste or plot. The characters include a wide assortment of Japanese, reacting in various ways to wartime pressures.

The style is a sheer delight, neither too poetic nor too devoid of grace. The evils of Japanese nationalism and militarism are not slighted, but become somewhat akin to the same manias everywhere. The Japanese emerge as a nation rigidly following tradition because of fear and a national inferiority complex.

If you would like to know what makes our recent Asiatic enemies act the way they do, read "Black Fountains." Under their present obedient exterior lies a seething volcano which some day may erupt.



"NERO WOLFE" STOUT
. . . he could do better

Stout's Story Progresses—Work Doesn't

How Like a God. By Rex Stout, Vanguard. 313 pp. $2.50.

REX STOUT'S first novel is an exceptionally interesting psychological thriller—in some respects the best book he ever wrote. First published in 1929, it anticipated by many years the current crop of psychiatric probings into borderline mental cases and is superior to most in its true understanding of subtly twisted minds.

If the reader can ignore the self-conscious and annoying use of the second person singular in which the plot is slowly unraveled, the mounting horror ending in the murder will hold him literally spellbound.

'You' Feel It

As "you" climb the stairs to murder Millicent, you think back over your life. You have been in love with women you should not have loved and for reasons that are curiously involved, even incestuous. Your hatred of Millicent is in itself interwoven with jealousies which are perverse. You are aware that you are about to top a life of irresolute and irrational acts with the ultimate irresponsible crime—murder.

Curiously enough, the normal reader does not reject the instinctive logic at work in the subconscious which drives "you" through every step of the story. Only on the surface is man resolute, rational and responsible. Underneath lies a dark river of motivation we seek to hide.

If Stout's original serious attitude toward fiction could be tied to his current technical facility he would write better books than "How Like a God," and very much better ones than his slick Nero Wolfe mysteries.

Poetry Editor Needs Patrons —And Poems!

New York, Mar. 15 (AP).—In a world where the mortality rate among poetry magazines is almost 100 per cent, Harold Vinal has managed to keep "Voices" running for a quarter century.

The latest issue, a special number of contemporary French and Italian works edited by Henry Peyre of Yale and Renato Poggioli of Harvard, inaugurates the hardy little magazine's twenty-sixth year.

It is "a personal magazine and it has been fun," says the enthusiastic Vinal, who still does not seem the least discouraged.

"Sponsors used to help with $200 at a time, but their children gave $10 and $25. Now it's like pulling teeth to get money and this may be the hardest year of all."

Though contributors are not paid, they sometimes win prizes. The annual expense for the quarterly amounts to $2000 or $3000. "And as of today, all the bills are paid," Vinal boasts. At the start, in Boston, in 1921, a subscription cost $1 a year. Then it was doubled and is about to be raised to $3. Circulation, by subscription only except for sales in some New York stores, is around 1000.

Nowadays, Vinal finds, it is becoming almost as hard to get poetry out of poets as money out of sponsors.

'Man on the Half Shell'

It Isn't Deathless But It's Othman

Man on the Half Shell. By Frederick C. Othman. Whittlesey. 211 pp. $2.50.

Reviewed by Russell Maloney
Author of "It's Still Maloney"

FOR some reason, no book is so embarrassing as one compiled by a newspaper "feature" writer—embarrassing to the reader and particularly to the reviewer. It always seems such a good idea, just to string feature stories together into a book. Yet it almost always turns out badly.

These melancholy reflections were inspired by Frederick G. Othman's "Man on the Half Shell"—not the worst book of its kind and by no means the best. Othman is a capable journalist, adept in the naughty-boy school of feature writing modeled on the works of H. Allen Smith. In Hollywood, and later in Washington, Othman's employers assigned him to writing sprightly, facetious, sexy, irreverent features. Being a good workman, he turned out a satisfactory product. It was almost certainly no part of the bargain that these stories should be deathless literature, or even sufficiently deathless to warrant reappearance as a book. Still, here's the book, asking to be judged

"WHEN IN ROME" FROM OTHMAN'S BOOK

THERE is a certain wan charm in the fact that Dorothy Lamour used to wear false feet before the camera. She mistrusted her natural foot appeal and made her employers order a pair of glamorous rubber feet she could slip on and off like galoshes. This fact is in Othman's book and the book is better for it.

This can hardly be said of the interview with Mae West, the visit to the nudist colony, the account of all the screwball inventions registered at the patent office, the impressions of postwar Europe or Washington cocktail parties

There is a certain sound heard only on Wednesday afternoons when a risque farce is performed before suburban matrons. Each situation is greeted with a delighted squeal that increases steadily until it gets so high as to be almost inaudible.

I SUPPOSE there is a public that can be similarly moved by reading what it considers risque—references to burlesque performers, certain plumbing fixtures and other phenomena normally of interest to nobody over 14.

OTHMAN

There must have been a certain date in history when the first editor sent the first reporter out for a feature story. "Now look," he probably said, "I want you to forget all our rules. Write up this cat that the firemen had to get out of a tree. And, mind you, make it cute."

"Yes, sir," the reporter said and there departed with him all the dignity of journalism. Whimsy, these days, clutters newspapers from page one bulletins to the women's page.

Deflation of stuffed shirts is a good thing, gaiety is a good thing, an occasional descent into the forthright humors of boudoir and bath is a good thing—but the fact remains, life isn't all comedy relief. Othman's book is no more deserving of these strictures than any of the books before it. It's just that all this has to stop somewhere.

"DON'T STICK YOUR HEAD IN AN OSTRICH"

On View This Month

Library of Congress Gets Rare 'Doctrina'

TWO RARE books, including the first book printed in the Philippines five centuries ago were presented to the Library of Congress this week by Lessing J. Rosenwald, rare book collector.

"Doctrina Christiana," printed in Manila in 1593, and "The Ordinances of the Dominican Order of the Philippines," printed in 1604, were accepted by Dr. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress.

Dr. Evans said the works are believed to be the only such copies extant.

Long Before U. S.

Printed almost 50 years before the first book came off the presses in the United States, "Doctrina Christiana"—or "The Teachings of Christianity" — has been long sought by book collectors since its disappearance in 1593, when it was sent to King Philip II of Spain.

Browned and britiled with age, the pages are made from mulberry leaves. Prepared by the Dominican Fathers as a handbook for missionaries in converting the natives, the "Doctrina" contains basic prayers.

It was printed on woodblocks, upon which the text was carved in reverse page by page.

The text is in Spanish and Tagalog, native Philippine language.

Discovered in Paris

Rosenwald, who lives in Jenkintown, Pa., said he bought the book from a New York dealer, who discovered it in 1946 in a Paris book shop. It is believed it may have been stolen from the archives of Spain long ago.

The book will be on exhibit through March in the main floor rotunda of the library. Two thousand five hundred facsimilies have been published by the Library of Congress for distribution to libraries throughout the world.

Like Volcano, Lowry Blows Hot and Cold

Under the Volcano. By Malcolm Lowry. Reynal & Hitchcock. 375 pp. $3.00.

Alfred Kazin, Robert Penn Warren, Conrad Aiken, and Stephen Spender all festify on the jacket of this turgid but undeniably powerful novel that it is something unique, worthy of reading and rereading, so this must be a minority report—at least in degree.

In prose that occasionally ascends like a star shell and bursts into brilliant, illuminating fragments and just as often loses its way in clouds of obscurity, this is the story of a man bent on destroying himself.

As a narrative in the sense of simple action, it takes place in Mexico and concerns some 24 hours in the life of Geoffrey Fermin, former British Consul of Quauhnahuac, a small mountain city.

Toys With Allegory

On another level it toys allegorically with man's inability to cope with his environment. But, because the Consul, as he is referred to throughout, is at the end of a binge of colossal proportions (and a year's duration) and because most of the story is approached from his viewpoint, it is not always clear just what is happening.

The subconscious memory of a bestial act during the First World War, the desertion of his wife with whom he had been very much in love, lack of social pressure in his surroundings have combined to send the Consul into an iridescent world of alcoholism.

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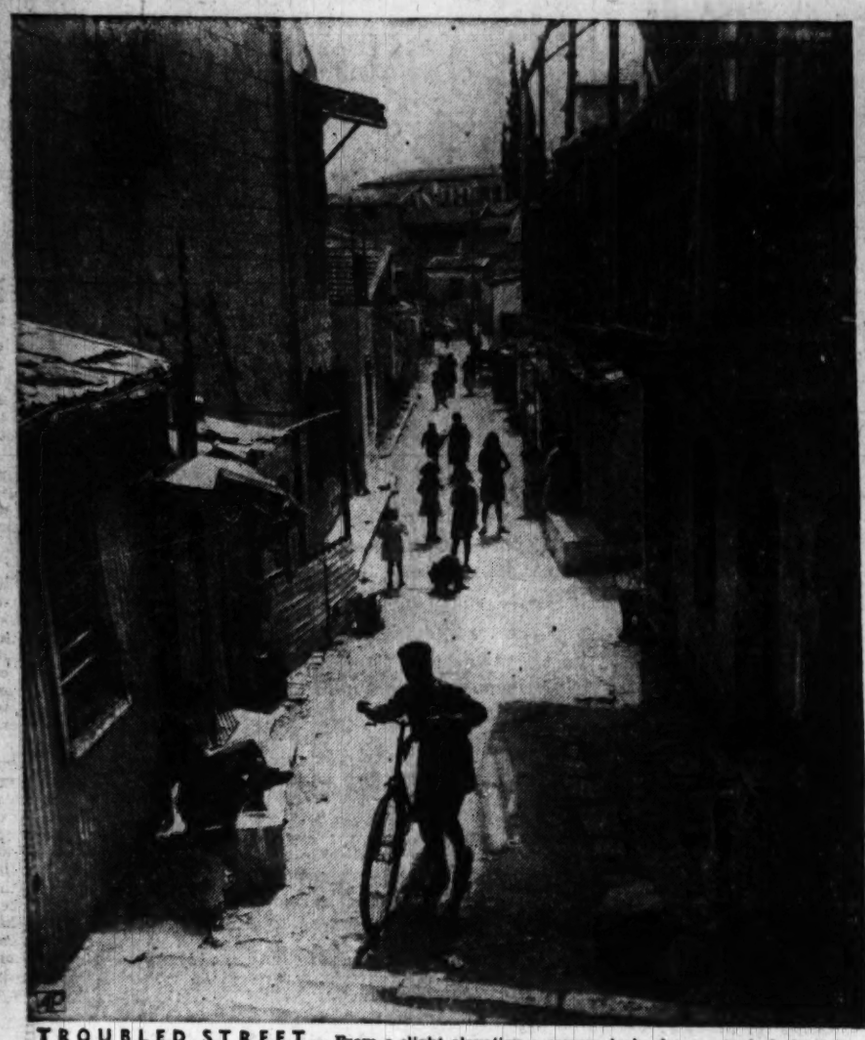


TROUBLED STREET— From a slight elevation a camera looks down a typical street in the Mea Shearim section of Jerusalem, which was placed under British martial law.

VETERAN CYCLISTS— Mr. and Mrs. Allen O. Werner, 80, oldest married members of the Miami, Fla., "three score and ten" club, prepare to celebrate their 56th wedding anniversary with a spin on their bicycles.

'VINE COVERED'— Pfc. Norman Roberts (left) and Pfc. Alfred Bongarbone meet by their "vine-covered cottage" type of winter shelter at Army's center near Leadville, Colo.

SPRING— Gretchen, dachshund owned by Mrs. Archie Smith of Chicago, models her new spring bonnet and dress. It's a complete outfit, even to bracelets and earrings.

BARBED BOUNDARY— Barbed wire divides the "free area" (left) of Jerusalem from the martial law sector, in this picture made from inside a patrolling army truck.

CHAIRMAN— Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ), chairman of the house committee on un-American activities, demanded that the U. S. abandon a "coddling policy" toward Russia.

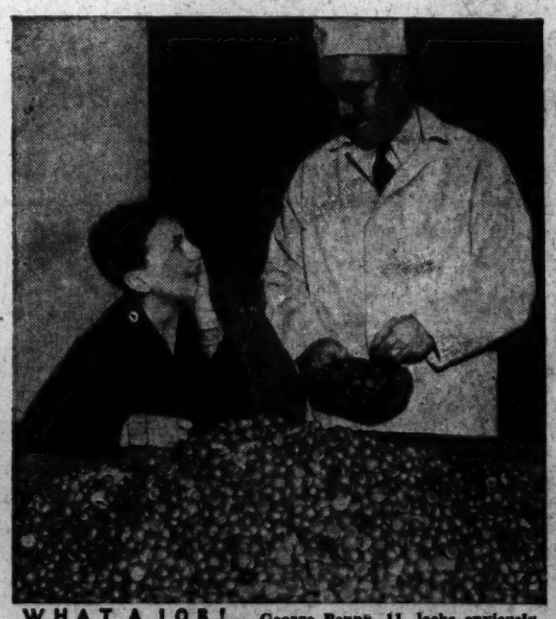
POTATO PROGRAM— Sister Serafina, dietician and cook at St. Joseph's Catholic parochial school on New York City's lower east side, uses some of Uncle Sam's surplus potatoes for pupils' noon lunch. Potatoes from stocks acquired under the government's price support program have been distributed to many parochial schools throughout the country.

SUIT— New checked tie silk tailored suit (above) designed by Rossino and Angela features longer skirt, slim lines and accents of self piping and buttons.

HAIRDRESS REVIEW— Decked out in coiffures of the present and past, these Chicago models display post-war hair styles of our nation, designed to intrigue returned veterans. Left to right, Ann Leddy, Revolutionary period; Lee Wilson, World War I; Carol Benson, World War II; and Dee Michaels, War Between the States.

SURGERY TELEVISED— Beneath a television camera (upper left) Johns Hopkins surgeons perform a "blue baby" operation, televised by RCA-Victor to 300 other doctors in the hospital to give them closeups of the technique.

PORT REBUILT— The Polish port of Gdynia, one of Hitler's first targets, now has been rebuilt (above), and put in shape for resumption of trans-Atlantic service.



WHAT A JOB!— George Penny, 11, looks enviously at his friend, Jack Klein, celebrating his twenty-eighth year as a candy tester in the Mason company's Brooklyn factory.

BINGO SURVEYS SCENE— Bingo, 180-pound St. Bernard mascot, relaxes at the Roundhouse, 8,000 feet up on Mount Baldy, Sun Valley, after Friedl Pfeifer (right) had carried him up the ski lift on his lap. Others in the party at the Idaho resort are (left to right) Mrs. Parsons Vanderbilt of New York, Ronny Balcom of Palm Beach and Mrs. Gary Cooper.